

FOOCHOW
DICTIONARY

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AN
ALPHABETIC DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE
IN THE FOOCHOW DIALECT.

BY

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AND

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Of the American Board Mission.

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FOOCHOW:  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION PRESS

1870.

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## PREFACE.

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As two names appear on the title-page of this dictionary, it is proper to indicate our respective shares in its preparation; and the more so, as it is due to the Rev. Mr. Baldwin to state that the larger portion of the labor of authorship has been freely performed by him, and that to his correct scholarship, extensive knowledge of the Foochow dialect, and indomitable perseverance, the dictionary is mainly indebted for the degree of thoroughness and accuracy it may possess. The manuscript for that portion of the dictionary comprised in pp. 1—631 was originally prepared by myself, but it was subsequently very carefully revised and improved by Mr. Baldwin, and a considerable portion of it (pp. 403—631) was entirely re-written by him. The portion comprised in pp. 632—1014, together with the Introduction to the dictionary, was prepared by Mr. Baldwin, and, as it was impracticable for me to revise his manuscript, it was printed just as it came from his hands. The general plan of the work and a responsibility for the whole are mine.

The design and scope of the dictionary are so fully set forth in the Introduction, given on subsequent pages, that it is unnecessary to make any extended remarks on the subject in this place. The aim has been to present a work that shall at once illustrate the Foochow dialect, and prove a valuable help to all students of the Chinese language. The definitions of the characters, and a large number of the phrases given under them, will apply equally well to any dialect through which the student seeks to acquire a knowledge of the general written language of China. Everything in

the work that is peculiar to the Foochow dialect has been carefully marked, so that the student cannot be misled on this point. The large number of Romanized words appearing in the dictionary, and for which the written language furnishes no characters, is an interesting feature of this dialect, and indicates that modern Chinese thought is outgrowing the stereotyped forms of this ancient language. The same feature appears in other dialects.

It is difficult to assign exact geographical limits to the Foochow dialect, or to estimate with precision the amount of the population by whom it is spoken. In Foochow city, the capital of the Fookien province, and throughout the Foochow and Foojing prefectures, it is, with considerable variations, the vernacular of the people. Beyond these limits, it is spoken only by the Foochow merchants, artisans, &c. &c. who reside in most of the important cities of Fookien. Regarding Foochow city as the center of the dialect, we may say that it extends, *eastward* to the sea, a distance of about thirty miles; *northward*, to the Chehkiang province, two hundred miles; *westward*, to the Yenping prefecture, one hundred miles; and *southward*, to the Hinghwa prefecture, seventy miles. It is probable the dialect is spoken by five millions of people. The only native work on the dialect is a small Tonic dictionary, named the *Paik Ing* (Eight Sounds), and containing about 10,000 characters, which are distributed, according to their tones, under what are called the Initials and Finals of the dialect. The work is noticed more at length in the Introduction to this dictionary.

In the preparation of this dictionary, the results of the labors of Drs. Morrison, Medhurst, and Williams, in Anglo-Chinese lexicography, have been freely availed of, and this general acknowledgment of indebtedness is gratefully made. Sincere thanks are tendered to those members of the Missionary community in Foochow who have, in many ways, rendered valuable assistance—especially to the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, and Rev. L. N. Wheeler, whose opportune help made it possible to publish the work in Foochow, and under whose consecutive superintendence five hundred pages of it were printed. A large portion of the Mandarin sounds, which appear under the leading characters in the dictionary, were kindly furnished by Walter T. Lay



## PREFACE.

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Esqr. of the Imperial Maritime Customs: Mr. Lay, however, is not responsible for any typographic errors in this department, as it was impossible for him to correct the proof-sheets while the work was passing through the press.

A brief list of Additions is placed at the end of the dictionary proper, and in it are given some additional uses of characters, and a few Romanized words and phrases which do not appear in the body of the work. A table of Corrections is given at the close of the volume, in which the more important errors occurring in the dictionary have been noted: the errors not corrected in the table are thought to be of an unimportant character, and their appropriate correction is readily suggested by the connection in which they occur. In the Index of Characters, where brackets have been used, it will be noticed that frequently the same character is repeated once or twice. In these instances the character has different tones which affect its meaning. The figures indicate where each form is found.

The printing of the dictionary, in view of the limited and imperfect appliances at command, has been a difficult and tedious task: the type-setting and press-work have been performed by Chinese hands; and, during the printing of the larger portion of the work, the supervision of the press and the drudgery of correcting the first "proofs", have unavoidably devolved on myself. A consideration of these circumstances will, perhaps, mitigate the severity of criticism, with regard to the defects and errors that may be detected in the work. The expenses of publication have been defrayed by the Mission Press connected with the Foochow Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A.; and it is hoped that the proceeds arising from the sale of the book may reimburse the Office for the heavy outlay.

The lexicographic elucidation of, at least, the more prominent dialects of China may, perhaps, be regarded as a pressing demand of the times. A knowledge of the proverbs, peculiar idioms, and common speech of a people so numerous as the Chinese will throw important light on questions connected with the general laws of language; and is absolutely necessary to all who seek to influence Chinese mind, or form a correct estimate of Chinese character. The materials for the following dictionary have gradually accumulat-

ed in our hands, from various sources, during twenty years of ordinary study and labor as missionaries. It has been our cherished hope that ultimately they might assume a permanent form, so as to be of service to others who may follow us in the study and use of the Chinese language; and it is with much satisfaction that we are now permitted, in the providence of God, to realize that hope: at the same time we recognize the entire truthfulness of Dr. Johnson's remark, that while "every other author may aspire to praise, the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach".

The work is now offered to the public, with the earnest desire that it may be useful to students of the Chinese language; that it may tend to facilitate friendly intercourse between Western nations and China; and, above all, that it may promote the cause of Christian Missions among the Chinese.

R. S. MACLAY.

FOOCHOW, JUNE 14th 1870.



# Conversion Table.

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The system of orthography used in this dictionary differs somewhat from the romanization adopted later by Foochow-speaking people. Since the latter form of romanized symbols has been popularized, the following conversion table is hereby introduced.

## THE ROMANIZED SYMBOLS OF THE FOOCLOW DIALECT.

|             | OLD.                                                             | STANDARDIZED. |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| VOWELS:     | <i>a</i> as in <i>father</i>                                     | <i>a</i>      |
|             | <i>ă</i> " " <i>hat</i>                                          | <i>a</i>      |
|             | <i>é</i> " " <i>set</i>                                          | <i>e</i>      |
|             | <i>ĕ</i> " " <i>her</i>                                          | <i>e</i>      |
|             | <i>ó</i> " " <i>all</i>                                          | <i>o</i>      |
|             | <i>ü</i> " " <i>French l'une</i>                                 | <i>u</i>      |
| CONSONANTS: | <i>ch</i> soft, not aspirate                                     | <i>c</i>      |
|             | <i>ch'</i> strong, aspirate                                      | <i>ch</i>     |
|             | <i>h</i> (initial), aspirate (as in <i>his</i> )                 | <i>h</i>      |
|             | <i>k</i> soft, not aspirate                                      | <i>g</i>      |
|             | <i>k'</i> strong, aspirate                                       | <i>k</i>      |
|             | <i>l</i> as in English                                           | <i>l</i>      |
|             | <i>m</i> as in English                                           | <i>m</i>      |
|             | <i>n</i> as in English                                           | <i>n</i>      |
|             | <i>ng</i> as in singing, both at the beginning and ends of words | <i>ng</i>     |
|             | <i>p</i> soft, not aspirate                                      | <i>b</i>      |
|             | <i>p'</i> strong, aspirate                                       | <i>p</i>      |
|             | <i>s</i> as in English                                           | <i>s</i>      |
|             | <i>t</i> soft, not aspirate                                      | <i>d</i>      |
|             | <i>t'</i> strong, aspirate                                       | <i>t</i>      |
|             | <i>w</i> (initial consonant) as in <i>want</i>                   | <i>u</i>      |
|             | <i>y</i> (initial consonant) as in <i>you</i>                    | <i>i</i>      |



# INTRODUCTION.

— : O : —

The design of this Dictionary is to assist the student in the acquisition both of the classic or written, and the vernacular or spoken, forms of the Foochow dialect. The former in style, idiom, and usage often differs widely from the latter. In orthography however all the tables of initials, finals, and words are precisely the same in both forms; and many single words and phrases that are strictly classic or common book-phrases are also used in the spoken language. A considerable part of such phrases are however confined to the literary class of the people. This has led some to style the more refined terms teachers' or scholars' patois. The common use of some phrases in the reading and colloquial styles appears in the plan of the work. It is farther evident that a fair proportion of the phrases in Chinese character at the foot of the page, as also the definitions of the leading classic or lexicographic characters are the common property of the mandarin and local dialects of the empire. It is hoped therefore that this volume will be of general use to students of the Chinese language.

The work contains 928 different syllabic divisions or sections, as written in Roman letters and numbered in the text. This of course does not include all the distinctions arising from difference in tone. The number of leading classic and colloquial characters, including the abbreviated and duplicate or alternate forms, and those repeated under different sounds is 9390. The number of paragraphs with one or more leading characters is 8311, and the number introduced by Romanized colloquial words, without Chinese characters to represent them, is 1242, making the whole number of paragraphs in the Chinese and English text 9553. Besides these two classes, some characters are found in the phrases at the foot of the page, which do not appear in the main text as leading characters. In such cases the meaning of the character appears in the *definition of the phrase* where its Romanized equivalent occurs, and this is often the only, or the most important, meaning it ever has in the language. There are also occasional instances of unimportant colloquial words or particles, in combination with other words in the Romanized phrases, which do not appear independently as leading words.

The arrangement of the work is alphabetic, excepting that the aspirate and composite initials are treated as single and independent letters. The order then is *a, ch, ch', e, h, i, k, k', l, m, n, ng, o, p, p', s, t, t', u, w, y*. The Chinese characters are arranged in the order of the tones, when the Romanized spelling for their sounds is the same. The *mandarin* sounds are in general according to Wade's system,

and are placed under the characters. The general definitions are on the authority of Kanghi's Imperial Dictionary and native authors, as interpreted by teachers and lexicographers. The colloquial or unauthorized meanings are always clearly distinguished. Sometimes an additional reading of a leading character is given *before* the general definitions, when its definitions are the same in the different readings. When they are different, both the reading and definitions are usually given at the close of the paragraph or in the proper alphabetic place in the book. In the latter case reference is made to the different sound at the end of the general definitions.

The standard authority among native scholars for the readings of characters, as well as for their meanings, is Kanghi's Dictionary. The *Paik Ing*, a native tonic dictionary, is not classic authority, though prized as a convenient Manual of the Rudiments of this dialect and as furnishing brief definitions of characters. Usage however often disregards the readings of both these dictionaries. And in the present work such usage is frequently followed in assigning a character its Romanized alphabetic place, while the reading discarded by native usage is noted in the phrase "Read. . . in the dictionaries" immediately following the character. The readings of the *Paik Ing* are mostly used to introduce *colloquial* words and phrases. But even in this respect there is no strict rule followed by native teachers. They use much liberty, often choosing, either for its sound or its sense, some *classic* character, simpler than the one found in the *Paik Ing*.

The phrases are distinguished into three classes: (1) those following the general definitions are classic or book phrases; (2) those under *com.*, are *common* to the written and spoken languages, and include many refined terms and some epistolary phrases; (3) those under *coll.*, are such as, by reason of idiom, meaning, or colloquial characters used wholly or partly to represent them, may be more properly classed as *colloquial* phrases. The number of phrases in this dictionary is estimated at 30,000 to 35,000, of which  $\frac{2}{3}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  are comprised in the last two classes above mentioned, and are consequently used with more or less frequency in the ordinary business of life.

A slight acquaintance with the language will convince the student of the impossibility of making a thorough and perfect distinction of the phrases into such classes. The literary tastes, knowledge, mental habits, and modes of speaking of different native teachers, as also the conceptions of the same teacher at different times, all tend to make the limits of the three classes somewhat variable, as found by actual experience in our work. Still there is ground for the distinction, and we hope that it will be useful in showing generally what phrases are spoken and what are not.

It should also be remarked in reference to the definitions of many of the colloquial phrases that there is no very fixed standard by which to test them. Usage varies to some extent in different places, while teachers and others often fail to agree in their explanations. This is peculiarly the case in reference to proverbial phrases. Some are universally known and used. Others are local, and others still are differently explained and applied in different localities.



## ORTHOGRAPHY.

The system of orthography adopted in this Dictionary is essentially that known as the system of Sir William Jones. It was used in Romanizing the languages of India and the Pacific Islands, and the dialects of the North American Indians.

## VOWELS.

1. *a*, as in *far*, *father*.
2. *á*, „ „ *care*, *fair*, or as *e* in *there*.
3. *ā*, „ „ *hat*, *sat*, *fathom*.
4. *e*, „ „ *they*, *prey*, or as *a* in *name*.
5. *é*, „ „ *met*, *seven*, *error*.
6. *ë*, „ „ *her*, or as *i* in *bird*.
7. *i*, „ „ *machine*.
8. *í*, „ „ *pin*, or as the second *i* in *infinite*.
9. *o*, „ „ *no*, *note*, *report*.
10. *ó*, „ „ *for*, *lord*, or as *a* in *fall*.
11. *u*, „ „ *bull*, but oftener as *o* in *move*, or *oo* in *school*.
12. *ũ*, „ „ the French *l'une*, *jeune*.

## DIPHTHONGS in the first tone.

1. *ai*, as in *aisle*, *aye*, *while*.
  2. *au*, „ *ow* in *now*, *howl*.
  3. *eu*,
  4. *iä*,
  5. *ié*,
  6. *io*,
- } have the sounds of the component vowels.
7. *iu*, as *ew* in *pew*, *chew*.
  8. *oi*, has the sound of the component vowels.

## TRIPHTHONG in the first tone.

1. *ieu*, has the sound of the component vowels.

## CONSONANTS.

1. *ch*, as in *church*.
2. *ch'*, the aspirate *ch*, or the same as *ch* with an additional *h*, which is always represented by the Greek *spiritus asper*, or mark of rough breathing.
3. *h*, as in *hand* at the beginning of words, while at the end it is not fully enunciated, but marks an abrupt closing of the vocal organs.

4. *k*, as in *king* at the beginning of words, while at the end it is a suppressed *k* sound, an (like the *h*) marks an abrupt closing of the vocal organs.
5. *k'*, the aspirate *k*.
6. *l*, as in *lay*.
7. *m*, ,, ,, *may*.
8. *n*, ,, ,, *nay*.
9. *ng*, ,, ,, *singing*, both at the beginning and end of words.
10. *p*, ,, ,, *pay*.
11. *p'*, the aspirate *p*.
12. *s*, as in *say*.
13. *t*, ,, ,, *tame*.
14. *t'*, the aspirate *t*.
15. *w*, as in *want*, *wing*, *swan*, in the beginning and middle of words.
16. *y*, as in *yore*.

The native standard of pronunciation is a work called 戚林八音合訂 *Ch'ek Ling Paik Ing Hak Teng* or more simply the *Paik Ing*, or Eight Tone Book. As seen from the full title it is a compilation of the works of two authors, *Ch'ek* and *Ling*. The page is divided by a horizontal line. The lower section is by *Ling*, and the characters are arranged by a system of 20 initials and 35 finals. As a dictionary, it is somewhat more comprehensive than the upper part, but it is not used as a standard of pronunciation. The upper section is ascribed originally to *Ch'ek* (a military chieftain of the Ming dynasty, known familiarly as 戚叅將 *Ch'ek ch'ang chiong*), and is the only standard of pronunciation for the Foochow dialect. It is a dictionary in which all the characters are systematically arranged according to their sounds. Each simple word has three elements, an initial sound, a final sound, and a tone. The initials are termed *che t'au*, word-heads. The finals are termed *che mó*, word-mothers, or fundamental generic sounds. To represent the former, 15 characters, having the 15 different initial sounds, are used. To represent the latter, 33 characters are in like manner employed. The original number was 36, but three of these became obsolete on account of identity in sound with other three in the list. This sys-

tem of initials, finals, and tones constitutes the alphabet of the language. All the characters of the *Paik Ing* are arranged under the 33 finals, as the leading element or symbol, with the subdivision into 15 classes under each final according to the initial sounds of the characters, and the farther subdivision into 7 classes under each initial according to their tones. In practice, however, it will be found that for a considerable number of possible combinations of the Initials and Finals with their Tonic inflections, there are neither written characters nor colloquial words in this dialect. The above arrangement of characters with their definitions constitutes Chinese Alphabetic Dictionary.

By referring to the Tables below, the student will observe that an *initial* sound is a single consonant or two consonants combined, and that no vowel is ever used as an initial. (Words under the *eng* initial, however, may be regarded as beginning with the vowel of the final sound or with *w* or *y*). It is also seen that a *final* sound consists of a vowel or vowels, sometimes preceded by *w* or *y*, and sometimes followed by *h*, *k*, or *ng*.

## TONES.

The tonic marks belong properly to the Romanized orthography of the language, as the tone is always an essential part of the word. In theory and as commonly spoken of, there are eight tones in this dialect, but practically only seven, as the second and sixth are identical, and the characters and spoken words having this peculiarity of sound are invariably referred to the second tone. The tonic marks are the same as those used in Williams' Tonic Dictionary. They consist of semicircles, and semicircles combined with horizontal strokes. Their position at the corners of characters and words indicates the **tone**, as seen in the following diagram:—

| 1.     | 2.     | 3.     | 4.    | 5.     | 6.     | 7.                   | 8.                  |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 丹      | ‘胆     | 旦’     | 答     | 談      | ‘胆     | 淡’                   | 達 <sub>2</sub>      |
| ⌋Tang. | ⌋Tang. | Tang⌋. | Tak⌋. | ⌋Tang. | ⌋Tang. | Tang <sup>2</sup> ⌋. | Tak <sub>2</sub> ⌋. |

The poetical division of the tones is into 平聲 *ping* *siang*, the even tones, and 仄聲 *chah*, *siang*, the deflected or oblique tones. The *first* and *fifth* tones belong to the former, and all the others to the latter class.



The tones are now commonly distinguished into two orders or grades, 上聲 *siong<sup>2</sup> siǎng*, the upper or primary tones, and 下聲 *ha<sup>2</sup> siǎng*, the lower or secondary tones. They are as follows:—

1. 上平 *siong<sup>2</sup> ping*, the upper even tone.
2. 上上 *siong<sup>2</sup> 'siong, or siong<sup>2</sup> siong<sup>2</sup>*, the upper rising tone.
3. 上去 *siong<sup>2</sup> k'ëü*, the upper departing or diminishing tone.
4. 上入 *siong<sup>2</sup> ik<sub>2</sub>* “ “ entering or abrupt tone.
5. 下平 *ha<sup>2</sup> ping*, the lower even tone.
6. 下上 *ha<sup>2</sup> 'siong, or ha<sup>2</sup> siong<sup>2</sup>*, the lower rising tone.
7. 下去 *ha<sup>2</sup> k'ëü* the lower departing or diminishing tone.
8. 下入 *ha<sup>2</sup> ik<sub>2</sub>* “ “ entering or abrupt tone.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TONES. The names given to the tones above are merely translations of the Chinese terms and furnish a very imperfect idea of their nature. The following very concise, lucid, and scientific description, with diagrams of the tones, is from the pen of Rev. Charles Hartwell of the American Board Mission.

“The tones have five elements, which are pitch, quality of voice, inflection, stress, and time.

The *first* tone has the pitch of a third, is the *head tone* in quality of voice, and is without inflection, without stress, and long in time.

The *second* tone is a minor third below the first, and has the pitch of sharp one. It is near the *orotund* in quality of voice, is without inflection, has the thorough stress, and is long in time.

The *third* tone begins on the pitch of a fifth below—as in diagram No. 1—and gradually rises to the key note. Or, with a consonant initial, begins on the key note of the voice—as in diagram No. 2—drops to a fifth below, and returns to the key note. It is long in time.

The *fourth* tone is like the third in pitch and inflection, but ends abruptly with a strong vanishing stress. It is pronounced more quickly than the third, but is properly long in time, as is shown by its changing to the first and second tones in combination, which are both long tones.

The *fifth* tone, beginning on the fifth of the voice in pitch with a strong radical stress, descends rapidly and is short in time. Sometimes, with consonant initials, it seems to take the form indicated in Diagram No. 2, the stress commencing with the vowel sound.

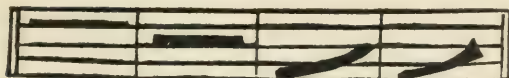
The *sixth* tone is the same as the second.

The *seventh* tone begins on the key-note of the voice, rises to the pitch of a second with strong emphasis, and descends with thorough stress to about a fifth below. It is long in time.

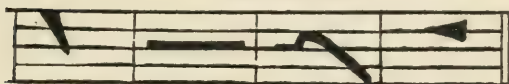
The *eighth* tone has the pitch of a third, is without inflection, and is short in time. It ends very abruptly, though with less stress than the fourth tone.

### DIAGRAMS OF THE FOOCHOW TONES IN THEIR FULL FORM.

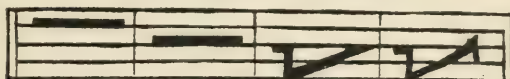
No. 1.                      . *Upper series.*



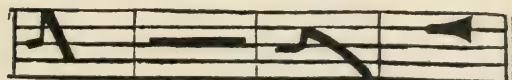
*Lower series.*



No. 2.                      Or, *Upper series thus.*



*Lower series thus.*



In the above diagrams the middle line is designed to represent the key-note of the speaker's voice".

The Rev. M. C. White, M. D., formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, now a Professor in Yale College, U. S. A. after careful study of the dialect, published the results of his investigations in the *Methodist Quarterly Review*. We quote his graphic delineation of the tones.—“The *first*, or *primary smooth tone*, called *siong*<sup>2</sup> *ping*, is a uniform even sound, enunciated a little above the ordinary speaking key, but neither elevated nor depressed, from the commencement to the close of the word. It is, in this respect, like the enunciation of a note in music; it may, therefore, be called the singing tone, or the musical monotone.

The *second*, or *primary high tone*, called *siong*<sup>1</sup> *siong*, is enunciated in the ordinary speaking key, and the voice usually falls a note at the close, as at the end of a sentence in unimpassioned discourse. In connected discourse, however, the second tone is sustained, and turns upward, like the vanishing stress of unaccented words in common conversation. In attempting to pronounce the letters *a-e*, we notice that *e* is pronounced either a note higher, or lower, than *a*. So, also, if we take the pains to listen attentively when *a* alone is pronounced, we shall notice that it has its ending, or vanishing movement, turned upward one note; or, if spoken like the close of a sentence, where the voice falls in the usual way, we shall perceive that the vanishing movement of *a* turns downward one note. This is exactly the variety of enunciation, distinguished by the *second*, or *siong*<sup>2</sup> *siong*, tone in this dialect.

The *third*, or *primary diminishing tone*, called *siong*<sup>1</sup> *k'ëü*, is what elocutionists call the *rising third*, and is heard in English on the emphatic word in a direct question, as, “Does it *rain?*” where the voice turns upward, through the interval of two notes of the octave.

The *fourth*, or *primary abrupt tone*, called *siong*<sup>2</sup> *ik*, turns the voice upward through the same interval as the *third tone*; but it terminates abruptly, as though the voice was suddenly interrupted in an effort to pronounce a final *h*. In words which, in other tones, end in *ng*, the abrupt close of the fourth tone sounds somewhat like a suppressed or half-uttered *k*, but the clicking sound of the *k* is not heard. If a person should attempt to ask the question, “Can you open the *lock!*” and be suddenly stopped before enunciating the final clicking sound of the *k*, he would give to the last word the *primary abrupt tone*.

The *fifth*, or *secondary smooth tone*, called *ha*<sup>2</sup> *ping*, is a quick, forcible enunciation, commencing about two notes above the ordinary key, and suddenly dropping down, at the close, to the key note. It is what is called by elocutionists the *falling third*, and, when emphatic, the *falling fifth*. It is sometimes called the scolding tone. It is heard in a petulant enunciation of the emphatic words in the sentence, “*No! I'll do no such thing.*”

The *sixth tone* is identical with the *second*, and no words are arranged under it; that is, no *secondary high*, or *rising tone*, has yet been invented in this dialect.



The *seventh* or *secondary diminishing* tone, called *ha' k'üü'*, is a guttural downward circumflex. It is, in English, expressive of peculiar emphasis, frequently indicating rebuke, scorn, or contempt, as,

"Whence, and what art thou, execrable shape?

. . . Back to thy punishment,

*False fugitive.*"

"You wrong me every way; you *wrong* me, Brutus."

The words *very many*, if spoken with forcible emphasis, would also exhibit the tone under consideration.

This is probably the most difficult tone in the language to enunciate correctly, under all circumstances.

The *eighth*, or *secondary abrupt* tone, called *ha' ik*, closes abruptly, like the *fourth* tone, but differs from it by being enunciated on a uniform pitch, a little above the ordinary key. The eighth tone is an abrupt termination of the first tone, in the same manner as the fourth tone is an abrupt termination of the third."

#### THE TONES IN COMBINATION

When words are enunciated singly, the tones appear in their full form and are marked in their elements and distinctive peculiarities. But in compound terms or phrases, whose component words are in regimen, or close construction, they assume striking peculiarities, which in some cases involve a radical change. *These peculiarities relate to the first or leading word of the term or phrase.* The only exception that we have noticed is when the following word is a mere suffix or unimportant word, in which case the leading word usually retains its ordinary character as to tone.

The *first* tone (leading) is usually spoken with a very strongly marked accent as in *sing sang* (teacher), *ki 'chi* (a foundation).

The *second* tone (leading) has the peculiar inflection noticed above in the description of tones. It sometimes imparts to the voice a slightly sarcastic accent, especially when the following word is in the 3d or 7th tone, as in *'siong sêu* (reward), *'ka mô* (to feign).

The *third* and *seventh* tones (leading) cannot be distinguished from the *first* (leading). They have the same strongly marked accent. This is easily tested in colloquial terms which have no generally accepted character to represent the leading word. Native teachers, in borrowing a character for it, often disagree. One, perhaps, will use a first tone, another a third tone, and another a seventh tone, character.

The *fourth* tone (leading), when ending in *h*, has the quality of the *first* tone (leading); when ending in *k*, that of the *second* tone (leading). The following are familiar examples:—*tiäh, hwa* (to pluck flowers), *k'ah, 'tiäng* (a parlor), *tóh, 'kiäng* (a small table) spoken as *tó 'kiäng* (a small knife); *paik, 'ing* (the eight tones), *ch'ek, ngwok*, the seventh month), *'iék, liöng'* (an iron chain).

The *fifth* tone (leading) is spoken in a low or depressed tone of the voice without marked emphasis. The inexperienced student in his effort to speak words of this tone *in regimen*, according to the rules laid down for the tones *in their full form*, misses the sound entirely, and enunciates it like the *first* tone in regimen, saying *niéng pwang* instead of *niéng pwang* (a year and a half), *pu sak*, instead of *pu sak*, (a Buddhist idol). The distinction is very apparent in the comparative pronunciation of such phrases as *ki 'chi* (a foundation) and *ki 'chi* (chess-men).

The *sixth* tone is obsolete, or the same as the *second*.

The *seventh* tone (leading) is the same as the *third* tone (leading), q. v.

The *eighth* tone (leading) has no marked distinction—as that prevailing in the *fourth* tone—between words ending in *h* and *k*. In the city of Foochow it is enunciated in a depressed tone of voice like the *fifth* tone (leading), while in the suburbs, and probably in the country, it is often heard with a strongly marked accent like the *first* tone (leading). This may be regarded as a kind of country brogue. In phrases having the *second* word in the *fifth* tone, this peculiar brogue is less evident, which is due to the strong radical stress or emphasis pertaining to that tone. Examples,—*pah<sub>2</sub> 'ma* (a white horse), *sioh<sub>2</sub> pi* (a stone tablet), *siäh<sub>2</sub> ,ta* (to drink tea), *pah<sub>2</sub> 'ak*, (the white pagoda), *hok<sub>2</sub> ,seng*, (a pupil), *hak<sub>2</sub> e* (agreeable), *nik<sub>2</sub> ,tau* (the sun).

#### TABLES.

The following Tables exhibit the system of Romanized Orthography, as used in writing the words or vocables of this dialect. An approximate representation of the sounds is all that can be hoped for in this department. Some students prefer *i* and *u* to *y* and *w* where these occur in the system. Good arguments may be adduced for either set of letters. But it should be observed that such arguments are partial in their application and do not affect the system as a whole, when the tones and their combinations, as well as the vowel and consonant sounds, are considered. It is hoped that the system adopted in this work will be readily acquired and prove serviceable to the student.

**TABLE I.** The initials and the finals, with the characters used in the Paik Ing to represent them, and their alphabetic value in Roman letters.

NOTE. The 11th initial (eng) denotes simply the absence of any initial consonant, hence the blank on the right in the column of alphabetic values.

| FIFTEEN INITIALS. |       |       | THIRTY-THREE FINALS. |           |        |
|-------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1                 | Liu   | 柳 L   | 1                    | Ch'ung    | 春 ung  |
| 2                 | Piéng | 邊 P   | 2                    | Hwa       | 花 wa   |
| 3                 | Kiu   | 求 K   | 3                    | Hiong     | 香 iong |
| 4                 | K'è   | 氣 K'  | 4                    | Ch'iu (d) | 秋 iu   |
| 5                 | Tá    | 低 T   | 5                    | Sang      | 山 ang  |
| 6                 | P'ó   | 波 P'  | 6                    | K'ai      | 開 ai   |
| 7                 | T'a   | 他 T'  | 7                    | Ka        | 嘉 a    |
| 8                 | Cheng | 曾 Ch  | 8                    | Ping      | 賓 ing  |
| 9                 | Nik   | 日 N   | 9                    | Hwang     | 歡 wang |
| 10                | Si    | 時 S   | 10                   | K'ó       | 歌 ó    |
| 11                | Eng   | 鶯     | 11                   | Sü        | 須 ü    |
| 12                | Mung  | 蒙 M   | 12                   | Pwí (a)   | 杯 wí   |
| 13                | Ngü   | 語 Ng  | 13                   | Ku        | 孤 u    |
| 14                | Ch'ok | 出 Ch' | 14                   | Teng      | 燈 eng  |
| 15                | Hi    | 喜 Hi  | 15                   | Kwong     | 光 wong |
|                   |       |       | 16                   | Hwi       | 輝 wi   |
|                   |       |       | 17                   | Sieu (d)  | 燒 ieu  |
|                   |       |       | 18                   | Ngüng     | 銀 üng  |
|                   |       |       | 19                   | Kong      | 缸 ong  |
|                   |       |       | 20                   | Chi       | 之 i    |
|                   |       |       | 21                   | Tëng      | 東 ëng  |
|                   |       |       | 22                   | Kau       | 郊 au   |
|                   |       |       | 23                   | Kwo (b)   | 過 wo   |
|                   |       |       | 24                   | Sá        | 西 á    |
|                   |       |       | 25                   | Kio (c)   | 橋 io   |
|                   |       |       | 26                   | Kié       | 鷄 ié   |
|                   |       |       | 27                   | Siäng     | 聲 iäng |
|                   |       |       | 28                   | Ch'oi     | 催 oi   |
|                   |       |       | 29                   | Ch'ë      | 初 ë    |
|                   |       |       | 30                   | T'iéng    | 天 iéng |
|                   |       |       | 31                   | K'ia      | 奇 iä   |
|                   |       |       | 32                   | Wai       | 歪 wai  |
|                   |       |       | 33                   | Keu       | 溝 eu   |

NOTE. Much difficulty is experienced in Romanizing some of the final sounds.

(a) Some would write the *pwí* final *pwe*; others prefer the form *pwoi*.

(b) Some give to the *kwo* final an additional slight *a* or *ë* sound, writing it *kwoa* or *kwoë*.

(c) Some would write the *kio* final *küo*; others prefer the form *kioa* or *kioë*.

Perhaps none of these forms fully represent the required sounds, which are accurately learned only by imitating the native mode of pronunciation.

(d) The vowel sounds of the *ch'iu* and *sieu* finals are often confounded—by teachers as well as others—especially in the suburbs and country. The same remark holds in reference to the *pwí* and *hwi* finals, the tendency being to use *wi* instead of *wí*.



# TABLE II. Primary syllables or words, formed

Note. Words, composed of the *eng* initial and either of the

|        |                                                                                                   | Liu<br>柳 | Piêng<br>邊 | Kiu<br>求 | K'e<br>氣 | Tá<br>低 | P'ó<br>波 |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| Ch'ung | 春花<br>香秋<br>山開<br>嘉賓<br>歡歌<br>須杯<br>孤燈<br>光輝<br>燒銀<br>釭之<br>東郊<br>過西<br>橋雞<br>聲催<br>初天<br>奇歪<br>溝 | lung     | pung       | kung     | k'ung    | tung    | p'ung    |
| Hwa    |                                                                                                   | lwa      | pwa        | kwa      | k'wa     | twá     | p'wa     |
| Hiong  |                                                                                                   | liong    | piong      | kiong    | k'iong   | tiong   | p'iong   |
| Ch'iu  |                                                                                                   | liu      | piu        | kiu      | k'iu     | tiu     | p'iu     |
| Sang   |                                                                                                   | lang     | pang       | kang     | k'ang    | tang    | p'ang    |
| K'ai   |                                                                                                   | lai      | pai        | kai      | k'ai     | tai     | p'ai     |
| Ka     |                                                                                                   | la       | pa         | ka       | k'a      | ta      | p'a      |
| Ping   |                                                                                                   | ling     | ping       | king     | k'ing    | ting    | p'ing    |
| Hwang  |                                                                                                   | lwang    | pwang      | kwang    | k'wang   | twang   | p'wang   |
| Kó     |                                                                                                   | ló       | pó         | kó       | k'ó      | tó      | p'ó      |
| Sü     |                                                                                                   | lũ       | pũ         | kũ       | k'ũ      | tũ      | p'ũ      |
| Pwí    |                                                                                                   | lwí      | pwí        | kwí      | k'wí     | twí     | p'wí     |
| Ku     |                                                                                                   | lu       | pu         | ku       | k'u      | tu      | p'u      |
| Teng   |                                                                                                   | leng     | peng       | keng     | k'eng    | teng    | p'eng    |
| Kwong  |                                                                                                   | lwong    | pwong      | kwong    | k'wong   | twong   | p'ong    |
| Hwi    |                                                                                                   | lwi      | pwi        | kwi      | k'wí     | twi     | p'wí     |
| Sieu   |                                                                                                   | lieu     | pieu       | kieu     | k'ieu    | tieu    | p'ieu    |
| Ngüng  |                                                                                                   | lüng     | püng       | küng     | k'üng    | tüng    | p'üng    |
| Kong   |                                                                                                   | long     | pong       | kong     | k'ong    | tong    | p'ong    |
| Chi    |                                                                                                   | li       | pi         | ki       | k'i      | ti      | p'i      |
| Tëng   |                                                                                                   | lëng     | pëng       | këng     | k'ëng    | tëng    | p'ëng    |
| Kau    |                                                                                                   | lau      | pau        | kau      | k'au     | tau     | p'au     |
| Kwo    |                                                                                                   | lwo      | pwo        | kwo      | k'wo     | two     | p'wo     |
| Sá     |                                                                                                   | lá       | pá         | ká       | k'á      | tá      | p'á      |
| Kio    |                                                                                                   | lio      | pio        | kio      | k'io     | tio     | p'io     |
| Kié    |                                                                                                   | lié      | pié        | kié      | k'ié     | tié     | p'ié     |
| Siäng  |                                                                                                   | liäng    | piäng      | kiäng    | k'iäng   | tiäng   | p'iäng   |
| Ch'oi  |                                                                                                   | loi      | poi        | koi      | k'oi     | toi     | p'oi     |
| Ch'ë   |                                                                                                   | lë       | pë         | kë       | k'ë      | të      | p'ë      |
| T'iéng |                                                                                                   | liéng    | piéng      | kiéng    | k'iéng   | tiéng   | p'iéng   |
| K'ia   |                                                                                                   | liä      | piä        | kiä      | k'ia     | tiä     | p'ia     |
| Wai    |                                                                                                   | lwai     | pwai       | kwai     | k'wai    | twai    | p'wai    |
| Keu    |                                                                                                   | leu      | peu        | keu      | k'eu     | teu     | p'eu     |

by combining each initial with each final.

finals *hiong*, *sieu*, *kio*, *siang*, *t'íeng*, and *k'íä*, begin with *y*.

| T'a<br>他 | Cheng<br>曾 | Nik<br>日 | Si<br>時 | Eng<br>鶯 | Mung<br>蒙 | Ngü<br>語 | Ch'ok<br>出 | Hi<br>非 |
|----------|------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
| t'ung    | chung      | nung     | sung    | ung      | mung      | ngung    | ch'ung     | hung    |
| t'wa     | chwa       | nwa      | swa     | wa       | mwa       | ngwa     | ch'wa      | hwa     |
| t'iong   | chiong     | niong    | siong   | yong     | miong     | ngiong   | ch'iong    | hiong   |
| t'iu     | chiu       | niu      | siu     | iu       | miu       | ngiu     | ch'iu      | hiu     |
| t'ang    | chang      | nang     | sang    | ang      | mang      | ngang    | ch'ang     | hang    |
| t'ai     | chai       | nai      | sai     | ai       | mai       | ngai     | ch'ai      | hai     |
| t'a      | cha        | na       | sa      | a        | ma        | nga      | ch'a       | ha      |
| t'ing    | ching      | ning     | sing    | ing      | ming      | nging    | ch'ing     | hing    |
| t'wang   | chwang     | nwang    | swang   | wang     | mwang     | ngwang   | ch'wang    | hwang   |
| t'ó      | chó        | nó       | só      | ó        | mó        | ngó      | ch'ó       | hó      |
| t'ü      | chü        | nü       | sü      | ü        | mü        | ngü      | ch'ü       | hü      |
| t'wí     | chwí       | nwí      | swí     | wí       | mwí       | ngwí     | ch'wí      | hwí     |
| t'u      | chu        | nu       | su      | u        | mu        | ugu      | ch'u       | hu      |
| t'eng    | cheng      | neng     | seng    | eng      | meng      | ngeng    | ch'eng     | heng    |
| t'wong   | chwong     | nwong    | swong   | wong     | mwong     | ngwong   | ch'wong    | hwong   |
| t'wi     | chwi       | nwi      | swi     | wi       | mwi       | ngwi     | ch'wi      | hwi     |
| t'ieu    | chieu      | nieu     | sieu    | yeu      | mieu      | ngieu    | ch'ieu     | hieu    |
| t'üng    | chüng      | nüng     | süng    | üng      | müng      | ngüng    | ch'üng     | hüng    |
| t'ong    | chong      | nong     | song    | ong      | mong      | ngong    | ch'ong     | hong    |
| t'i      | chi        | ni       | si      | i        | mi        | ngi      | ch'i       | hi      |
| t'ëng    | chëng      | nëng     | sëng    | ëng      | mëng      | ngëng    | ch'ëng     | hëng    |
| t'au     | chau       | nau      | sau     | au       | mau       | ngau     | ch'au      | hau     |
| t'wo     | chwo       | nwo      | swō     | wo       | mwo       | ngwo     | ch'wo      | hwo     |
| t'á      | chá        | ná       | sá      | á        | má        | ngá      | ch'á       | há      |
| t'io     | chio       | nio      | sio     | yo       | mio       | ngio     | ch'io      | hio     |
| t'íe     | chié       | nié      | sié     | ié       | mié       | ngié     | ch'íe      | hié     |
| t'iǎng   | chiǎng     | niǎng    | siǎng   | yǎng     | miǎng     | ngiǎng   | ch'iǎng    | hiǎng   |
| t'oi     | choi       | noi      | soi     | oi       | moi       | ngoi     | ch'oi      | hoi     |
| t'ë      | chë        | në       | së      | ë        | më        | ngë      | ch'ë       | hë      |
| t'íeng   | chiéng     | niéng    | siéng   | yéng     | miéng     | ngiéng   | ch'íeng    | hiéng   |
| t'íä     | chiä       | niä      | siä     | yä       | miä       | ngiä     | ch'íä      | hiä     |
| t'wai    | chwai      | nwai     | swai    | wai      | mwai      | ngwai    | ch'wai     | hwai    |
| t'eu     | cheu       | neu      | seu     | eu       | meu       | ngeu     | ch'eu      | heu     |

TABLE III. FINALS, AS MODIFIED BY TONES.

*Note.* The *eng* initial is placed at the head of this table, as it denotes the absence of any initial consonant, and therefore gives the simplest form of all the finals through each tone. Hence all words spoken without an initial consonant, or beginning with *w* or *y*, are classed under this initial. See *Note* on preceding page.

| Eng    | 鶯 | 上平   | 上上   | 上去   | 上入   | 下平   | 下上   | 下去   | 下入   |
|--------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ch'ung | 春 | ung  | ung  | ong  | ok   | ung  | ung  | ong  | uk   |
| Hwa    | 花 | wa   | wa   | wa   | wah  | wa   | wa   | wa   | wah  |
| Hiong  | 香 | iong | iong | iong | iok  | iong | iong | iong | iok  |
| Ch'iu  | 秋 | iu   | iu   | eu   | euh  | iu   | iu   | eu   | iuh  |
| Sang   | 山 | ang  | ang  | ang  | ak   | ang  | ang  | ang  | ak   |
| K'ai   | 開 | ai   | ai   | ai   | aih  | ai   | ai   | ai   | aih  |
| Ka     | 嘉 | a    | a    | a    | ah   | a    | a    | a    | ah   |
| Ping   | 賓 | ing  | ing  | eng  | ek   | ing  | ing  | eng  | ik   |
| Hwang  | 歡 | wang | wang | wang | wak  | wang | wang | wang | wak  |
| Kó     | 歌 | ó    | ó    | ó    | óh   | ó    | ó    | ó    | óh   |
| Sü     | 須 | ü    | ü    | ëü   | ëüh  | ü    | ü    | ëü   | üh   |
| Pwí    | 杯 | wí   | wí   | woí  | woíh | uí   | wí   | woí  | wíh  |
| Ku     | 孤 | u    | u    | o    | oh   | u    | u    | o    | uh   |
| Teng   | 燈 | eng  | eng  | aing | aik  | eng  | eng  | aing | ek   |
| Kwong  | 光 | wong | wong | wong | wok  | wong | wong | wong | wok  |
| Hwi    | 輝 | wi   | wi   | oi   | oih  | ui   | wi   | oi   | wih  |
| Sieu   | 燒 | ieu  | ieu  | ieu  | ieuh | ieu  | ieu  | ieu  | ieuh |
| Ngüŋg  | 銀 | üŋg  | üŋg  | ëüŋg | ëük  | üŋg  | üŋg  | ëüŋg | ük   |
| Kong   | 鈺 | ong  | ong  | aung | auk  | ong  | ong  | aung | ok   |
| Chi    | 之 | i    | i    | e    | eh   | i    | i    | e    | ih   |
| Tëŋg   | 東 | ëŋg  | ëŋg  | aëŋg | aëk  | ëŋg  | ëŋg  | aëŋg | ëk   |
| Kau    | 郊 | au   | au   | au   | auh  | au   | au   | au   | auh  |
| Kwó    | 過 | wo   | wo   | wo   | woh  | wo   | wo   | wo   | woh  |
| Sá     | 西 | á    | á    | á    | áh   | á    | á    | á    | áh   |
| Kio    | 橋 | io   | io   | io   | ioh  | io   | io   | io   | ioh  |
| Kié    | 雞 | ié   | ié   | ié   | ieh  | ié   | ié   | ié   | ieh  |
| Siāŋg  | 聲 | iāŋg | iāŋg | iāŋg | iāk  | iāŋg | iāŋg | iāŋg | iāk  |
| Ch'oi  | 催 | oi   | oi   | ói   | óih  | oi   | oi   | ói   | oih  |
| Ch'ë   | 初 | ë    | ë    | aë   | aëh  | ë    | ë    | aë   | ëh   |
| T'iéŋg | 天 | iéŋg | iéŋg | iéŋg | iék  | iéŋg | iéŋg | iéŋg | iék  |
| K'ia   | 奇 | iā   | iā   | iā   | iāh  | iā   | iā   | iā   | iāh  |
| Wai    | 歪 | wai  | wai  | wai  | waih | wai  | wai  | wai  | waih |
| Keu    | 溝 | eu   | eu   | aiu  | aiuh | eu   | eu   | aiu  | euh  |



It appears from Table III, and its note of explanation that there are 90 final syllables, which (as belonging to the *eng* initial) are also independent words or vocables. They may be arranged alphabetically as follows:—

*a, á, aě, aěh, aěk, aěng, ah, áh, ai, aih, aik, aing, ain, aiuh, ak, ang, au, auh, auk, aung, e, ě, eh, ěh, ek, ěk, eng, ěng, eu, ěü, euh, ěüh, ěūk, ěüng, i, iă, (yă), iăh, (yăh), iăk (yăk), iăng, (yăng), í, íh, ík, (yék), íéng, (yéng), ieu, (yéu), ieuuh, (yeuh), ih, ik, ing, io, (yo), ioh (yoh), iok (yok), iong, (yong), iu, iuh, o, ó, oh, ôh, oi, ói, oih, óih, ok, ong, u, ũ, uh, ũh, ui, uí, uk, ũk, ung, ũng, wa, wah, wai, waih, wak, wang, wi, wí, wih, wíh, wo, woh, woi, woih, wok, wong.*

The tables II and III also furnish the data for ascertaining the number of vocables produced by the combination of initials with finals and the modification by tones. The whole number is (15X33X7) 3465. Besides these, there are two words not strictly referable to the table of initial and final sounds, viz., the semi-vocal nasal *ng*<sup>2</sup> (no, not) on p. 595, and the word *ngiau*, on p. 610, composed of the initial *ng* and a final compounded of *i* and *au*,—making the whole number of vocables 3467. But probably less than half of these are in actual use. This paucity of vocables or monosyllabic words is largely compensated by the very frequent union of two or more words, virtually forming polysyllables, to express simple ideas. Thus the number of words is in effect increased to several thousands, which give to this dialect “a richness and variety of expression but little inferior to that of many alphabetic languages”.

*Chinese phrases as foot notes.* The expedient of placing the Chinese characters at the foot of the page was adopted because, while the dictionary was going through the press, we found it impracticable to combine our English and Chinese fonts of type in the same text. A fixed portion of the lower part of each page was, therefore, set apart for Chinese, the design being to place there the characters for the more important phrases occurring on the page. A new font of English type, which we could combine with the Chinese, arrived just in time to be used in printing the Introduction.

*List of Radicals and Index of Characters.* These are comprised in pages 1015—1104 at the end of the volume. Characters may usually be found by the alphabetic order of their sounds, as in English dictionaries. But when the sound of a character is unknown to the student, or the native teacher gives it a reading different from that under which it is classed in this Dictionary, reference must be made to the Index. The radicals are 214 in number, and the larger part of these are characters in common use. All other characters are composed of some one of these radicals and a certain number of additional strokes. To find a character in the Index, the student must first ascertain its radical and then the number of additional strokes made in writing it. To facilitate the search, it will be useful to observe the following suggestions, which are quoted with slight modifications from William's Tonic Dictionary, as being well adapted to our design in this part of the Introduction. "The best mode of impressing the forms of the characters on the memory is an important question; but in most cases, the union of the radical and primitive as the two parts to be remembered, has the advantage of simplicity, and the sound and meaning can be attached to these by the laws of association better than to a collection of strokes made apparently without plan. After learning the radicals, a careful examination of the primitives as given by Callery will show the principles on which the great mass of characters in the language are formed, and practice in reading and writing will then make them familiar. Many of the most common characters are the most difficult to find in the Index; they are generally placed under the simpler radicals, where they should be looked for first. For instance 以, 全, 令, 仄, are all under 人; 井, 亞, are under 二; 兒, 先, are under 儿; all of which are referred to these radicals chiefly because they were prominent parts of the characters, and likely to catch the eye. Such anomalous instances amount to about two hundred, all of them primitives, while the remainder will give less trouble in ascertaining the proper radical. About one half (108) of the radicals are placed on the right or left of the primitive—constituting one half of the character and easily recognized. Others, like 二, 勺, 匚, 乚, 口, 行, 門, and 冂, embrace the primitive and give no trouble. About 40 of them are

placed on the top of the primitive, a few of which enter into combination with it, as in 奉, 夷, 彝, or 彘, in such a manner as to give some hesitation as to the radical; while others, as 宀, 广, 疒, 爪, 穴, 竹, 田, 艹, 虍, 雨, are more apparent. For many of the remainder, where the radical is either in combination, or the character is formed of two or three radicals as 相, 龔, or 現, practice will soon give the necessary facility in finding. . . . . In counting the number of strokes in a character, the radical is not reckoned. After becoming familiar with the radicals themselves, and having a general acquaintance with the primitives, the number of strokes can be most quickly ascertained by inspection. For instance, the character 鬻 (rice - porridge), found under the radical 鬲, is made up of 弓, 米 and 弓, which severally number 3, 6, and 3 strokes, or 12 in all; the character 灋 (bubbling water), placed under the radical 水, is composed of 曲, 豆, 刀, 巴, numbering 11, 7, 2, and 4, strokes, or 24 in all. The number of characters formed of so many strokes as these is very few, and in most cases a glance at the word is sufficient to see how many make it". The following brief analysis may also be found useful in the more difficult task of memorizing the *general meanings* of characters. "The groups of characters under most of the radicals naturally refer to the *leading idea*; about one-third of them are more arbitrary, a large part of the characters under them having no reference to their radical. Those of the latter sort are usually primitives, of which there are about 1700 in the whole language".

In conclusion, the following practical suggestions are made, relating principally to the acquisition of the spoken language.

1. Study thoroughly the Orthography, comprising the rudiments of the language with the elements of initial, final, and tone in single words, as given in the Tables.

2. Practice on the rudiments and tables *with the native teacher*, learning to enunciate as he does. No extent or thoroughness of independent study can ever compensate for deficiency in such practice.



3. Notice the important changes which occur in the combination of tones, as given on pages xv and xvi.

4. Also observe how the final consonants *h*, *k*, and *g*, and some of the initials, are often half-suppressed or seem wholly to disappear in the easy, native mode of speaking. Very close attention should be given to these idiomatic changes, so soon as thoroughness is attained in enunciating words singly. This is essential to ease and accuracy in public address and common conversation.

5. It will be found useful to practice writing out, in the Romanized form, simple phrases heard in conversation. This will serve to fix them in the memory, and to draw the attention to many important words or particles, which otherwise might not be thoroughly learned for years.

6. The student should by no means confine himself to his books and teacher, but should mingle with common people and observe carefully their modes of speaking. The union of study and observation will help to form a style, alike removed from coarseness and excessive refinement, while exclusive study with a teacher will tend to the formation of a book-colloquial style, not fully or readily understood by the people at large.

# ALPHABETIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

## FOOCHOW DIALECT.

(1)

A.

鴉  
鴉

A raven with a white streak on its breast: the former is used in the term for opium: 'u a, or 'lô a, (coll. 'lô wa), a crow, Ya, a raven; COLL., 'a p'îêng' opium; 'a p'îêng' hong, opium as prepared for smoking; 'a p'îêng' kwang, an opium shop; 'a p'îêng' t'u, crude opium, opium in balls; 'a p'îêng' ngiêng' confirmed in the habit of smoking opium; 'a p'îêng' sai, dregs of opium, as adhering to the pipe in smoking.

丫  
Ya.

Forked, a fork, a crotch; the parting, of two fingers, branches, or tines: 'a k'wang, a slave-girl, a maid-servant; COLL., 'a t'au, a female slave; 'a t'au kiàng, a slave girl.

阿

Read ô; used for the coll. a, as in 'a chi, a cicada, a locust; 'a pang, to chaffer, to haggle; 'a pang hu, or, a

pang k'a, a chafferer, a skinflint, a mean fellow.

A. A coll. word, as in a cha, used for la cha, dirty, foul, vile.

吓

A coll. character, used for the disjunctive or, as in o' chiong wang' a mó, is it so or not? also euphonic and emphatic, as in 'se' a, yes, it is, right.

亞

Inferior, second, next, junior; to esteem lightly; hunchbacked, ugly; used as a prefix to names: 'pok, 'a, not inferior; COM., 'a k'wí, the second class of Kújin literary graduates, comprising from the sixth to the twelfth, as their names stand on the official list; 'a seng' a secondary sage, as Mencius; 'a maing' another designation for Mencius.

啞

Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded; a cracked sound, as of a bell; confused noise of children; wheezing; the nape of the neck: 'a k'eu, dumb, a

瘰

Ya.

1 烏 2 鴉 3 鴉片 4 鴉片 5 鴉片館 6 鴉片 7 鴉片 8 鴉片 9 丫 10 丫 11 丫 12 阿 13 阿 14 阿 15 阿 16 阿 17 阿 18 阿 19 阿 20 阿

dumb person; <sup>16</sup>*a* *chū* (coll. *a* *chū*), a mute; <sup>17</sup>*a* *me* an enigma, a riddle; com., <sup>18</sup>*pang* *a*, dumb, a mute; <sup>19</sup>*siang* *ing* *a*, the voice hoarse; <sup>20</sup>*tieng* *leng* *te* *a*, deaf and dumb, incorrigibly stupid; COLL., *a* *chū* *siāh*, *wong* *lieng*, the dumb eat the (bitter) *wong* *lieng* herb; met., one dumb with grief.

**婭**

Ya.

Brothers-in-law: <sup>6</sup>*ing* *a*, relatives by marriage, especially brothers and parents.

**拗**

Yao.  
Ao.

Read *au*; coll. *a*: to snap, to break in two, to twist: <sup>1</sup>*a* *siék*, to break in two; *a* *hwa*, to pluck flowers; *a* *chiā* to break the sugar-cane; <sup>2</sup>*a* *ch'iu*, to bend or wrench hands, as in a trial of strength; met., perverse, refractory; *a* *lang* *tong*, or *a* *tó* *tong*, to snap or break in two.

**吓**

A coll. word used at the end of a sentence; an exclamation of pain or surprise, spoken *a* or *a* according to intensity of feeling: *ai* *a*, or *ai* *a* oh! ah! *se* *a*, it is certainly; *hó* *a*, good, excellent.

**下**

Hsia.

Read *hā*; coll. *a*: down, inferior, low, mean; next, once, a time, a while; below, under, to descend; a little; a particle denoting fold or quantity: <sup>1</sup>*a* *nieng*, the following year; *a* *ngwok*, next month; *a* *tá*, below, under; *sioh*, *a* once; *lang* *a* twice; *ting* *sioh*, *a* wait a little; *a* *pwang* one and a half; *lang* *a* *sā* twice as much;

*a* *kié* the following quarter of the year; <sup>2</sup>*a* *ngu*, or *a* *tau* the afternoon; *a* *chieng* low, vulgar, mean; *a* *chók*, or *a* *siā*, sordid, niggardly; <sup>10</sup>*a* *kai* the lower regions, hades; *a* *sing*, or *a* *tong*, the lower portion of the human body; <sup>11</sup>*a* *nik*, a future day; <sup>12</sup>*a* *ing*, a menial, a servant; *a* *huá*, or *a* *ch'ēu* the next time; *a* *ne* *huá*, the very next time, another time, hereafter; <sup>13</sup>*a* *hu*, the lower prefectures (of Fookien); <sup>14</sup>*a* *nam*, name given to the S. E. maritime districts of Fookien; <sup>15</sup>*a* *k'wo*, the next literary examination; <sup>16</sup>*a* *chung*, the next primary examination; *p* *a* *h*, *k'wí* *a* to strike a few times, give a few blows; *a* *ma tai* grasping, overreaching; *na* *sioh*, *a* just once; only, but, this only; this one point remains, as to be spoken of or considered; <sup>17</sup>*a* *hai*, or *a* *pa*, the chin; <sup>18</sup>*a* *so* a secret, something concealed, a secret purpose or design, as *i* *o* *sié* *nóh*, *a* *so* what secret design has he? <sup>19</sup>*a* *ch'iu*, to put the hand to, to seize, to begin to do; *a* *ma yeng* a feast given to a friend on his arrival; *a* *paik*, *taeng* a bully, a rough, a rascal.

**厦**

Hsia.  
Sha.

Read *hā*; coll. *a* as in <sup>20</sup>*a* *mwong*, Amoy; <sup>21</sup>*a* *mwong* *hai* *wong*, the Amoy superintendent of Trade; <sup>22</sup>*a* *mwong* *tó* the Tantai of Amoy.

**妮**

1.

Read *ngá*; used for the coll. *a*: the crying of a child.

<sup>1</sup>啞 <sup>2</sup>病 <sup>3</sup>啞 <sup>4</sup>折 <sup>5</sup>年 <sup>6</sup>界 <sup>7</sup>人 <sup>8</sup>南 <sup>9</sup>春 <sup>10</sup>數 <sup>11</sup>門 <sup>12</sup>防  
<sup>13</sup>子 <sup>14</sup>啞 <sup>15</sup>姻 <sup>16</sup>拗 <sup>17</sup>下 <sup>18</sup>下 <sup>19</sup>下 <sup>20</sup>厦 <sup>21</sup>厦  
<sup>22</sup>謎 <sup>23</sup>聲 <sup>24</sup>婭 <sup>25</sup>手 <sup>26</sup>午 <sup>27</sup>日 <sup>28</sup>府 <sup>29</sup>科 <sup>30</sup>頰 <sup>31</sup>手 <sup>32</sup>門 <sup>33</sup>廈  
<sup>34</sup>音 <sup>35</sup>拗 <sup>36</sup>下 <sup>37</sup>下 <sup>38</sup>下 <sup>39</sup>下 <sup>40</sup>下 <sup>41</sup>下 <sup>42</sup>下 <sup>43</sup>下 <sup>44</sup>下 <sup>45</sup>下 <sup>46</sup>下 <sup>47</sup>下 <sup>48</sup>下 <sup>49</sup>下 <sup>50</sup>下 <sup>51</sup>下 <sup>52</sup>下 <sup>53</sup>下 <sup>54</sup>下 <sup>55</sup>下 <sup>56</sup>下 <sup>57</sup>下 <sup>58</sup>下 <sup>59</sup>下 <sup>60</sup>下 <sup>61</sup>下 <sup>62</sup>下 <sup>63</sup>下 <sup>64</sup>下 <sup>65</sup>下 <sup>66</sup>下 <sup>67</sup>下 <sup>68</sup>下 <sup>69</sup>下 <sup>70</sup>下 <sup>71</sup>下 <sup>72</sup>下 <sup>73</sup>下 <sup>74</sup>下 <sup>75</sup>下 <sup>76</sup>下 <sup>77</sup>下 <sup>78</sup>下 <sup>79</sup>下 <sup>80</sup>下 <sup>81</sup>下 <sup>82</sup>下 <sup>83</sup>下 <sup>84</sup>下 <sup>85</sup>下 <sup>86</sup>下 <sup>87</sup>下 <sup>88</sup>下 <sup>89</sup>下 <sup>90</sup>下 <sup>91</sup>下 <sup>92</sup>下 <sup>93</sup>下 <sup>94</sup>下 <sup>95</sup>下 <sup>96</sup>下 <sup>97</sup>下 <sup>98</sup>下 <sup>99</sup>下 <sup>100</sup>下



A<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word, perhaps a corruption of *au*: behind, after, rear: *a*<sup>2</sup> 'tau (or 'lau), or *a*<sup>2</sup> 'tau si<sup>2</sup> behind, in the rear; *kung* *a*<sup>2</sup> 'tau, to follow after; *tioh*, *a*<sup>2</sup> 'tau, is behind, is in the rear.

(2) Á.

**挨捱** To delay, to detain, to hinder; late, slow; to push; to procrastinate, to put off; to pass time lazily; to beat, to strike on the back; to place at the side; to force, to crowd, as with the elbows; next, near: com., *'á yong*, to delay, to wait, tardy, slow; *'á si*, behind time, late; *'á mó*<sup>2</sup> to push the querne; *'á p'ó*, those acting as subordinate sureties for students; COLL., *'á ti*, or *'á sá*, to delay, to be late; *'á sioh nik*, to delay a whole day; *'mwong á*, to keep putting it off, to delay from day to day; *'á kau ang*<sup>2</sup> to delay till dark; *'móh*, *'á*, don't delay; *'á si tio<sup>2</sup> nik*, to procrastinate from day to day.

Á. A coll. word, as in *'á mwong*, street night-gates; *'á mwong piéng*, at the side of these gates.

**矮矮** Low, short, diminutive: com., *'á chüng*, a small breed, applied to men and lower animals; *'á á*, diminutive in stature; *'á ma*, the crouching posture of a boxer; *'á sá* low and small; COLL., *'á chü*, a dwarf; *'á kah*, a small frame — a small size or kind, as of fowls; *'á paik*, 'kwi,

black dwarfish imps in the processions of the *'ngu tá*; *'á noh*, *noh*, (spoken *'á nu noh*,) very low in stature.

**鞋** A shoe, shoes, slippers, brogans: com., *'á wak*, shoes and stockings; *'á tai*<sup>2</sup> shoe-strings; *'á li*, shoe-lining; *'ch'au á*, Hsieh, straw shoes or sandals; *'taung' á*, satin shoes; *'siong á*, figured shoes; *'á k'au*, the mouth or opening of a shoe; *'á chaung'* a shoemaker's awl; *'á yong'* a shoe-pattern; COLL., *'á chiong*, the sole or bottom of the shoe (to beat one with); *'á pek*, a shoeing-horn, made of bone or brass; *'säng' á*, to put on shoes, to wear shoes; *'á t'ó*<sup>2</sup> wooden-soled shoes; *'lung á*, or *'lung á t'ó* women's over-shoes; *'á kiäng*, small shoes; *'á meng'* the uppers of shoes; *'á hwong'* a shoe-last; *'á p'e'* toe of a shoe; *'á sa*, a shoemaker; *'á tang*, the heel of a shoe; *'á tang siäng'* the heel cord of women's shoes; *'k'ek*, *'á chiong p'ah, neng*, to beat one with a shoe-sole.

Á. A coll. word, used in formal affirmative answers; a sound of assent, yes, just so.

**𪚗**<sup>2</sup> A coll. character: can, able to; apt, capable, competent; possibly, probably; as an auxiliary, am, is, do, does, will: *'á' hieu*, or *'á' hien tek*, can comprehend, I understand it; *'á' sai tek*, it will do, answers the purpose; yes,

1 挨 2 挨 3 挨 4 莫 5 矮 6 矮 7 鞋 8 鞋 9 緞 10 鞋 11 輪 12 𪚗  
延 保 一 挨 矮 矮 襪 裏 鞋 鞋 鞋 輪 𪚗  
時 遲 日 矮 矮 鬼 草 鞋 鞋 鞋 鞋 𪚗  
2 挨 4 挨 7 矮 9 矮 12 鞋 14 草 16 鞋 18 鞋 20 鞋 21 𪚗  
時 遲 ○ 種 格 ○ 帶 鞋 樣 套 楸 ○

may do it; <sup>1</sup>*á chǒ* or *á chǒ tek*, can do it, it can be done, practicable, feasible; <sup>2</sup>*á siǎng*, able to finish; <sup>3</sup>*á se* possibly, perhaps; <sup>4</sup>*se* *'ma chai* it is so perhaps; <sup>5</sup>*á hó*, can improve, will get well; *á chǒ má chǒ* can you do it or not? is it practicable? <sup>6</sup>*á t'ung*, can comprehend it; <sup>7</sup>*á mǐng*, to understand clearly; plain, clear, perspicuous; <sup>8</sup>*á siǎh*, can eat; <sup>9</sup>*siǎh tek*, eatable, fit to eat; <sup>10</sup>*á p'ah*, can strike, pugnacious, contentious; <sup>11</sup>*á má* or *á 'a má* can you? will you or not? <sup>12</sup>*'tu á* can do everything; <sup>13</sup>*mó nóh*, *á* cannot do anything; <sup>14</sup>*i cheng* *á siǎh*, he is a great eater; <sup>15</sup>*cheng* *á chǒ* a great worker; <sup>16</sup>*á piéng* can change or reform; <sup>17</sup>*'á laung* confused, as in mind; tangled, as thread; <sup>18</sup>*á yéng* satiated; <sup>19</sup>*á chǒ* *ka*, he'll build up his family — said of an industrious, frugal man; <sup>20</sup>*á lá pa*, he plows and hoes; <sup>21</sup>*met.*, industrious and saving; <sup>22</sup>*á 'sai sang* quick-tempered; <sup>23</sup>*á siǎng hwa má* can the bargain be closed or not? <sup>24</sup>*á yék po* <sup>25</sup>*mó kang* he gets hot but don't sweat—applied to a person who is merely hasty in temper.

(3)

AĖh.

嘔

Yu.

Read *äuk*; coll. *aĖh*; to eructate, to belch, to raise wind from the stomach; to vomit, noise of vomiting: *p'ah, aĖh*, or *'au aĖh*, or *p'ah, 'sai aĖh*, to belch; *aĖh, má hiok*, incessant belching; *aĖh, sioh, ch'oi* to belch up a mouthful.

(4)

AĖng.

甕

Wĕng.

A jar, a vase, an urn; a water amphora without spout or handle; a round window: com., *'a Ėn g' kiéng*, and *'aĖng' ch'oi* the brim and the mouth of a jar; coll., *'aĖng' kiéng*, a small jar; *'aĖng' tié*, inside the jar; *aĖng' kiéng aĖng' nié*, small vases of various sizes; *'aĖng' siǎng tong*, the space between the outer and inner gates of a city wall; *'ch'oi aĖng' aĖng' tióh*, mouth agape like a jar—applied to infants.

AĖng.

A coll. word; a bustle, a great run of customers: *'yǎ aĖng' or cheng' aĖng'* great bustle, a rush of business, lively times; *aĖng' 'ki lí*, the bustle begins as when customers in numbers patronize a shop.

(5)

Ah.

揖

Yi.

I.

Jung.

Read *ek*; coll. *ah*; to raise and lower the hands, with the palms placed together, as in saluting a friend or in worshipping an idol: *ah, chiǎ ah, chiǎ*, salute! salute!

(6)

Ai.

哀

Ai.

Pity, grief, sorrow; to pity, to lament, to bewail, to mourn; to compassionate, to feel for, to condole with; sad, pained, grieved; lamentable; urgently, heartily: *'ai k'ok*, to lament and weep; *'ai tong* to grieve, in great distress; *'ai líng*, or *'ai sióng*, to pity, to grieve for; *'k'ó ai*, lamentable; com., *'kú ai*, to wail, to bewail; *'ai chai*, alas!

<sup>1</sup>甕<sup>3</sup>甕<sup>5</sup>都甕<sup>7</sup>甕亂<sup>9</sup>甕嘴<sup>11</sup>甕裏

中

着

<sup>15</sup>哀<sup>17</sup>哀<sup>19</sup>舉<sup>2</sup>甕<sup>4</sup>甕通<sup>6</sup>甕甕<sup>8</sup>甕甕<sup>10</sup>甕甕<sup>12</sup>甕甕<sup>13</sup>甕<sup>14</sup>哀<sup>16</sup>哀<sup>18</sup>可<sup>20</sup>哀<sup>3</sup>甕<sup>5</sup>甕<sup>7</sup>甕<sup>9</sup>甕<sup>11</sup>甕<sup>13</sup>甕<sup>15</sup>哀<sup>17</sup>哀<sup>19</sup>哀<sup>21</sup>哀<sup>23</sup>哀<sup>4</sup>甕<sup>6</sup>甕<sup>8</sup>甕<sup>10</sup>甕<sup>12</sup>甕<sup>14</sup>甕<sup>16</sup>哀<sup>18</sup>哀<sup>20</sup>哀<sup>22</sup>哀<sup>24</sup>哀<sup>5</sup>甕<sup>7</sup>甕<sup>9</sup>甕<sup>11</sup>甕<sup>13</sup>甕<sup>15</sup>哀<sup>17</sup>哀<sup>19</sup>哀<sup>21</sup>哀<sup>23</sup>哀<sup>25</sup>哀

'*ai k'in* 'k'u kó' to make grievous complaints and beg piteously.

**埃** Dust, fine dust, such as is raised by the wind:  
Ai. 'tíng *ai*, dust.

**欸** Also read '*ai*: an ejaculation, ah! oh! to sigh; an expression of pain; to respond, to answer; to belch: in the coll. read '*ai*, q. v.:  
Ai. COLL., '*ai* ó, or '*ai* á, an expression of pain or surprise; '*ai* á' an expression of intense admiration.

**靄** Mist, fog; foggy, misty; the heavens obscured by fog or vapor; dense clouds.  
Ai.

**藹** Luxuriant vegetation; thick, shady, flourishing; dignified, personable, pleasing: '*hwo* '*ai*, dignified; '*ai* '*ai* kek, sǝu' accomplished scholars about a sovereign.

**倚** Read '*i*; coll. '*ai*: to trust, to rely or depend on, to confide in: '*ai* chiǎ' or '*ai* k'ó' to trust in, to depend on; '*ai* wong' to hope, to long after; '*ai* paung' to rest upon, to depend on; '*ai* 'nū á' piǎng' hope you'll reform; '*ai* ch'iong ch'iong pung, '*ai* piǎh, piǎh, 'tó, he leans on walls and they crumble, on partitions and they fall; met., insufficient help; ó' nǝh, '*ai* chiǎ' something in which to trust; mó nǝh, '*ai* chiǎ' nothing in which to trust.

'*ai*. A coll. word, as in '*ai* nai' many, a plenty, great abundance!—as in replying to one who says there are none.

**愛** To love, to esteem highly, to take delight in, to feel attached to; to desire, to want; to be sparing of, forbearing, tender of; kind regard, love, attachment; the object of love, the beloved: used for the coll. 'tǎng' q. v.: '*che* '*ai* dearly loved; '*k'ó* '*ai* beloved, dear; com., '*ai* sek, to prize highly; '*ing* '*ai* benevolence, compassion, love; '*ai* ch'ai, to love riches; '*ai* ch'ai, to admire talent; '*ai* 'ing 'i 'ki, to love others as yourself; '*ch'auk*, '*ai* you mistake in loving, I am unworthy of your love—a polite phrase; COLL., '*se* 'i sing '*ai* 'ki nǝng, the person whom he tenderly loves.

**噯** Read '*ai*; coll. '*ai*: an exclamation or ejaculation, about the same as '*ai*, q. v.: '*ai* 'á, an ejaculation expressive of pain or of severe labor, as in carrying a heavy burden.

**嫖** An unauthorized character: a girl: com., '*leng* '*ai* your daughter.  
Ai.

**靄** Cloudy, obscure, murky, clouds hiding the sun.  
Ai.

**優** Like, similar; simulated; hard to see.  
Ai.

**曖** Cloudy, obscure, sun hidden by clouds: '*ai* tai' cloudy, murky; '*ai* '*ai* obscured, as the moon; '*ai* m w o i' confused, as the mind, to do anything confusedly or carelessly.  
Ai.

1哀 2塵 4藹 5倚 7倚 9可 11仁 13愛 如 16是 其 18曖  
求 埃 藹 藉 望 愛 愛 才 已 伊 伙 曖  
苦 和 吉 6倚 8至 10愛 12愛 14愛 15錯 心 令 曖  
告 藹 士 靠 愛 惜 財 人 愛 愛 愛 嫖 昧



**曖**<sup>2</sup> Dimness of sight, to see indistinctly.

Ai.

**隘**<sup>2</sup> A pass, a defile; *met.*, contracted, narrow-minded, mean; exacting, rigid, stern; distressed, urgent; impeded, stopped up; confined, straitened: <sup>1</sup>*hieng*

*ai*<sup>2</sup> a narrow, irregular valley; *met.*, partial, unjust.

**欸**<sup>2</sup> Read *ai* and *'ai*; coll. *ai* (or *ai*<sup>2</sup>): an ejaculation of surprise; a prohibitory exclamation, stop! don't!

Ai.

(7) Aik.

**阨**<sup>2</sup> An obstruction, a stop; a defile, a pass, a dangerous path; a calamity, accident, affliction, trouble; distressed, embarrassed, poor; the 3d also means a small door: <sup>1</sup>*aik*, *nan*<sup>2</sup> distress, sorrow, affliction; <sup>2</sup>*aik*, *k'ung*, extremely poor; <sup>3</sup>*chai aik*, calamities and troubles; coll., *aik*, *mó tek*, *k'wo*<sup>2</sup> can't escape the calamity; inevitable, fatal, as disease.

O.  
Ai.

**扼**<sup>2</sup> To press the hand upon; to seize or hold with the hand; to repress; to gripe, to clutch; to grasp; to pull; to touch with the finger; to lay the hand on anything; also used in the

sense of placed, put away: coll., <sup>1</sup>*aik*, *ch'in*, to press or touch with the hand; <sup>6</sup>*aik*, *wang*, to bend, to deflect, to make crooked; <sup>7</sup>*aik*, *king*, to press tightly, to se-

crete; <sup>8</sup>*aik*, *lól*, to press down; *aik*, *aik*, press down! press on it! <sup>9</sup>*aik*, *piéng*, to flatten by pressure; <sup>10</sup>*aik*, *kiéng t'au*, to lay the hand on one's shoulder; <sup>11</sup>*aik*, *ch'iong aik*, *piáh*, to lean against walls, as small-footed women in walking; *aik*, *téng* *'nē k'ó* where has it been put?

**軛**<sup>2</sup> A yoke; the yoke of a carriage; a yoke, a restraint, a principle of conscience.

(8) Aing.

**爇**<sup>2</sup> Read *yék*; coll. *aing*: a dull fire; to smother, as a fire: <sup>1</sup>*aing* *t'ang* to smother burning coals in a jar; <sup>13</sup>*aing* *'hwí*, to extinguish fire; a dull fire, as olive-wood makes; *aing* *tiéng*<sup>2</sup> (the jar) filled; *aing* *t'ang* *aéng*<sup>2</sup> a jar for extinguishing coals in.

**限**<sup>2</sup> To limit, to fix or set a time; to settle, to determine; to assign, to adjust, to appoint, to agree upon; to impede, to moderate; a

limit, an impediment, a boundary, a restriction; a few, a short time; a threshold: <sup>14</sup>*aing* *'chi*, to fix the limits as to time; com., <sup>15</sup>*aing* *nik*, to fix the day; <sup>16</sup>*kai* *aing*<sup>2</sup> to establish the boundary; <sup>17</sup>*aing* *ki*, to appoint the time; <sup>18</sup>*ká* *aing*<sup>2</sup> to set a task; to appoint or set a time, as for executing a warrant, or collecting taxes; <sup>19</sup>*niéng aing*<sup>2</sup> the term of years contracted for; <sup>20</sup>*aing*<sup>2</sup> *'m'ang*, expiration of the time; <sup>21</sup>*u aing*<sup>2</sup> or *u aing*<sup>2</sup> *lióng*<sup>2</sup> unlimited, abundant,

<sup>1</sup>險 <sup>3</sup>阨 <sup>5</sup>扼 <sup>7</sup>扼 <sup>9</sup>扼 <sup>11</sup>扼 <sup>13</sup>壁 <sup>15</sup>爇 <sup>17</sup>限 <sup>18</sup>限 <sup>20</sup>拘 <sup>21</sup>限  
隘 窮 手 緊 扁 扼 〇 火 日 期 限 滿  
<sup>2</sup>阨 <sup>4</sup>災 <sup>6</sup>扼 <sup>8</sup>扼 <sup>10</sup>扼 <sup>12</sup>爇 <sup>14</sup>限 <sup>16</sup>界 <sup>19</sup>年 <sup>21</sup>無  
難 阨 縛 落 肩 炭 止 限 〇 限 限

exhaustless, infinite; <sup>1</sup>*aiŋg*<sup>2</sup> *liē*<sup>2</sup> to fix regulations as to time and work; <sup>2</sup>*aiŋg*<sup>2</sup> *kā* to limit prices, as officers do in times of scarcity; <sup>3</sup>*aiŋg*<sup>2</sup> *wang*, to limit one's eating, to diet; <sup>4</sup>*aiŋg*<sup>2</sup> *hiŋg*, to regulate time, as for study, by the burning of incense sticks; <sup>5</sup>*aiŋg*<sup>2</sup> *k'wang*, to set a large limit, as to time; <sup>6</sup>*aiŋg*<sup>2</sup> *king*, to set strict limits; *aiŋg*<sup>2</sup> *sang nīk*, limited to three days.

**宸**  
Hsien.

Threshold of a door or gate: <sup>7</sup>*mwong aiŋg*<sup>2</sup> (coll. *mwong taiŋg*<sup>2</sup>) a threshold.

(9) Ak.

**鴨**  
Ya.

A duck, a mallard: COM., <sup>8</sup>*kiē ak*, chickens and ducks; <sup>9</sup>*hwang ak*, a Mandarin duck; <sup>10</sup>*piēng ak*, flat (dried) ducks; *ak*, *laung*<sup>2</sup> ducks' eggs; *ch'ai*<sup>2</sup> *ak*, a small, green-billed duck; COLL., *ak*, *mó*, the female duck; *ak*, *kaēk*, the male duck; *ak*, *kiāng*, young ducks; *mong ak*, a large duck; *lau*<sup>2</sup> *ak*, an old duck; *ak*, *mó chiu*, a locality in Foochow, on the north bank of the Min, below the Great Bridge.

**壓**  
Ya.

To press down, to steady, to settle; to bend, to crush, to suppress; to repress, to intimidate, to oppress; to subject, to conquer, to destroy: used for the coll. *tah*, q. v.: <sup>11</sup>*ak*, *tó*, to throw down; *met.*, to overthrow a person, as in a lawsuit; <sup>12</sup>*ak*, *lek*, to force, to compel, to constrain by violence;

COM., <sup>13</sup>*ak*, *chiē*<sup>2</sup> to prevent, to restrain; to subdue, to conquer; <sup>14</sup>*tang ak*, to suppress, as a riot; to stop, as a row; COLL., *ak*, *tó*, *nēng*, to subvert one in his cause, to oppress; *ak*, *kiē ng*<sup>2</sup> *siāng po*<sup>2</sup> you can't force a hen to hatch eggs; *met.*, he cannot be forced to do it; *ak*, *má*<sup>2</sup> *ten*<sup>2</sup> can't be suppressed, irrepressible, as a conflict.

**遏**  
O.

To stop, to prevent, to bring to a stand-still; to reach, to arrive; to cut off; an unforeseen obstacle: <sup>15</sup>*ak*, *chi*, to stop; <sup>16</sup>*ak*, *auk*, to restrain the wicked, to prevent wickedness: COM., <sup>17</sup>*ak*, *chiē*<sup>2</sup> *sū ūk*, to subdue one's lusts.

**呬**

Also read *hak*, : to gulp, to swallow, to drink: <sup>18</sup>*hwong ak*, the clamor or buzz of a crowd.

**押**  
Ya.

To control, to govern, to rule; to pawn for a time, to reserve, to keep back; to affix; to escort, to guard; to lay hold of, to seize: <sup>19</sup>*ak*, *taung*<sup>2</sup> to mortgage, to pawn; COM., <sup>20</sup>*ch'ienŋg ak*, to affix the red strokes to official papers, to insert names, dates, etc., as a law-secretary does; <sup>21</sup>*ak*, *teu*, the accusation, placed on the back of a criminal when led to execution; *ak*, *hwang*<sup>2</sup> to escort criminals, to hand over in custody; *ak*, *huk*, to compel one to obey, constrained obedience; *t'ai ak*, to give a pledge or pawn in borrowing money; *kū ak*, to put into close confinement; *ak*, *hwo*<sup>2</sup> to guard

|                     |                     |                     |                     |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <sup>1</sup> 限<br>例 | <sup>3</sup> 限<br>碗 | <sup>5</sup> 限<br>寬 | <sup>7</sup> 門<br>宸 | <sup>9</sup> 番<br>鴨  | <sup>11</sup> 壓<br>倒 | <sup>13</sup> 壓<br>制 | <sup>15</sup> 遏<br>止 | <sup>17</sup> 遏<br>制 | <sup>18</sup> 呬<br>呬 | <sup>20</sup> 簽<br>押 |
| <sup>2</sup> 限<br>價 | <sup>4</sup> 限<br>香 | <sup>6</sup> 限<br>緊 | <sup>8</sup> 雞<br>鴨 | <sup>10</sup> 扁<br>鴨 | <sup>12</sup> 壓<br>勒 | <sup>14</sup> 彈<br>壓 | <sup>16</sup> 遏<br>惡 | <sup>19</sup> 押<br>當 | <sup>21</sup> 押<br>條 |                      |

merchandize in transportation; <sup>14</sup>*sieu ak*, a small pawn shop; <sup>2</sup>*ak*, *puang*, to compel one to move, as when he fails to pay his rent; <sup>3</sup>*ak*, *nik*, *chi*, to date official documents in red ink; <sup>4</sup>*ak*, *puang kwang*, to place in custody at an officer's; <sup>5</sup>*kwang ak*, to guard, to keep in custody; <sup>6</sup>*hwa ak*, a mark or signature to a deed or agreement; COLL., *ak, saeng kwang lá k'ó* to send one under arrest to the officer.

**攔**  
Ya.

To pull up, to eradicate.

**閑**  
O.

Also read *yéng* and *yéng*: to shut, to stop up; to obstruct; to suffocate; to prevent superiors knowing.

**頰**  
O.

The root of the nose; the frontal sinus; a saddle.

**軋**  
Ya.

Creaking of a wheel; a creaking, grating sound; punishment of the rack or wheel.

**盒**  
Ho.

Interchanged with the next: a box or vessel with a cover, as gallipots, caskets, pill-boxes; a covered platter: COM., <sup>1</sup>*king ak*, a gold box, as made of gold or simply to keep gold in; <sup>2</sup>*ak*, *kai* cover for a box; <sup>3</sup>*ak*, *chiéng*, gift of money to the person who brings the presents; COLL., <sup>4</sup>*ak*, *kiéng*, a small box; <sup>5</sup>*hong ak*, a tobacco box; *paing se ak*, to prepare the four boxes (of presents);

<sup>12</sup>*ak*, *lól*, a net-work sack in which presents are carried.

**匣**  
Hsia.

A chest, a trunk; a casket; a press for clothes, a coffer; a case for a set of books: COM., <sup>13</sup>*ngieng ak*, the box or case of an ink-stone; <sup>14</sup>*pai t'aik, ak*, a card box, a small flat box used for various purposes; <sup>15</sup>*siu sek, ak*, a dressing case, a coffer for female ornaments.

**狎**  
Hsia.

Intimate, familiar, accustomed, well-acquainted with; irreverent, disrespectful; to desecrate, to contemn; to change; to approach; to caress: <sup>16</sup>*ak*, *nik*, familiar, intimate with; <sup>17</sup>*ak*, *u*, to slight, to contemn, to insult; <sup>18</sup>*ak*, *ngwang* to sport with, lustful dalliance.

**柙**  
Hsia.

A cage or inclosure for wild animals or prisoners; to engage; a scabbard; a press; name of a tree.

**阿**  
A.  
E.  
O.  
Wo.

Read *ó*; coll. *ak*: a prefix to proper names, used by southern people: <sup>19</sup>*ak*, *tiá*, father; <sup>20</sup>*ak*, *ma*, mother; <sup>21</sup>*ak*, *kó*, brother; title of the heir apparent to the throne; <sup>22</sup>*ak*, *ná*, title given to an adopted mother.

*Ak*. A coll. word: swollen, puffed; *meng ak, ak, t'ioh*, the face puffed, as of a child after sleep.

(10)

Ang.

**安**  
An.

Still, settled; safe, calm, tranquil, peaceful, at ease, unconstrained; contented, harmonious, to tranquil -

<sup>1</sup>小 <sup>3</sup>押 <sup>6</sup>班 <sup>5</sup>花 <sup>10</sup>盒 <sup>12</sup>盒 <sup>14</sup>拜 <sup>17</sup>飾 <sup>19</sup>狎 <sup>21</sup>阿  
<sup>2</sup>押 <sup>4</sup>日子 <sup>7</sup>館 <sup>9</sup>押 <sup>11</sup>蓋 <sup>13</sup>絡 <sup>15</sup>帖 <sup>16</sup>匣 <sup>18</sup>侮 <sup>20</sup>爹  
<sup>2</sup>押 <sup>4</sup>子 <sup>7</sup>管 <sup>9</sup>金 <sup>11</sup>煙 <sup>13</sup>硯 <sup>15</sup>匣 <sup>16</sup>狎 <sup>18</sup>狎 <sup>20</sup>阿 <sup>22</sup>阿  
<sup>2</sup>押 <sup>4</sup>搬 <sup>7</sup>押 <sup>9</sup>盒 <sup>11</sup>錢 <sup>13</sup>盒 <sup>15</sup>首 <sup>16</sup>睨 <sup>18</sup>玩 <sup>20</sup>媽 <sup>22</sup>奶



ize; rest, peace, quiet, repose; to rest, to settle, to make easy, to remain at rest; an interrogative particle, how, how could? where? used for the coll. *ang*, q. v.: *ang ping*, contented in poverty; *ong ang*, to inquire after one's health; *ang chaung* to deposit the coffin, to inter; com., *ang hang*, rest, leisure; still, quiet; *ang cheng* silent, quiet, secluded; *ang sing*, to compose one's mind; *ang oi* to console, to comfort, to soothe; *ang ch'ong*, to arrange the bridal bed—to put the cash of five reigns under its feet; *ang hiok*, quiet, peaceful; *ang ung*, safe, secure, as a business, or as an investment; settled, arranged; *ang lok*, happy, pleased; to rejoice; *ang sek*, rest, repose; to rest; *ang sek, nik*, the Christian Sabbath; *Ang t'ai*, *kio*, name of a bridge in South Street, Foochow; *pok, ang*, dissatisfied, discontented; *k'iang ang*, in need of repose; restless, in pain, as a sick person; *ang ing*, wife of an officer of the sixth rank; *ang ming*, to quiet the people; *ang tong* to arrange, to set in order; to do well, properly done; *ping ang*, peace, quietness, well and happy; *ang nang*, Annam; *ang hwi*, the province of Nganhwi; *Ming ang*, a pass in the Min river, about 18 miles below Foochow; *Ming ang teng* a military post at the above pass; *Hok, ang*, a district city in the Fooching prefecture, Fookien; *Chung ang*, a district city in the Kienning prefecture, Fookien, a great mart for Teas; *Ing ang*, a district city in the Yenping prefecture, Foo-

kien; *Ang k'á*, a district in the Chinchew prefecture, Fookien; *ang hong* content with one's lot; *ang hong* 'siu 'ki, to attend quietly to one's own duties; COLL., *ang 'chiá oi* 'ch'eu place it here; *ang ka*, to leave means for support of the family during one's absence; *ang k'ó ti*, how can I know that?

鶺鴒

An.

A quail which the Chinese train to fight; *ang sung*, a quail under which two or three species of Coturnix are included.

鞍

An.

A saddle: com., *ma ang*, a horse's saddle; *ma ang kio*, an arched bridge; *ma ang, ch'iong*, a wall with a curving cap or top.

諳

An.

Also read *ang*: accustomed to, skilled in, to know, to be fully acquainted with; to commit to memory; to recite, to rehearse: *sük, ang*, skilled in, thoroughly acquainted with; *ang lieng* mature, practised in; *ang s'ung* to repeat memoriter; *pok, ang s'í ko* not versed in worldly affairs; *ang sek, nói* 'tieng, to be versed in the classics.

庵

An.

Interchanged with the next: a round hut, a thatched cottage, a straw hovel for soldiers; a pig sty; a Buddhist nunnery: com., *ang tong se' kwang* the four kinds of temples, viz. nunneries, halls, Buddhist and Taoist monasteries; *ná ku ang*, a nunnery.

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 安 | 3 安 | 5 安 | 7 安 | 8 欠 | 10 安 | 12 閩 | 14 崇 | 17 熟 | 19 不 | 20 庵 |
| 閒   | 心   | 床   | 息   | 安   | 南    | 安    | 安    | 諳    | 諳    | 堂    |
| 2 安 | 4 安 | 6 安 | 日   | 9 平 | 11 安 | 13 福 | 15 安 | 16 馬 | 18 諳 | 世    |
| 靜   | 慰   | 穩   | ○   | 安   | 徽    | 安    | 分    | 鞍    | 鍊    | 故    |
|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      | 觀    |

莽  
菴

An.

Also read *ang*: a coarse grass: <sup>1</sup>*ang lang*, St. John's wort, or ground pine, used for thatching buildings; the seeds of it are used for medicine.

腌

Ang.  
Yen.

Read *yéng*, *yéng*, and *yék*; coll. *ang*, as in *ang chang*, dirty, filthy.

Ang.

A coll. word, probably a corruption of *kang*: to compel, to coerce, to force, to constrain one against his will: *ang i ch'ó* to make him do it; *pwoh, ang 'ngwai ch'ó* he wishes to force me to do it.

培

An.

Also read *ang*: to conceal, to screen; to cover, as with the hand; to suppress, to exterminate; also to grasp.

闇

An.

Also read *ang*: to shut the door; to withdraw from society; an obscure recess; ignorant, dark-minded; badly lighted, the evening; an eclipse: <sup>2</sup>*ang mwong*, to shut the door; <sup>3</sup>*ang tang* very plain, unadorned, as dress; *met.*, unassuming, modest, retiring, quiet; coll., *mwong 'ang ch'íá*, shut the door! *mwong 'ang kwo' k'ó* push to the door!

黯

An.

Dark, pitchy dark; astonished and silent, as if lost in amazement: *'Ngek, 'ang*, a famous statesman of the Han Dynasty.

淹

An.

Also read *ang*: to feed with the hands; to hold in the mouth: a word used by the Buddhists.

泔

Kan.

Read *kang*; coll. *ang*: broth of rice, congee; tasteless, insipid, tame: *'pwong' ang*, congee; *'ang chaik*, or *'ang t'ong*, thin rice-broth; *'ang ch'iang*, weak, insipid; *met.*, no taste or desire for, as when perceived to be useless or a failure.

*'Ang*. A coll. word, as in *'ang po'* to decay, to rot; *'ang lang* rotted all to pieces.

晏

Yen.

Evening, sunset; a serene, clear sky; tardy, behindhand; peaceful, gentle; rich, full, as said of furs: *'ti ang* late, slow; *'ang' hwa*, late fruit; *'ang' k'i*, to get up late; *'ang' ch'ü*, a child born of aged parents: coll., *'ang' ki'ang*, to go late, to go after the time; *ang' li*, to come late, to delay; *ang' k'ó* to go late; *'ang' ié* late planted, as vegetables; *'ang' kwi nik*, a few days later, to wait a few days.

暗

An.

Sun obscured by clouds; dark, dimly-lighted, somber; gloomy; clandestine, unobserved, secret, underhanded; dull, stupid; private, mental: *'ang' sek*, a dark house; *'ang' mwo'í* ignorant, confused, dull; com., *'u ang* dark, cloudy, lowering; *'kwong ang* light and darkness; *'ang' k'ang* a spirit-seer, one able to see evil spirits, as in a sick room; *'ang' h'ó* a secret sign or signal; *'ang' taing* the dark temple, applied to the recess where the *'ngu tá* idols are placed; *'ang' h'wí*, a

1 菴 3 闇 5 飯 7 泔 9 遲 11 晏 13 晏 15 晏 16 暗 18 烏 20 暗 22 暗  
蘭 淡 泔 湯 晏 起 行 幾 室 暗 看 殿  
2 闇 4 汲 6 泔 8 泔 10 晏 12 晏 14 晏 17 暗 19 光 21 暗 23 暗  
門 黯 汁 饘 花 子 日 昧 暗 號 火

dull fire; <sup>1</sup>*t'íeng ang* darkness, night; COLL., <sup>2</sup>*ang' mang*, night, dark; *ang' mang ch'ó* done by night; <sup>3</sup>*tong ang* in the darkness, in the night; *ang' mang* secretly, privately, clandestinely; *ang' mang' m'wang n'eng*, to cheat people slyly; <sup>4</sup>*ang' ch'eng*, dark needle—i. e., a secret injury; *ang' m'óh, m'óh*, or *ang' m'wo, m'wo*, very dark, so dark that one must feel his way.

**按**

An.

To put down, to lower; to stop, to prevent moving, to desist; to take hold of, to press down, to lay the hand on; to grasp, as a sword; to pull in or hold, as a horse; to rub, to chafe; to examine, to try a case, to inquire into; to act according to, to conform; according to, by: <sup>5</sup>*ang' pié* to hold the bridle-rein; <sup>6</sup>*ch'ü' ang'* to lay the hand on, as on the heart; *met.*, to examine yourself; <sup>7</sup>*ang' ch'ü*, to lay the hand on; <sup>8</sup>*ang' ni'eng*, by the year; <sup>9</sup>*ang' hái'ü* according to the time; COM., <sup>10</sup>*ang' si*, or *ang' ch'ak, si*, (also *ang' ch'ak, sai' (si)*), the provincial criminal judge; COLL., *ang' ch'ü' t'á*, or *ang' ch'ü' k'wang*, or *ang' ch'ü' yong'* or *ang' ch'ü' sié* according to this way or fashion; *ang' ch'iong wang'* in this way, thus; *ang' ch'iong' kong*, thus saying, as to that utterance — *scil.*, it is right, true, wrong, &c., &c.

**按案**

An.

A table, an official table, a bar or bench before a judge; that which is on his table, a case in law, an action; a sentence, a decision; to examine, to try ju-

dicially, to decide cases; placed in order, serial; a limit or frontier; a sacrificial table; <sup>11</sup>*chai' ang'* an accusation presented, the case entered or recorded; *ang' ü*, the circumstances or merits of a case; <sup>12</sup>*huk, ang'* to face the table, studious; <sup>13</sup>*p'ah, ang'* to strike the table (to express admiration); to beat the desk angrily, as a judge does; COM., <sup>14</sup>*ang' t'óh*, an official desk; <sup>15</sup>*ang' kwong'* minutes of a judicial investigation; <sup>16</sup>*sing ang'* to examine or try a case, to judge; <sup>17</sup>*hwak, ang'* the official announcement of the names of the Siutsai graduates; <sup>18</sup>*ang' yong'* a law suit; <sup>19</sup>*h'iong ang'* the table with incense and offerings, as set out before an idol, or to greet an officer; COLL., <sup>20</sup>*ang' k'o' m'woi' hwak*, the judge's decision not yet published; the names of the Siutsai not yet posted.

**鸚**

Yen.

A small kind of partridge which breeds on the ground, and is said to crow in the morning.

**桁**

Hang.

Read *heng*; coll. *ang*: the rafters of a house: <sup>21</sup>*ngwa' ang*, tiles and rafters; <sup>22</sup>*t'iong' ang*, laths and rafters.

*Ang.* A coll. word: to equalize, to make equal: *ang' li, ang' k'ó* or *ang' lá*, or *ang' li' p'wo k'ó* to equalize, to divide equally.

**彈**

Tan.

Read *tang*; coll. *ang*, as in *ang' tai*, to quell a riot, to suppress a mob.

T'an.

1天 8當 5按 7按 9按 11在 13拍 15案 17發 19香 味 22榑  
暗 暗 轡 手 候 案 案 案 案 發 榑  
2暗 4暗 6自 8按 10按 12伏 14案 16審 18案 20案 21瓦 榑  
暝 針 按 年 司 案 棹 案 件 故 榑 ○



**旱**<sup>2</sup> Dry weather, drought, dearth of rain; sunny sky; land travel: com., 'ang' Han. 'tiêng, or 'chó' ang' a drought; 'ang' 'chai, calamity of drought; 'kieu ang' or 'twai' ang' a protracted drought; 'ang' 'tiêng, drought insects in grain; 'ang' 'tiêng tó 'ù k'e' (or e'), in a time of drought there are frequent appearances of rain; COLL., 'ang' 'ch'eng ng' kau' só' the thirsty fields have not sufficient water.

**鐸**<sup>1</sup> Read hang'; coll. ang': to solder: 'ang' lau' solder; 'ang' 'au, the place where the solder is applied; 'sek, ang' pewter solder; 't'eng ang' copper solder; 'sai, 'chiêng k'ó' ang' to solder with money—use bribes or hush-money.

**餡**<sup>1</sup> Read hang'; coll. ang': cakes stuffed with meat, sugar, dates, or other articles: 'kwí ang' a preparation for the inside of dumplings; 'piáng ang' a preparation for the inside of cakes; 'tiêng ang' a sweetened preparation for cakes or dumplings; 'keng ang' a salt preparation; 'pwoh, tih, ó' 'tiêng ang' 'ki, he desires those with sweet stuffing.

**Ang'** A coll. word, used in urging infants to eat: ang' ang' take it in! take it in!

**Ang'** A coll. word: high embankments to keep out freshets: ang' pauk, the embankment has burst.

(11) Au.

**塹** A furrow, a hollow; an unevenness in the ground.

Yao.

**凹** Indented; meandering; the dip of the horizon; the undulations in hills; a hole, a depression, a pit; concave: used for the coll. Ao. nah, and náh, q. v.: 'sang, Yeh. au, a valley.

**嘔** Read 'eu and 'eu; coll. 'au: to vomit, the noise of retching; to spit out: 'au Ou. 'o' to vomit; 'au aëh, to Hsü. retch or vomit slightly; 'au sioh, ch'oi' to belch up a mouthful; 'au má' ch'ok, can't vomit it; 'i 'kong wa' á' 'au aëh, 'nèng, his talk makes people retch! it is perfectly sickening! 'au neng, to throw up milk, as an infant; 'au haik, to vomit blood.

**'Au.** A coll. word: dull, faded colors: 'au 'au saik, old faded colors.

**拗** Also read au: to pull at, to twist, to break, to snap in two: also read au' and in the coll. 'a, q. v.: used for the coll. 'au, as in 'au 'kau chaik, a festival of the 1st moon, 29th day, when offerings of food are made at the shrines of idols and tablets: 'au 'kau ch'èuk, congee offered at this festival; 'au 'kau hang, the cold weather of this festival.

**拗** Refractory, perverse, obstinate, self-willed; to rush madly against; in the coll. Ao. Yáo.

<sup>1</sup>旱 <sup>8</sup>久 <sup>5</sup>旱 <sup>氣</sup> 穀 <sup>8</sup> 鈎 <sup>10</sup> 銅 <sup>12</sup> 餅 <sup>14</sup> 鹹 <sup>16</sup> 嘔 <sup>18</sup> 嘔 <sup>節</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>天 <sup>旱</sup> 天 <sup>6</sup>旱 <sup>燥</sup> 頭 <sup>鈎</sup> 鈎 <sup>鈎</sup> 餡 <sup>餡</sup> 吐 <sup>血</sup> <sup>20</sup>拗  
<sup>2</sup>旱 <sup>4</sup>旱 <sup>多</sup> 田 <sup>7</sup>鈎 <sup>9</sup>錫 <sup>11</sup>裸 <sup>13</sup>甜 <sup>15</sup>山 <sup>17</sup>嘔 <sup>19</sup>拗 <sup>九</sup>  
<sup>災</sup> 蟲 雨 忸 料 餡 餡 凹 乳 九 寒

the same as 'a, to bend: also read 'au, q. v.: 'au' p'ek, a wicked disposition, vicious, bad; chek, au' vicious, wicked; 'au' 'ch'ü, a disobedient, undutiful child; 'au' ngik, obstinate, stubborn; COLL., au' wang, to bend; au' siék, to break by bending; ng' t'eng au' don't bend it! au' nau, greedy, grasping; 'au' nau' noisy and refractory; au' ch'wa' (or swa'), to exorcise malign influences.

後

Hou.

Read hain'; coll. au': after, in time or place; behind, late; next, then; posterity, descendants: 'au' sié' succeeding state of metempsychosis; the future existence; 'au' tói' succeeding generations; 'au' 't'oi, the hind quarter; 'au' t'iang, the rear parlor; 'au' mwong, the back door; au' ch'iong, the back wall; 'au' 'tu, the rear suite of apartments; 'au' t'iang, the rear court; au' kiäng, to walk behind; au' 'ná, step-mother; au' pa' step-father; au' hiong' a back aspect; facing the other way; 'au' ch'iu, "back-hand,"—i. e., to clean up one's chips, to put things in order, as after finishing a job; nü' mó au' ch'iu, you don't clean up after you; au' 'mó, next, after, afterwards; au' piäh, sang, a back wall and hill; met., a dependence, something to rely on; au' tong' pwo, a second husband; au' k'au'ng' seng, pa' k'ü, last to bed but first up, to excel one though beginning after him; ch'ó' 'k'ui t'ok, n'eng au' the devil falls in the rear—said jestingly, as to one coming late.

(12)

惡

O.

Wu.

E.

Auk.

Bad, vicious, depraved; wicked, cross, fierce; vile, ugly, deformed, ungracious; filthy, coarse, sordid; unfortunate, unlucky; in the coll. hard, difficult, unpleasant to get on with, intractable, perverse: also read u and o' q. v.: 'auk, ngik, perverse, refractory; 'ü'ng auk, 'yong sié'ng' to conceal his vices and proclaim his virtues; COM., 'sek, auk, to commit suicide; 'auk, seu' ferocious beasts; 'auk, 'k'ui, evil spirits, vicious devils; 'h'ung auk, cruel, fierce, wicked; 'auk, sang' an evil disposition; 'ch'ó' auk, wickedness, sin, evil; 'auk, ngiék, retribution for crimes (of a former state); 'auk, 'hing auk, 'chang' bad conduct, an evil example; auk, t'ek, malice; auk, pó' punishment of crime; auk, pik, a fierce servant, who backs up his master; COLL., 'ngai auk, wickedness; auk, n'eng, bad people; auk, 'ma' kwang' 'ka' ka, a savage cat watches nine houses — i. e., a fierce meddler; auk, 'ing ch'ü' 'in auk, 'ing mó, a fierce fellow of course meets another to torment him—a bad man will always find his match.

握

Wo.

Wu.

Yo.

Also read ok, to grasp, to catch in the hand; to hold, to gripe, to seize; as much as the palm will hold: auk, ch'iu, to shake hands; 'ch'iong auk, to hold in the palm of the hand.

齧

Wo.

As in auk, ch'auk, to urge, to crowd; to press, as the teeth against each

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9 拗 6 後 3 後 10 後 12 後 14 隱 15 十 17 惡 19 惡 21 惡 惡  
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other; in the coll. dirty, filthy, defiled; vile, in a moral sense: 'auk, ch'auk, 'si, very filthy; 'auk, ch'auk, 'oh, or auk, ch'auk, kié' meanness, low cunning; 'auk, ch'auk, k'e' foul exhalations; met., anger, fury; 'auk, ch'auk, t'èng, bad weather; auk, ch'auk, siáh, auk, ch'auk, pui, gross food, gross fat—filthy habits of eating.

**幄**

Yo.

Also read ok; a curtain, a screen; a large tent, a marquee; to protect, to shelter; an awning to screen from the sun: 'mi auk, a decorated border at the top of curtains; 't'iong auk, to hang up curtains.

**沃**

Wu.  
Wo.

To water, to irrigate; to bathe, to wet, to soften; to enrich, to mollify; to wash: used for the coll. woh, q. v.: 'auk, k'wang, to wash the hands; 'sá auk, to wash; met., to cleanse the heart; 'kwang' auk, to water plants.

**渥**

Wu.  
Yo.

Also read ok; to moisten, to bedew, to water, to cause to increase or grow; to enrich with favors; to fertilize; to cover or daub thick; shining, rich; the noise of water: 'auk, tek, enriched, as with favors; 'auk, tang, to paint a deep red.

**鍍**

Also read ok; to wash with silver or gold; to plate base metal; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

**堊**

O.

Different colored clays; white or washed clay for crockery; to wash or plaster mud or unplastered

walls; to whitewash; plaster; an unplastered wall; to paint on plaster, to ornament a wall.

**喔**

Wu.  
Yo.

Also read ok; the crowing of a cock: 'auk, auk, the cackling of chickens; 'auk, i, forced laughter.

(13)

Aung.

Aung'. A coll. word: to watch, to herd, to guard, to look after, to care for: aung' ch'io' to watch the house; aung' ch'ek, to watch against thieves; aung' nóh, to guard anything; mó niéng aung' no one to watch; aung' pang' to watch with the sick; aung' siáng lau, to guard the city watch towers; aung, anwong tük, k'eng p'ah, k'ëük, siáh, to guard the gate, drive away dogs, and beat beggars—are a porter's duties.

**統**

The 1st read k'ong and haung', the 2nd read heng; used for the coll. aung': a bamboo pole; a pole, or support of wood: the 2nd Hang, used for the coll. ang, hong, and haung' q. v.:

'tëük, aung' a bamboo pole; 'i sióng aung' a pole for drying clothes on; 't'iong' aung' poles for curtains; 'aung' ch'a, a forked pole; 'aung' 'nióng, a limber pole; 'aung' siék, the pole is broken; 't'ing aung' the beam from which a lantern is suspended.

Aung'. A coll. word: to rub, to rub with the hands: aung' aung' to rub with the hands; aung' hu, torn, tattered, as the ends of worn sleeves; aung' ta, to rub dry; aung' ëü' to wear away by rubbing.

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<sup>2</sup> 齷

<sup>3</sup> 齷

<sup>4</sup> 齷

<sup>5</sup> 齷

<sup>6</sup> 天

<sup>7</sup> 帷

<sup>8</sup> 幄

<sup>9</sup> 沃

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(14)

Cha.

查

Ch'a.

A raft, a float; to investigate, to examine, to inquire into; to search, to look for; it appears that, having investigated I find —used in official communications:

<sup>1</sup>*cha hok*, to cast up official accounts; com., <sup>2</sup>*cha k'ó*, to investigate, to examine; <sup>3</sup>*cha ch'ak*, to examine, to search; <sup>4</sup>*cha ming*, to examine and make clear; <sup>5</sup>*cha ang*, to examine officially; <sup>6</sup>*cha ching*, to examine truly; <sup>7</sup>*pwang cha*, a guard in charge of a post or gate; <sup>8</sup>*sá cha*, to search diligently; <sup>9</sup>*ch'á cha*, a police search; <sup>10</sup>*cha ch'ok*, to find out, to discover; <sup>11</sup>*cha yá kwang*, an officer who patrols the streets at night; <sup>12</sup>*cha ch'ing*, to make inquiries before settling a betrothal; coll., <sup>13</sup>*cha mwong*, to inquire about; to investigate, to interrogate; *cha t'oh*, to find out; *cha tek*, *king*, to examine rigidly; *eng cha*, to pester, to annoy one with questions.

植 槎

Ch'a.

Drift wood, a raft of timber; a small skiff; to fell trees, to hew wood.

渣

Cha.

Name of a river; residuum, refuse, grounds, sediment, settlings, what remains after expressing the juice: com., <sup>14</sup>*chiong cha*, residuum of rice ground wet, settlings or impurities of starch; <sup>15</sup>*yoh cha*, the refuse of medicinal herbs after steeping, a second decoction of herbs; coll., <sup>16</sup>*cha*

*p'oh*, sediments, settlings; <sup>17</sup>*cha yong*, reckless, beyond control; confused, failing, as a matter quarreled over; *mó p'oh*, *mó cha*, utterly false, wholly without reality; <sup>18</sup>*cha li*, confused, disarranged; *k'enk, nié kiáng tó tek*, *cha li*, turned topsy-turvy by the children; <sup>19</sup>*cha tai*, sediment, settlings.

楂 榘 榘 榘

Cha.

The first only is used in Foochow: a small, round, red fruit, with an acid taste, resembling the crab-apple; it grows in Shantung, and is much used for its acid: com., <sup>20</sup>*sang cha*, the name of this fruit; <sup>21</sup>*nang cha*, a medicine prepared from sangcha; <sup>22</sup>*sang cha kó*, sangcha jelly; *sang cha t'ong*, sangcha sweet-meats.

敲 皸

Cha.

Pimples on the nose, wine blotches; pimples on the skin: <sup>23</sup>*chiu cha*, wine blotches.

搯 搯 搯

Cha.

The 2d is an unauthorized character: to grasp, to clutch, to grab; to hold or take firmly; to work, as a bellows.

躡

To put down the foot, to tread upon; the sound of trampling; to walk away.

咱

Cha.

Also read *chak*, a colloquial word used in the north: I, myself; the pronoun I in the Peking dialect.

Tsa.

Tsun.

<sup>1</sup>查 <sup>3</sup>查 <sup>5</sup>查 <sup>7</sup>盤 <sup>9</sup>差 <sup>11</sup>查 <sup>13</sup>親 <sup>15</sup>渣 <sup>17</sup>粕 <sup>19</sup>來 <sup>21</sup>楂 <sup>23</sup>楂  
核 察 案 查 查 夜 查 藥 渣 洋 滓 南 楂 糕  
<sup>2</sup>查 <sup>4</sup>查 <sup>6</sup>查 <sup>8</sup>細 <sup>10</sup>查 <sup>12</sup>查 <sup>14</sup>查 <sup>16</sup>渣 <sup>18</sup>渣 <sup>20</sup>山 <sup>22</sup>山 <sup>24</sup>酒  
考 明 真 查 出 查 槩 渣 渣 山 山 皸

**早** Read 'chó; coll. 'cha: the morning, early, soon; timely, formerly, anciently; betimes, beforehand, previously; just commenced: Tsao. 'cha 'k'i, or 'cha 'k'i 't'au, the morning; 'cha 'seng, (spoken 'cha 'teng), a little while ago; 'king tang' 'cha, this morning; 'cha 'wang, morning and evening; 'cha 'puong' early rice, breakfast; 't'au 'cha, early, timely, already, as a thing already prepared; 'cha 'tong, morning audience, given by officers; 'chai' 'cha, at a former period; 'cha 'k'i 'kau' ang' from morning till night; 'cha 'sioh, 'kaik, a little early; 'cha 'ch' the morning market; 'cha 'hwak, to gain a literary degree in youth; 'cha 'sioh, 'poo' a little earlier; 'cha 'wang 'si 'ka' pok, 'tung, the current prices differing morning and evening; 'cha 'kwang, or 'cha 't'eng, the harvest of the 6th moon; 'cha 'mwong 't'eng, or 'cha 'mwong 'kwang, the early and latter harvests.

**乍** Now, present, just now; quickly, suddenly, hastily; at first, for a moment; inadvertently, unexpectedly: in the coll. read 'cha' q. v.: 'cha' 'kieng' to happen to see, just seen; 'cho' 'cheng' 'cha' 't'oi' to advance quickly, then suddenly retire.

**瘡** Also read 'cha: a severe disease, very sick; a running ulcer: 'cha' 'sai, a swelling or ulcer on the cheek.

**詐** To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon; artful, fraudulent, deceitful, treacherous; not real, illusory, fictitious: 'cha' 'ngiong, to lie, to speak falsely; 'cha' 'ngoi' fraudulent, deceitful, treacherous; 'cha' 'men, to plot, to beguile; com., 'k'ieu 'cha' cunning, tricky, as a rogue; 'kang 'cha' false, lying, full of deceit; 'pieng' 'cha' changeful, tantalizing, unreliable, Proteus-like; 'lek, 'cha' to drive, to force, to extort from; com., 'ngó 'cha' to extort, to levy black mail, as in yamuns.

**蚱** A sort of grasshopper; one says a large locust, called 'cha' 'meng; 'cha' 'sieng, a species of cicada; used for the coll. 't'a' q. v.

**迮** Read 'chaik, or 'ch'aik, in the dictionaries: pressing, urgent; to hasten, to drive, to force, to compel.

**舢** As 'cha' 'meng, a small boat, a pinnace, a gig.

**炸** An unauthorized character: to try in the fire; to purify, as metals; refine.

**榨** Used for the next: a wine-press; to press or separate spirits: in the coll. read 't' q. v.: 'chiu 'cha' a wine-press, a wine-vat.

**榨** An oil-press; a sugar-press; to press or extract juices: 'iu 'cha' an oil-press.

**Cha'** A coll. word: crushed, bruised, flattened, as a peg

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2 早 早 5 早 7 早 9 乍 乍 12 詐 14 詐 16 奸 18 勒 20 蚱 22 酒  
先 ○ 堂 市 見 退 言 謀 詐 詐 蟬 醅

driven but not entering: 'ch'iu k'ëük, nóh, mó' cha' the hand crushed by a blow; 'tiäng cha' bruised by something falling on it.

**咋** A loud sound, a rude noise.

Cha.

**齣** Read 'cha in the *Paik*, *Ing* in the sense of crooked, irregular teeth: COLL., 'ma, cha, to insist unreasonably; fretful, troublesome, as a child; confused, indistinct; ch' 'sü cheng' k'ó' ma, cha, the words written very confusedly.

**Cha.** A coll. word: clamor, confusion; to disturb by noise: 'cha, cha kieu' clamor, confused sounds, uproar; 'cha, cha nang' confused by noise; k'ëük, 'i, cha nang' k'ó' my mind all confused by him.

**Cha.** A coll. word: to fry in fat or vegetable oil: pong' 'in lá, cha, fry it in oil; 'cha, su, 'su, tiöh, fry it crisp.

**乍** Read cha': used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. cha' as in p'ó' cha' now, just now, for the first time; unexpectedly; p'ó' cha' 'tiäng, hear it now for the first time; p'ó' cha' ch'eng' ch'eng' 'sü, n'ng, p'ó' cha' p'ó' k'i ho' n'ng, a sudden cold freezes people to death, (so) one suddenly rich imposes on others.

(15)

**齋**

Chai.

**Chá.** A school; to abstain from animal food, vegetable diet; to revere, to respect; pure, reverential, serious; a closet: the 1st also read 'chai, q. v.: 'chá kai' to abstain from animal food, and vicious indulgence; COM., 'chü, chá, a school, a school-room; 'ka' chá, to teach school; 'siong' chá, to enter the school; 'chá, k'ü, rules of the school; 'chá, 'iu, or 'd'ng, chá, school-mates; 'k'wi, chá, to open a school; 'chá 'su, a study; 'sang' chá, to discontinue a school; 'nang, chá, a boys' school; 'nü, chá, a girls' school; 'chá, kung, one in charge of a temple, a kind of lay-priest; 'chá, ma, a priestess, one who recites prayers in houses and in Kwanyin temples; COLL., 'sót, chá, to be a school-teacher; 'kwong, 'mwong, chá, a private school; 'kwong, chá, or 'kong, chá, to make offerings in school to Confucius in the 4th moon; 'siäh, 'tong, chá, a vegetarian; 'siäh, 'hwa, chá, a partial vegetarian; 'siäh, 'cha, chá, to abstain from meat at breakfast; 'chá, ch'ái, a vegetable offering to the idols, vegetable diet; 'chá, 'k'ë or 'chá, 'k'ë, the mischief-maker of a school.

**齋**

Chi.

**齋**

**齋**

**齋**

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**齋**

The last two are unauthorized, but are commonly used in Foochow: sweet cakes made of rice or wheat flour, stuffed with sugar and glutinous rice—offered to ghosts—i. e., spirits of the wretched dead, as

1 麻 2 齋 3 書 4 齋 5 上 6 齋 7 齋 8 友 9 開 10 齋 11 散 12 齋 13 女 14 齋 15 齋 16 媽 17 關 18 門 19 齋 20 長 21 齋 22 儉 23 花 24 齋 25 儉 26 早 27 齋 28 菜



lepers, beggars, &c.: &c., com., 'chá, yong, a meal of cakes for ghosts; 'míng' chá, wheaten cakes; 'hwa' chá, to offer cakes; coll., 'pwong' chá, to distribute the cakes after offering them in worship; 'kwí' 'ch'íong' chá, the spirits snatch the cakes; met., avarice, greed; 'míng' 'tau' chá, large and small cakes for ghosts; 'chá' ang' stuffing of the 'chá' cakes.

**躋**  
**躋**

Chi.

The first is more commonly used: to climb, to climb up high; to ascend, to go up, as stairs, to go aloft; to mount up a steep hill; to rise, as vapor; a rainbow: 'p'ang' chá, to climb up; 'kó' chá, to ascend, to go up high; 'chá' 'tong', to ascend to the hall.

**臍**  
**臍**

Chi.

Also read 'chá: the navel; to cut off even: used for the coll. 'sai, q. v.: 'síe' 'chá, to bite the navel; met., to attempt impossibilities; 'chá' tai' the umbilical cord; 'twang' 'chá, to cut the umbilical cord.

**臍**  
**臍**

Chi.

Angry, vexed, enraged; suspicious, envious; to doubt: 'chá' 'ngi, suspicious.

**齎**  
**齎**

Chi.

To take or send a present; to present to, to offer; to dispatch, as documents; to send up, as to a superior; the first character also means to leave, to supply the necessities for a journey; a sigh: 'chá' 'ten, to hand in to; 'ch'ing' chá, to de-

liver in person; 'chá' song' to send, as a present; 'chá' chieu' kwang, a bearer of official dispatches.

**蟻**

Chi.

A maggot: 'in' chá, the larvæ of a beetle, long white grubs that eat trees; 'chá' 'chó, maggots in ordure.

**齏**

Chi.

A sort of leek; to prepare and compound; to mix, to blend; to make dishes of vegetables, as the poor do; compounded, mixed; to compare, as opinions: 'hwo' 'chá, to blend in due proportions, as spices.

**齊**

Chi.

To taste, to sip; to wet the lips: 'chá' 'ngai, to laugh. Read 'chá: a plaintive sound, as of birds.

**齊**

Ch'ai.

A class, a group, a sort, a company; persons of the same class; also used as the plural first personal pronoun: 'peng' 'chá, friends; 'ngu' 'chá, we, us; 'tung' 'chá, associates; 'chá' 'ngau, cronies, fellows.

**霽**

Chi.

Rain ceasing; the clouds passing and the blue sky appearing: 'ch'ing' 'chá, the sky clearing; 'ngwok' 'chá, a bright moon; 'k'ai' 'chá, the clouds rolling away, showing the clear sky.

**薺**

Chi.

Cress, shepherd's purse; a term for small esculent plants, as cress, pepper-grass, mint, &c.

**齊**

Chi.

To reap grain; a handful of rice just cut; to put it together, to bind into sheaves.

1 躋

2 分

3 高

4 躋

5 躋

6 躋

7 躋

8 躋

9 躋

10 躋

11 躋

12 躋

13 躋

14 躋

15 躋

16 躋

17 躋

18 躋

19 躋

20 躋

21 躋

22 躋

23 躋

24 躋

25 躋

26 躋

27 躋

28 躋

29 躋

30 躋

31 躋

32 躋

33 躋

34 躋

35 躋

36 躋

37 躋

38 躋

39 躋

40 躋

41 躋

42 躋

43 躋

44 躋

45 躋

46 躋

47 躋

48 躋

**擠**

Chi.  
Chi.

To place, to spread out; to push, to push over; to upset; to press upon, to crowd: <sup>1</sup>*pai* 'chá, to press against; *met.*, to slander; *com.*, 'cūng' 'chá, to elbow,

to push, as a crowd.

**齧**

To bite, to gnaw; in the *Paik*, *Ing*, the teeth uneven or irregular: *coll.*,

<sup>5</sup>*cha* 'chá, a little more so, adding to, increasing, as a danger or risk; *cha* 'chá *sioh*, *tek*, 'kiāng *cheu* 'tō, press a little harder and it will fall, as a bank when a run is made on it for specie.

**鱈**  
**紫**

A thin fish, with a silvery body and a purplish tail, a mullet: *pek*, 'chá, a greenish mullet, *Mugil* *ventriosus*; *ma* 'chá, a kind of anchovy, *Coilia* *playfairii*.

'*Chá*. A coll. word, as in 'chá *kiēu* garrulous, loquacious, talkative; 'chá 'chá 'mō, a garrulous old woman.

'*Chá*. A coll. word: to wrench the foot: 'chá 'wai, to twist, to wrench; 'chá *p'wai* or 'chá *pauk*, to burst (as a shoe) when you step awry.

**濟**

Chi.

To go over, to cross over, to ferry one over a stream; to assist, to aid, to succor; to give alms; to make successful, to effect, to bring about; able, capable, clever: 'in *chá* can be done, practicable; 'chá *ch'iong*, to cross over a water; 'chá *ing*, to ferry persons over; *com.*, 'siē' *chá* to give alms; 'ker' *chá* to relieve, to save; 'chūn *chá* or 'ching *chá* to relieve by alms; 'chá *siē* to aid people;

'*chá* 'sēu' a business completed; *coll.*, 'chá' *seng má* 'pa *seng* 'kwo' *wak*, *mai*, even inadequate relief to the living is better than burying them alive. Read 'chá: a river in Shantung.

**繙**

A coll. character, found in the *Paik*, *Ing*: a species of hemp (*Bahmeria tenacissima*) from the fiber of which the grass-cloth is made: 'chá 'long, a tunic or shirt of grass-cloth; 'chá 'k'o' grass-cloth trousers; 'chá 'pwo' grass-cloth; 'chá 'i, garments of grass-cloth; 'chá 't'iong' grass-cloth curtains; 'ch'u *chá* coarse grass-cloth; 'chek, 'chá to weave grass-cloth; 'pah, 'chá *sung*, a white grass-cloth robe; 'kong, 'sá *chá* Kiangsi grass-cloth; 'chá 'lá *naung* in a snarl like tangled hempen fibers, as business or affairs.

**齊**

Even, level, plain surface, regular, flat, equal, uniform; to equalize, to tranquilize; to respect, decorous, correct; at once, all together; to adjust, to classify, to place in order, to arrange, to make even; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; an ancient feudal state, comprising that part of Shantung east of T'ai Shan; the 210th radical: also read 'chai and 'chū, q. v.: 'chá *mì*, husband and wife grown old together; 'chá *lik*, to work together; *com.*, 'ching *chá*, handsome, well dressed; to march in regular order like soldiers; 'chá 'ching, prettily dressed, arranged with neatness; 'chá *chiong*, all, entire, all present; 'chá *ngiē* to consult

<sup>1</sup>排 <sup>9</sup>擠 <sup>5</sup>濟 <sup>7</sup>施 <sup>9</sup>調 <sup>11</sup>濟 <sup>13</sup>濟 <sup>15</sup>織 <sup>16</sup>衫 <sup>16</sup>齊 <sup>20</sup>整 <sup>22</sup>齊  
<sup>2</sup>擠 <sup>3</sup>齧 <sup>4</sup>有 <sup>6</sup>救 <sup>10</sup>濟 <sup>12</sup>濟 <sup>14</sup>布 <sup>17</sup>江 <sup>18</sup>白 <sup>19</sup>西 <sup>21</sup>齊 <sup>23</sup>齊  
<sup>2</sup>擁 <sup>4</sup>濟 <sup>6</sup>人 <sup>10</sup>世 <sup>12</sup>襪 <sup>14</sup>帳 <sup>16</sup>繙 <sup>18</sup>力 <sup>20</sup>整 <sup>22</sup>議

together; <sup>1</sup>*chá ka*, to govern a family; <sup>2</sup>*chá ka t' kwok*, to harmonize the family and govern the empire; *chá hó*, both doing well; COLL., *chá k'ó* to go together or in company; *nwóí* *chá*, not yet assembled, as a company; *chá chá*, together, ready, in company; *chá ch'ó* *chá siáh*, to work and eat in common; *chá móh*, *ch'ien* let us all not laugh! *ch'á siáh*, *chá ó* *é* eat and enjoy it together; *met.*, united in getting gain.

**Chá.** A coll. word, as in *chá siék*, to snap asunder, to break; *chá t'óí*, *tong*, to break in two.

**劑**  
Chi

To pare, to trim, to make even, to equalize; to divide, to apportion, to adjust; to compound, as medicine; a dose, a recipe; used in the coll. for dough; *met.*, dull, stupid, unlucky: <sup>3</sup>*tiou chá* to compound medicines; <sup>4</sup>*yoh chá* a dose of medicine; COLL., *chá tióh*, *quú*, the dough must be kneaded; *met.* you are soft, unsophisticated; *chá* *tek*, *heng*, incorrigibly dull, always imposed on. Read *chá*, as in <sup>5</sup>*che* *chá*, a bond such as can be divided and one part retained as evidence; <sup>6</sup>*tiou chá*, to regulate, to settle.

(16) ChaĖ.

**助**  
Chu

Read *cho*; coll. *chaĖ* as in <sup>7</sup>*pong chaĖ* to help, to aid, to assist, to succor; <sup>8</sup>*chaĖ* *lik*, to aid with strength; <sup>9</sup>*chaĖ* *nü*, to help you; *chaĖ* *ngwai* (or *pu*), help me! <sup>10</sup>*chaĖ* *ch'óí* to back one in talking; <sup>11</sup>*chaĖ* *yáng*, to aid in

overcoming; *chaĖ* *něng*, to assist people; *chaĖ* *sióh*, *ng* to aid with a company; to help in a fight; *song chaĖ* to assist each other.

(17) ChaĖk.

**ChaĖk.** A coll. word, as in *chó chaĖk*, a sense of emptiness or indigestion, as from eating bamboo-sprouts, etc.

(18) ChaĖng.

**糰**  
Three cornered dumplings of glutinous rice, done up in leaves: COLL., <sup>12</sup>*chaĖng* *nioh*, leaves for wrapping dumplings; <sup>13</sup>*chiĖng* *móí* Tsung. *chaĖng* pointed dumplings; <sup>14</sup>*ngu* *tau chaĖng* ox-head shaped dumplings; *kwí chaĖng* to wrap and make up dumplings.

(19) Chah.

**窄**  
Chai.  
Tsĕ.  
Read *chaik*, in the dictionaries: narrow, strait, small, diminutive; compressed; groveling, mean, narrow-minded: <sup>15</sup>*chah*, *siu*, narrow and small; <sup>16</sup>*chah*, *keng* a narrow path, a lane; COM., <sup>17</sup>*chah*, *pwo* narrow cotton-cloth; *mwong chah*, the door narrow; *te* *chah*, contracted ground, a small plat; a defile; <sup>18</sup>*to* *lióng* *chah*, exacting, illiberal; COLL., *tió* *chah*, the road narrow; <sup>19</sup>*chah*, *hek*, or *chah*, *kek*, much contracted; <sup>20</sup>*chah*, *sié*, *mí*, a trifle narrow; *chah*, *chah*, *ch'ó* to do business on a small scale; *chah*, *tek*, *heng*, extremely contracted.

**竿**  
Tsĕ.  
Read *chaik*, in the dictionaries; like the last: a quiver; ceiling of the roof; to hasten out; to press; to

齊治藥調助助 糰糰 窄窄 窄窄 窄窄  
家國劑劑力嘴 葉牛小布 窄窄 窄些  
齊調質幫助助 尖頭窄度 窄狹 微  
家劑劑助汝贏 尾 糰 徑 量 ○ ○



tattoo, or brand, as a punishment : 'chah, *chiêng*, an ancient name of coin.

仄

Chai.  
Chua.  
Tsè.

Read *chak*, in the dictionaries: oblique, inclined, slanting, leaning; name of the six deflected tones: COM., <sup>2</sup>*ping chah*, *siàng*, the even and the oblique tones, all the tones of the Foochow dialect; 'chah, *siàng*, the six deflected tones.

績

Chi.

Read *chek*, used for the coll. *chah*, as in 'chah, *siàng* to pick apart and make into threads; 'chah, *châ* to prepare the fiber for weaving grass-cloth.

*Chah*. A coll. word: to slander, to defame: *chah*, *nêng*, to slander people; *chah*, *i k'ó* or *chah*, *i ch'ok*, to slander him out of his place.

*Chah*. A coll. word: to throw down, to pitch, as cash: *chah*, *chiêng*, to pitch or throw cash so as to knock other cash out of a square—a game; *chah*, *t'iek*, *t'ing*, to pitch nails instead of cash; *chah*, *hang k'aék*, to pitch clam shells.

(20) Cháh.

*Cháh*. A coll. word: sloppy: *lang* *cháh*, *cháh*, wet under foot, sloppy, plashy.

(21) Chai.

哉

Tsai.

An interjection of praise or surprise; an interrogative particle, intimating doubt or conviction, according to scope; a super-

lative; a particle placed after important words to draw attention, but the regimen alters its meaning; to begin, to burst forth, as plants in the spring: 'chai, *seng ming*, new moon of the 3d night; 'taí, 'chai, oh, how great! 'ai, 'chai, alas! 'hó 'in, 'chai, how is it so? 'ang 'chai, 'chai, where is it? 'chai, *seng p'aék*, the moon on the 16th, just after the full.

栽

Tsai.

To cultivate, to plant, to tend, to raise; to set out plants or saplings; to hill, to heap earth at the roots; a sapling; to assist: 'chai, *sik*, to set out plants, to plant and tend; COM., 'chai, *hwa*, to cultivate flowers; 'chai, *ch'ai* to raise vegetables; 'chai, *ch'ing* to plant; 'chai, *puí*, to manure, to enrich the soil; 'k'ó 'i, 'chai, *puí*, can improve him. Read *chai*: long planks for building earth walls.

災

Tsai.

The first two are most used: natural calamities, as floods and droughts; divine judgments, plagues, miseries, misfortunes, dangers; adverse, calamitous, unfortunate: COM., 'chai, *hwo* or 'chai, *yong*, calamities; 'chai, *nan*, troubles, misfortunes; 'tsai, 'tiêng, 'chai, divine afflictions; 'chai, 'chai, floods, inundations; 'hwei, 'chai, conflagrations; 'chó, 'chai, to meet calamity; 'pié, 'chai, to avoid calamities; 'sieu, 'chai, 'kai aik, to diminish afflictions and remove troubles; 'yong, 'chai, sacrifices to avert

<sup>1</sup>竿 <sup>2</sup>錢 <sup>3</sup>仄 <sup>4</sup>聲 <sup>5</sup>績 <sup>6</sup>績 <sup>7</sup>大 <sup>8</sup>哀 <sup>9</sup>何 <sup>10</sup>哉 <sup>11</sup>栽 <sup>12</sup>栽 <sup>13</sup>栽 <sup>14</sup>災 <sup>15</sup>災 <sup>16</sup>天 <sup>17</sup>火 <sup>18</sup>難 <sup>19</sup>避 <sup>20</sup>消 <sup>21</sup>解  
錢 仄 績 大 哉 栽 花 培 災 災 災 災 厄  
平 聲 績 哉 有 植 種 禍 災 災 災 災

misfortune; 'ang' 'chai, a drought;  
coll., 'chai hwo' 'tieng siong' 'li,  
judgments are from heaven.

**齋**  
**齋**

To restrain, to purify one's self, as when about to perform religious ceremonies; to abstain from eating flesh; to reverence; Chai. decorous; to chasten one's desires: the 1st also read 'chá and 'chü, and the 2d also read 'chá, q. v.: 'chai keng' to abstain and revere, as in worship; 'chai ming, to purify by abstinence; 'chai lek, cautious, prudent; com., 'chai kai' muk, 'uk, to fast, abstain from vice, and perform ablutions.

Chai. A coll. word, as in 'chai kaëk, to perceive, to notice, conscious of; ng' 'chai kaëk, not to be aware of.

**宰**

To govern, to rule, to superintend; to fashion to one's liking; a ruler, a head man, a governor; to butcher, to skin and dress animals; to cook: 'chai te' to govern; 'tung 'chai, in ancient times the highest officer in the empire; 'ka 'chai, a steward; 'ek, 'chai, a district magistrate; 'tio 'chai, a butcher, a cook; 'chai sak, to kill; 'chai kak, to slice meat; 'uk, 'chai keng ngiu, kill not the ox that ploughs; com., 'chai siong' a prime minister; 'chü 'chai, (coll. 'chio 'chai), a ruler; the governing power, the mind; coll., 'chai siong' pok, 't6 'h6 'tang sung, a premier's capacity big enough to pole a boat;

met., a person of great forbearance and magnanimity.

**指**  
Chih.

Read 'chi; coll. 'chai: a finger, a toe: 'ch'iu 'chai, the fingers; 'ka 'chai, the toes; 'wai' 'm6 'chai, or 'wai' 'm6 'chai, the thumb; 'kie kaëk, 'chai, the forefinger; 'tai' tong 'chai, the middle finger; 'm6 'miang 'chai, the fourth finger; 'm6i 'chai, the little finger; 'ch'iu 'chai' m6i, tip of the finger; 'sek, ek, 'chai, a double-thumbed person; sek, ek, 'chai 't6 peng ngië, "the double-thumbed cheapen things"—said of any one who haggles about prices.

**烹**  
Tsui.

To boil, to cook, to prepare food: 'peng 'chai, to prepare food.

**滓**  
Tzû.

Residuum, sediment; refuse, dregs; precipitate: 'ch'iek, 'chai, sediment of liquids; coll., 'mëk, 'chai, or mek, 'chai, tears; 'lu mëk, 'chai, to shed tears; 'mëk, 'chai, 'ch'iang tu m6, not a tear.

**紙**  
Chih.

Read 'chi in the dictionaries: paper; a document, a writing: com., 'chai 'lieng, narrow charts or scrolls; 'chai 'hwong, or 'chai taing' a paper shop; 'ngu saik, 'chai, five sorts of colored paper, variegated paper; 'chai pek, stationery; 'chai 'i, paper with figures of clothing on it, burnt in worship as offerings; 'chai yeu' a paper kite; 'che' 'chai, written or printed paper; 'keng sek, che' 'chai, to reverse lettered paper; 'chai 'p'wi, pasteboard;

1早<sup>3</sup>齊<sup>6</sup>沐<sup>8</sup>冢<sup>9</sup>勿<sup>11</sup>宰<sup>11</sup>手<sup>13</sup>指<sup>13</sup>滓<sup>15</sup>紙<sup>15</sup>五<sup>17</sup>筆<sup>21</sup>紙<sup>23</sup>敬<sup>23</sup>  
災<sup>2</sup>慄<sup>4</sup>浴<sup>5</sup>宰<sup>7</sup>宰<sup>10</sup>相<sup>12</sup>指<sup>14</sup>烹<sup>16</sup>流<sup>18</sup>聯<sup>20</sup>色<sup>22</sup>紙<sup>24</sup>鷄<sup>26</sup>惜<sup>28</sup>  
2齊<sup>4</sup>齊<sup>6</sup>宰<sup>8</sup>邑<sup>10</sup>耕<sup>12</sup>主<sup>14</sup>十<sup>16</sup>烹<sup>18</sup>目<sup>20</sup>紙<sup>22</sup>紙<sup>24</sup>衣<sup>26</sup>字<sup>28</sup>字<sup>30</sup>  
敬<sup>2</sup>戒<sup>4</sup>治<sup>6</sup>宰<sup>8</sup>牛<sup>10</sup>宰<sup>12</sup>一<sup>14</sup>汁<sup>16</sup>滓<sup>18</sup>坊<sup>20</sup>紙<sup>22</sup>○<sup>24</sup>紙<sup>26</sup>紙<sup>28</sup>

'*pó lá* 'chai, transparent paper; 'chai 'lá, paper soles; 'chai, *pung*, a paper manufactory or storing room; 'chai *teu*, paper shavings; 'chai *t'au*, selvage of paper; 'chai *pau*, done up in paper; 'king 'chai, common writing paper; 'kwong 'k'aiu' 'chai, a superior quality of paper; *ngwok*, *kak*, 'chai, wrapping paper; 'ch'ó 'chai, or *ch'u* 'chai, coarse paper; 'chai *muí*, (coll. 'chai *hèng*), a paper match or lighter; 'chai *chiéng*, and *chiéng* 'chai, two sorts of imitation money paper, as burnt in worship, scattered in funeral processions and placed at graves; 'ing *ch'ing póh*, 'ü 'chai, man's feelings are as thin as paper; 'chai *ch'iéng*, a ticket, a label; COLL., 'p'ie 'chai, note or letter paper; 'kah, 'ngang 'chai, or 'ka 'lang 'chai, paper ruled in small squares; 'chai *nó*, or 'chai 'tak, paper things, as burnt in worship or for toys, transparencies, etc.; 'chai *kwi t'iong*, a few sheets of paper; how many sheets? 'chai 'ngiéng, paper tapers, as dipped in oil and lighted; 'chai 'ngiéng *t'ing*, paper thongs, as used instead of thread to bind books; 'chai *ch'ó*, *lang tó*, a railing made of paper—no means of support.

**載** A year; to commence, as after a full revolution: also read *chai* q. v.: 'Tsai. 'niéng 'chai, a year; COLL., 'sióh, 'niéng *pwang* 'chai,

a year or half of a year; *sang*, *niéng ngo* 'chai, from three to five years.

**載** To contain, to hold, as a carriage or ship; to fill in, to load on, to bear, to sus-

tain; to act, to do, to fulfill, to effect; to record; to adorn, to beautify; to load in and transport; written, recorded; filled, loaded; an auxiliary word, then, thereupon; an incalculably high number: also read 'chui, q. v.: COM., 'ke 'chai' to record; 'chai' *ch'ah*, to enter in a register or official list; 'chai' *p'wo* to keep accounts or records; 'su 'chai' what is recorded; COLL., o' 'chai' it is recorded; 'chai' *tek*, bearable, allowable; better; 'chai' *tek*, 'k'i, can bear it, as to buy that amount; 'chai' *má* 'k'i, can't bear it, unable, as to expense.

**再** Again, doubled; to repeat, a second time; then, further, continued: 'che' 'Tsai. 'chai' *che* 'sang, two or three times, repeatedly; COM., 'chai' 'kong, to say or explain again; 'chai' *ch'èu* to take a second wife; 'chai' *ka* to be married a second time, as a widow; 'chai' *pai* repeated compliments; 'chai' *seng*, to revive, as when near death; regeneration; COLL., 'chai' *sang*, to sprout again; also used for a new spiritual birth, regeneration; 'chai' *li*, to come again; 'chai' *sang* 'chai' *se* three or four times; 'chai' *k'wang k'wi nik*, to extend the time a few days; 'chai' *ch'iong ng' se* 'chiá *siáng*, if I speak to you again it will not be in that tone!—said to a stubborn child.

**載** A coll. character, found in the *Paik*, *Ing*: to stow away, as in a ship; the cargo or loading of a boat, termed *sai* in the coll.; the ton-

<sup>1</sup>玻 <sup>2</sup>房 <sup>3</sup>光 <sup>4</sup>草 <sup>5</sup>紙 <sup>6</sup>薄 <sup>7</sup>紙 <sup>8</sup>年 <sup>9</sup>所 <sup>10</sup>至 <sup>11</sup>再 <sup>12</sup>再 <sup>13</sup>玻 <sup>14</sup>京 <sup>15</sup>扣 <sup>16</sup>紙 <sup>17</sup>紙 <sup>18</sup>紙 <sup>19</sup>紙 <sup>20</sup>紙 <sup>21</sup>紙 <sup>22</sup>紙 <sup>23</sup>紙 <sup>24</sup>紙 <sup>25</sup>紙 <sup>26</sup>紙 <sup>27</sup>紙 <sup>28</sup>紙 <sup>29</sup>紙 <sup>30</sup>紙 <sup>31</sup>紙 <sup>32</sup>紙 <sup>33</sup>紙 <sup>34</sup>紙 <sup>35</sup>紙 <sup>36</sup>紙 <sup>37</sup>紙 <sup>38</sup>紙 <sup>39</sup>紙 <sup>40</sup>紙 <sup>41</sup>紙 <sup>42</sup>紙 <sup>43</sup>紙 <sup>44</sup>紙 <sup>45</sup>紙 <sup>46</sup>紙 <sup>47</sup>紙 <sup>48</sup>紙 <sup>49</sup>紙 <sup>50</sup>紙 <sup>51</sup>紙 <sup>52</sup>紙 <sup>53</sup>紙 <sup>54</sup>紙 <sup>55</sup>紙 <sup>56</sup>紙 <sup>57</sup>紙 <sup>58</sup>紙 <sup>59</sup>紙 <sup>60</sup>紙 <sup>61</sup>紙 <sup>62</sup>紙 <sup>63</sup>紙 <sup>64</sup>紙 <sup>65</sup>紙 <sup>66</sup>紙 <sup>67</sup>紙 <sup>68</sup>紙 <sup>69</sup>紙 <sup>70</sup>紙 <sup>71</sup>紙 <sup>72</sup>紙 <sup>73</sup>紙 <sup>74</sup>紙 <sup>75</sup>紙 <sup>76</sup>紙 <sup>77</sup>紙 <sup>78</sup>紙 <sup>79</sup>紙 <sup>80</sup>紙 <sup>81</sup>紙 <sup>82</sup>紙 <sup>83</sup>紙 <sup>84</sup>紙 <sup>85</sup>紙 <sup>86</sup>紙 <sup>87</sup>紙 <sup>88</sup>紙 <sup>89</sup>紙 <sup>90</sup>紙 <sup>91</sup>紙 <sup>92</sup>紙 <sup>93</sup>紙 <sup>94</sup>紙 <sup>95</sup>紙 <sup>96</sup>紙 <sup>97</sup>紙 <sup>98</sup>紙 <sup>99</sup>紙 <sup>100</sup>紙



nage or capacity of a vessel; to record, "contains such an amount,"—a term used on the backs of bank bills: 'chai' hwo' to receive cargo, as a ship.

**債** To bear a burden, to owe; a debt; freight or passage money: COM., 'kiéng' chai' to be in debt; 'li chai' to pay one's debts; 'chiéng chai' money debts; 'sü chai' private debts; 'ho' chai' 'chü' hwoang, the son pays the father's debts; 't'ó chai' to collect dues; 'sung chai' fare, freight; 'chai' 'mwoi', balance of a debt; 'chai' 'mwoang', "the debt fully paid or canceled"—toils and troubles all past; COLL., 'teng chai' to pay a debt; 'chai' 'm'ó' ho' owes nothing; 'chih, chai' to borrow money; 'ku' 'ló' chai' debts due a leper—*scil.*, must be paid; 'kiéng' chai' wong' 'chai' 'chio', the debtor hates the creditor; 'chai' 'mwi' ho' 'mwoi' 't'ó' wong, you have not yet got the balance!—said to a mischievous child; 'nü' ng' 'siu' chai' you'll not pay your debts—you are unfilial!

**Chai'.** A coll. word, as in 'mó' 'kai' chai' contracted into 'ma' chai' (also spoken 'ma' chai' or 'ma' tai'), a peradventure, perhaps, uncertain.

**才** Materials, stuff, or the substance of things, for which the next is also used; ability, capacity, talents, intelligence; endowments, genius, gifts; a person; a graduate: 'chai' 'tiew' gifted; 'siu' 'chai', mediocrity; 't'ó' 'chai',

largely endowed with capacity; adept; 'sang' 'chai', the three powers, heaven, earth, and man; 'se' 'chai', arrogant, conceited; 'chai' 'hok', learned; COM., 'chai' 'neng', or 'chai' 'ching', ability, capacity, talent; 'k'eu' 'chai', eloquence, fluency; 'tiéng' 'chai', native talent, natural endowment; 'seu' 'chai', (coll. 'seu' 'choi'), a Siutsai, graduate of the first degree—A. B.; 'ung' 'chai', literary talent; 'pok' 'chai', stupid; 'm'í' 'chai', surplus talent; *met.*, a deferred Siutsai; 'chai' 'chuok', inferior talent.

**材** Wood, timber, lumber; materials of which things are made, stuff; nature, qualities: 'chai' 'ngie' skilled art; a trade, an occupation; 'chai' 'muk', wood, timber, lumber; 'lióng' 'chai', good stuff; *met.*, genius, integrity; 'sang' 'chai', poor stuff; COM., 'chai' 'liu' stuff, building materials; *met.*, capability, accomplishments; 'chai' 'kwang', the guards of an officer's sedan; 'tó' 'chai' 'tó' 'ngie' very capable or versatile.

**Chai.** A coll. word, as in 'chai' 'kwi' 't'ui', strike him a few blows; 'chai' 'sioh' 'taung' give him a beating.

**財** Wealth, goods, property; money, funds, possessions; whatever men can use; profits; bribes; presents: COM., 'hwo' 'chai', goods; 'chiéng' 'Ts'ai', 'chai', wealth; 'chai' 'pó', riches; 'chai' 'wong', a wealthy person; 'taik' 'chai', to get gain, to succeed in a venture; 'hwak' 'chai', to become wealthy; 'chai'

餓<sup>1</sup> 理<sup>2</sup> 私<sup>3</sup> 子<sup>4</sup> 船<sup>5</sup> 借<sup>6</sup> 小<sup>7</sup> 三<sup>8</sup> 才<sup>9</sup> 口<sup>10</sup> 材<sup>11</sup> 錢<sup>12</sup>  
貨<sup>13</sup> 債<sup>14</sup> 債<sup>15</sup> 還<sup>16</sup> 債<sup>17</sup> 才<sup>18</sup> 才<sup>19</sup> 能<sup>20</sup> 藝<sup>21</sup> 財<sup>22</sup>  
欠<sup>23</sup> 錢<sup>24</sup> 父<sup>25</sup> 討<sup>26</sup> 還<sup>27</sup> 才<sup>28</sup> 多<sup>29</sup> 恃<sup>30</sup> 才<sup>31</sup> 秀<sup>32</sup> 貨<sup>33</sup> 發<sup>34</sup>  
債<sup>35</sup> 債<sup>36</sup> 債<sup>37</sup> 債<sup>38</sup> 債<sup>39</sup> 調<sup>40</sup> 才<sup>41</sup> 才<sup>42</sup> 情<sup>43</sup> 才<sup>44</sup> 財<sup>45</sup> 財<sup>46</sup>

*tung*, a capitalist; *chai k'e'* good luck; *chieuschai*, to amass wealth; *chai sing*, god of wealth, Plutus; *'pok, ngiē schiēng chai*, wages of unrighteousness; *'haing<sup>2</sup> chai*, sudden wealth; *p'ō' chai*, to lose riches; *'ing chai sek, ngiē* to lose your integrity for money; *chai 'lá*, complimentary gifts to the bride before marriage; *chai tó sing yok* rich but infirm; COLL., *k'ang' chai snu*, a slave amassing riches; *met.*, to toil for the benefit of others; *chai 'chio*, a man of wealth; *smó chai 'koi*, you beggar! *chai sing chuang'* securely rich.

**豺**

Ch'ai.

A ravenous beast, a lynx, a wolf: read *sch'ai* in coll. q. v.: *'chai song*, a wolf; *chai sing*, a wolf's howl; *met.*, fierce speech; *'chai song tong tó* the wolf on the road; *met.*, an oppressive ruler.

**在**

Tsai.

To be in, to pertain to, to be at; to reside, to remain, to live, to dwell at; to belong to, to consist in; involved in, depending on; to be preserved or to continue; existing, being alive; in, is in, at; to examine; a place, a home; used in coll. for as, according to, as you please: *'chai<sup>2</sup> sek*, anciently; *'chai<sup>2</sup> sek*, in the house, at home; *'su pok, chai<sup>2</sup>* or *su 'su pok, chai<sup>2</sup>* omnipresent; *chai<sup>2</sup> king*, the present; *'k'iu chai<sup>2</sup>* to live long in a place; COM., *'chai<sup>2</sup> seng*, living; *chai<sup>2</sup> ka*, in the house; *'ang chai<sup>2</sup>* where is he! hence absent, gone, dead; *'chēū<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>2</sup>* quiet, peaceful; *'su chai<sup>2</sup>* a place; *chai<sup>2</sup> ngwó<sup>2</sup>* besides, surplus; *chai<sup>2</sup>*

*kiēng'* to witness, to attest, a witness; *chai<sup>2</sup> schiēng*, before in time or place; COLL., *chai<sup>2</sup> ka ch'ien nik<sup>2</sup> hó ch'ok, tio<sup>2</sup> p'ang' tieu snang*, at home, for a thousand days you have comfort, abroad, even for half a day you have trouble; *chai<sup>2</sup> 'nū*, as you please; *ng<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>2</sup>* regardless of, indifferent to; *sing chai<sup>2</sup> 'iē 'lá*, to lean against a chair.

**寨**

Chai.

Also read *sai<sup>2</sup>*; coll. *chai<sup>2</sup>*: a stockade, a pali-  
sade; an encampment; a stockaded village; a fortified place; a sheep-pen: *'ch'ek<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>2</sup>* a rendezvous for thieves; *'chai<sup>2</sup> 'chio*, chief of the band; *'sniong 'chū chai<sup>2</sup>* a strongly fortified place in Changpwo district, Chionghiu prefecture, Fookien; *'sang chai<sup>2</sup>* a fortified mountain retreat; *'chai<sup>2</sup> 'chio s'au tai<sup>2</sup> tē<sup>2</sup> kiē smó*, the robber chief wears pheasant's feathers on his head! as scouting the idea of being rich—a play on the words *chai<sup>2</sup> 'chio* and *chai 'chio*.

**豸**

Chai.

A fabulous feline animal usually called *'hai<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>2</sup>*; its figure is embroidered on the robes of censors as indicating discrimination: also read *'ti*, as in poems, for the sake of rhythm.

(22)

Chaik.

**則**

Tsè.

A rule, a pattern, a law, an ordinance; a principle; a standard, a measure by which to test an act; to obey, to imitate, to conform to; an illative particle, where-

1不 2倖 3失 4義 5豺 6在 7無 8生 9在 10主 11山 12頭 13毛  
義 財 義 財 狼 昔 不 安 賊 娘 寨 戴 獬  
錢 因 豺 當 在 在 在 寨 子 寨 維 豸  
財 財 狼 道 室 在 自 寨 寨 寨 雞 豸

fore, immediately, then; a conditional particle, after that, in that case; therefore, next, consequently: <sup>1</sup>*hwaik, chaik*, a pattern, an example; <sup>2</sup>*t'èng ha' chaik*, an example for the whole world; <sup>3</sup>*t'èng chaik*, the heavenly model, as the rules of virtue in the classics; *song<sup>2</sup> tá' chi chaik*, models of government for imitation; com., <sup>4</sup>*chaik, ski t'ung*, the just medium; <sup>5</sup>*chung chaik*, a model, an example.

**崩**  
Tse.

A large, high mountain: *lik<sup>2</sup> chaik, Jung*, the highest peak of a mountain.

**側**  
Tse.

Read *ch'aik*,; coll. *chaik*,; <sup>1</sup>*chaik, sing*, the person inclined, sidewise; *chaik, sing k'au'ng* to sleep on one side; *chaik, sing sói<sup>2</sup>* or *chaik, piéng sói<sup>2</sup>* to sit sidewise.

**責**  
Tse.

To reprove, to reprimand, to blame; to punish, to fine; to sustain, to be responsible for, to have charge of; to lay a weight on, to impose responsibility; to ask, to demand: <sup>1</sup>*chaik, ta*, to punish with blows; <sup>2</sup>*chaik, wong<sup>2</sup>* to reprimand in hope of reformation; <sup>3</sup>*ke' chaik*, to record offences; <sup>4</sup>*ch'ü<sup>2</sup> chaik*, self-reproach; *t'èng<sup>2</sup> chaik*, to reprove severely; <sup>5</sup>*skin schiong chaik, pe<sup>2</sup>* to demand perfection in others; com., *k'aik, chaik*, to exact, to extort; <sup>6</sup>*chaik, hwak<sup>2</sup>* to punish, to fine; <sup>7</sup>*chaik, pe<sup>2</sup>* to rebuke, to reprimand; *chaik, eng<sup>2</sup>* or *chaik, ssing*, an office, a trust, a duty.

**幘**  
Chi.

A head-tie, a headband, a turban.

**嘖**  
Tse.

To call out loudly, to dispute, to quarrel noisily; garrulous, meddlesome; to admire, to praise loudly: <sup>1</sup>*chaik, chaik, ch'ing si-éng<sup>2</sup>* praised by everybody.

**磧**  
Chi.

Also read *chek*,; a sand-bank under water, a bar; rocks in water, a reef, a shoal, half-tide ledges: <sup>1</sup>*chaik, sik<sup>2</sup>* a reef of rocks; *chaik, sa*, a sand-bar.

**摘**  
Chai.

Also read *tek*,; coll. *tiäh*, q. v.: to pluck, to pull, to cull, to gather, as fruit or flowers; to lay hold of; to move on, to start; to point out: <sup>1</sup>*chaik, Jwa*, to gather flowers; *chaik, ch'ai<sup>2</sup>* to pull vegetables; *chaik, kwó<sup>2</sup>* to collect sentences, to compile; *chaik, huk<sup>2</sup>* to investigate till the prisoner confesses; *chaik, sing sleu*, star-plucking tower, a high tower; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ai chaik*, to select.

**謫**  
Chai.

To blame, to reprehend; to degrade officers, to punish by degrading; to scold, to be angry at, to find fault with; a flaw, an error; a change of appearance: <sup>1</sup>*chaik, kau'ng* to degrade; <sup>2</sup>*k'èng chaik*, to revile.

**嘖**  
Tse.

Inscrutable, occult; profound, hard to understand; the secret springs, hidden: <sup>1</sup>*che' chaik*, very abstruse; <sup>2</sup>*sauk, chaik*, to examine profound subjects.

<sup>1</sup>法則 <sup>8</sup>天則 <sup>2</sup>天下 <sup>3</sup>則 <sup>4</sup>則 <sup>5</sup>側身 <sup>6</sup>責打 <sup>7</sup>責望 <sup>8</sup>記責 <sup>9</sup>自責 <sup>10</sup>求全 <sup>11</sup>責罰 <sup>12</sup>責備 <sup>13</sup>嘖嘖 <sup>14</sup>嘖稱善 <sup>15</sup>磧石 <sup>16</sup>摘花 <sup>17</sup>摘降 <sup>18</sup>謫至 <sup>19</sup>嘖 <sup>20</sup>索嘖 ○



昃  
Tsè.

The declining sun; the afternoon; to wane, as the moon: *nikz chaik*, the sun past the meridian; *ngwookz chaik*, the moon waning; *nikz ngwookz sing chaik*, the sun and moon both have their zenith and decline.

簣  
Chai.  
Tsè.

A bed mat; boards for a bed; luxuriant growth; to collect, to gather; slips, small splints of reeds; read *chai* a sort of wine-press or strainer.

汁  
Chih.

Gravy, juice, essence; thickened liquor, slosh; expressed juices or essences; sleety rain, wet snow: com., *'tong chaik*, warm gravy, soup; *'chui chaik*, juice, essence; *chaik, skeng*, the gravy is salt; coll., *chaik, 'chiang*, the gravy is fresh; *chaik, 'ta*, or *chaik, 'sau chaik, 'ta*, the leavings of gravy after a meal.

節  
Chieh.

Read *chiék*,; coll. *chaik*, a joint of bamboo, a joint, a knot, a node; a feast, a festival; a limit, a solar term; a classifier of joints and limbs; all, every, in everything; in a *met.* sense, frugal, according to one's means: *'snieng chaik*, annual festivals, of which there are eight; *chaik, 'king* time of a festival; appearance, as of markets at festivals; *chaik, pieng*, or *chaik, tau*, about the time of a festival; *'chaik, so* bills to be paid at festivals; *ngo<sup>2</sup> nikz chaik*, or *'ngo<sup>2</sup> ngwookz chaik*, a festival held on the first five days of the 5th moon; *'ching sning chaik*,

festival of the tombs, in the 2nd or 3rd moon; *'teng chaik*, festival at the winter solstice—time fixed by the almanac; *paik, chaik, 'ping ang*, peace during all the year!—a felicitous phrase; *ne<sup>2</sup> sek<sup>2</sup> se<sup>2</sup> chaik*, *k'e<sup>2</sup>* the 24 solar terms; *'cho<sup>2</sup> chaik*, to celebrate a festival; *'saeng<sup>2</sup> chaik*, to send presents at festivals; *'chaik, keng<sup>2</sup>* presents of money given to employees at a festival; *tèuk, chaik*, a joint of bamboo; *nèuk, chaik*, a crumple, crumpled, shriveled; *met.*, bad luck; *'chaik, k'e<sup>2</sup>* festival holidays, vacations; *chaik, chaik, k'o<sup>2</sup>*, hooks linked in a chain to hang things on; *met.*, constantly rising or successful; *'snieng chaik, hu<sup>2</sup>* times of the festivals; *chaik, chaik*, every joint; all, in general; *'chaik, chaik, nang<sup>2</sup>* always in distress; *'kauk, chaik, 'tiang<sup>2</sup>* every bone aches; *chaik, chaik, 'sai*, to use sparingly.

(23)

Chaing.

諍  
Cheng.

To remonstrate with, to stop a wrong; to reprehend, to prove, to rebuke for misconduct: also used for *cheng*, to wrangle: *'kang<sup>2</sup> chaing<sup>2</sup>* to reprove one's sovereign; *'ting chaing<sup>2</sup>* to reprove the emperor in his palace.

譖  
Chèn.

To traduce, to slander, to revile: *'chaing<sup>2</sup> sing*, a slanderer; *'chaing<sup>2</sup> ngi-ong*, slander, back-biting; *ching<sup>2</sup> yung<sup>2</sup> chi chaing<sup>2</sup>* a plausible slander; com., *'schang chaing<sup>2</sup>* to slander, to traduce; coll., *chaing<sup>2</sup> ch'oi<sup>2</sup> 'sieu<sup>2</sup> kau*, a

1湯 3年 5五 明 7冬 9送 11節 下 14骨 15諫 17譖 19讒  
汁 節 月 節 節 節 假 節 節 節 諍 人 譖  
2水 4節 節 節 節 節 年 節 節 痛 廷 譖  
汁 數 清 ○ 節 敬 節 難 ○ 諍 言 ○

husband's sister who slanders his wife.

**甌**<sup>1</sup> A boiler for distilling, an alembic, a still made of pewter; a steamer for rice; to steam: *'hu chaing'* a pan and boiler; *'huang' chaing'* a rice steamer.

**苫**<sup>2</sup> To cover a house with grass, to thatch; a mat; mourning: *'chai' chaing'* during the time of mourning for one's parents; COLL., *'sch'ong chaing'* a bed mat; *'ch'au chaing'* a straw mattress; *'ch'eng chaing'* a palm-husk mat.

**躋**<sup>3</sup> To go aside, to lose the way, to wander; a stream diverging from the main channel: *'chaing' taing'* or *'chaing' taining'* in a flurry, unaptly; to leave the channel.

**贈**<sup>4</sup> To present, to bestow, to give; to confer, as by the crown; to add to: *'chaing'* *'iu,* to make presents to friends; *'steu chaing'* to make presents; *'chaing' sngiong,* a flattering recommendation; *'hung chaing'* or *'tek, chaing'* to confer a meritorious degree; *'kó' chaing'* to honor a meritorious officer's parents; *'lié' chaing'* honorary degree; COLL., *'chaing' pò' ng' chaing' sk'ang,* he makes presents to the rich, not to the poor; *'chaing' ak' presents* which the bride takes to her friends; *'chaing' p'wang schi'eng,* to present money as traveling expenses; *'chaing' 'ngwai,* give me a present.

(24) Chaiu.

**奏**<sup>5</sup> To report to the emperor, to memorialize the throne; tell the sovereign, to cause him to hear or know; to present offerings to the gods; to play music; songs or tunes; muscular fibres: *'chaiu' ngok' to play the music;* *'chaiu' sai'* statements made in the memorial; *'nga' chaiu'* pleasant music; *'chi'ek, chaiu'* to mark time and harmony in music; *'chaiu' kaik, su sngiong,* offer to the gods with reverence and in silence; COM., *'chaiu' siong'* or *'chaiu' sh'ong t' to memorialize the emperor; chaiu' ch'iong,* or *'chaiu' p'cong,* a memorial to the emperor; *'mi'eng' chaiu'* a verbal statement to the emperor; *'chung' chaiu'* to grant the prayer of the memorial; *'chaiu' chi'ek,* memorial folded and ready; *'chaiu' 'kó,* first draft of a memorial; COLL., *'chaiu' a candid memorial;* COLL., *'chaiu' sioh' p'cong,* one memorial, to memorialize once.

**縐**<sup>6</sup> Crape; rumpled, crenulated, crisp, frizzled; to corrugate, to wrinkle; used for next: COM., *'chaiu' sa,* crape; *'si'ang' chaiu'* thick crape; COLL., *'chaiu' sa p'a' king smui nóh' a crape handkerchief* bears rumpling; MET., one who bears teasing; *'chaiu' sa meng'* faced with crape, as a garment.

**皺**<sup>7</sup> The skin wrinkled from age; wrinkled, creased, rumpled, crisped: *'chaiu' i,* rumpled garments; COM., *'chaiu' king,* imitation Chou, gold leaf; *'chaiu' shong,*

1 在 3 草 5 贈 7 贈 9 詰 11 奏 13 雅 15 奏 16 奏 18 奏 20 縐 22 皺  
 2 床 4 躋 6 投 8 封 10 贈 12 奏 14 節 17 准 19 直 21 線 23 皺  
 苦 苦 友 言 贈 樂 奏 奏 稿 紗 衣  
 苦 躋 贈 贈 盒 疏 奏 無 奏 奏 縐 金

or *chain' sung*, the marks of folding; *ɸ'u' chain'* wrinkled skin.

**脛**

Tsou.

Read *cheu*; coll. *chain'*: to knit the eye-brows, to frown, to scowl; a frown: *chain' smi*, to frown.

**腠**

Ts'ou.

Also read *ch'aiu'*: *'chain'* *li*, grain of the flesh, the divisions of the muscles, muscular fibres, the lines on the surface of the skin;

the thin membrane between the skin and the flesh.

**甃**

Tsou.

The brick walling of a well; to lay as bricks, to pile up, to finish off a well: *'ching chain'* to wall up a well.

**輳**

Ts'ou.

Also read *ch'aiu'*: a wheel, centre of a wheel, focus where rays concentrate; to collect, to gather, to concentrate; assembled

from all quarters; concentrated, as the spokes in the nave of a wheel: *'hok, chain'* converging, united in one.

**驟**

Tsou.

Also read *chain'*: a fleet horse; to run, swift, pressing, urgent; repeatedly, frequently; to reiterate: *'chain' u*, a heavy fall of

rain; *'ma chain'* a horse running swiftly; *'chain' slai*, to come suddenly.

(25)

Chak.

**匝**

**迺**

To make a circuit, to go the rounds like a watchman, a revolution; pervading, full, complete: *'chiu chak*, all-pervading, to go

**币**

Tsa.

about; *'chak, te'* scattered all over the ground; COLL., *'slau chak*, to overflow, as water; *'sang chak*, to grow all over, like leaves on a tree; *'chak, chak, mek'* close, dense, as foliage; *'chak, chak, sk'wang*, full of circles or approval marks, as a composition; rounded, complete, as one's words.

**呖**

Tsa.

To open the mouth; a fish sucking.

**扎**

Cha.

To pluck, to pull up; to draw out, as a sword; to make or cut out paper images; to bind, to bind around, to bundle up, a bundle, for which the next is more commonly used.

**紮**

Cha.

To bind, to fasten, to tuck up; to wind round; to tie into a bundle; a bundle: COM., *'k'ung chak*, to bind, to tie in a bundle; *'chak, tai'* to fasten one's girdle; *'chak, 'king*, to tie up tightly; *'chak, 'tiong'* to lift up or open the bed-curtains; *'chak, i' siong*, to tuck up one's sleeves or skirts; *'chak, 'mwang*, wind it full; *'chak, sling kauk*, to wrap a corpse with red cloth or silk; COLL., *chak, taing'* to fasten securely.

**札**

Cha.

A letter, a document, writings; a dispatch, an epistle; a tablet for writing; untimely death; a thin slip of wood; a paddle; a fold of armor: *'sung chak*, genuine dispatch; *'pó chak*, or *'syau chak*, a precious or valuable letter;

<sup>1</sup>脛理

<sup>3</sup>輻

<sup>5</sup>馬

<sup>7</sup>周

<sup>9</sup>流

<sup>10</sup>生

<sup>12</sup>密

<sup>13</sup>網

<sup>15</sup>紮

<sup>17</sup>紮

<sup>19</sup>滿

<sup>20</sup>文

札

○

<sup>2</sup>井

<sup>4</sup>驟

<sup>6</sup>驟

<sup>8</sup>匝

<sup>11</sup>匝

○

匝

匝

<sup>14</sup>紮

<sup>16</sup>紮

<sup>18</sup>紮

紮

紮

○



<sup>1</sup>*schüeng chak*, a former letter; <sup>2</sup>*lai chak*, the letter just received; <sup>3</sup>*chü chak*, (coll. *p'ie chak*) a dispatch, a letter.

**劄**  
Cha.

Also read *tak*: to prick, to embroider; a paper, a document; a particular kind of paper; a diploma; a contract; to write out, as a list of prices; a reply from a higher officer; a remonstrance to the emperor: COM., <sup>3</sup>*chai chak*, official stationery; <sup>4</sup>*chak, tang*, a purchase contract; *smwong chü* <sup>5</sup>*chai chak*, paper for edicts and dispatches; also used by priests in making images.

**炆**  
Cha.

An unauthorized character: to boil in fat or vegetable oil: COM., <sup>6</sup>*chak, ngü*, to boil fish in oil; <sup>7</sup>*chak, nü*, meat prepared in this way; *chak, pieng*, flat doughnuts with meat stuffing; COLL., *sp'u chak*, or *sien chak*, to boil in oil, things so boiled; *sin chak*, *kwé*, a long kind of cruller; *tieng chak*, and *skeng chak*, doughnuts with sweet and salt stuffing.

**浹**  
Hsia.

Water flowing through; moistened, damp; to instill, to imbibe, to penetrate; a circuit, a complete turn of; in coll. a classifier of the fall, or gauged depth of rain: *kang<sup>2</sup> sin chak, pwo<sup>2</sup>* perspiration streaming down the back; COM., <sup>8</sup>*chak, hak* to combine, to commingle; fully agreeing, as friends; <sup>9</sup>*chüu chak*, all around, completed as a circuit or term; COLL., *skiäng chak*, to walk all over or through; <sup>10</sup>*ü ha<sup>2</sup> sioh<sup>2</sup> chak*, a fall of rain.

**雜**  
Tsa.

A mixture of colors or ingredients; particolored, streaked; mixed, blended; confused, various, heterogeneous, fragmentary; to mix, to compound; to confuse, to revolve; to bore through: <sup>11</sup>*sung chak<sup>2</sup>* suitable or unsuitable, fixed or vacillating, as the mind; <sup>12</sup>*schó chak<sup>2</sup>* medley of loud sounds; COM., <sup>13</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> saik*, mixed colors; <sup>14</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> äng<sup>2</sup>* (coll. *chak<sup>2</sup> 'sai*) for general use; <sup>15</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> hwo<sup>2</sup>* different kinds of goods; <sup>16</sup>*hong<sup>2</sup> chak<sup>2</sup>* confused, heterogeneous; <sup>17</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> chü*, miscellaneous books; <sup>18</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> pok*, *teng*, different sorts, a medley; <sup>19</sup>*sing chak<sup>2</sup>* the mind distracted; <sup>20</sup>*ngu hacong chak<sup>2</sup> ch'ü* everywhere, coming from all quarters; <sup>21</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> p'wang<sup>2</sup>* to mix, a mixture; *chak<sup>2</sup> hwo<sup>2</sup>* to blend, to combine; *chak<sup>2</sup> hwa*, mixed flowers; <sup>22</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> o'* a public wharf; *chak<sup>2</sup> ch'á*, low police; *chak<sup>2</sup> 'chüng*, different species; COLL., *chak<sup>2</sup> ch'óí* a medley of little things; *chak<sup>2</sup> spá tang*, a stall for all sorts of wares; *chak<sup>2</sup> tio<sup>2</sup>* intersecting roads; *met.*, things from different places; *p'ah, chak<sup>2</sup>* improper talk; *nü küeng<sup>2</sup> 'ngwai p'ah, chak<sup>2</sup>* you annoy me!

**柵**  
Cha.

Also read *ch'auk*, and *ch'ah*; COLL., *chak<sup>2</sup>*: a stockade, a railing, a palisade; window-bars; a door made of slats: <sup>23</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> lak<sup>2</sup>* a kind of railing or palisade used to divide wards in cities and towns; *chak<sup>2</sup> smwong*, or *chak<sup>2</sup> lak<sup>2</sup> smwong*, street-gates; <sup>24</sup>*siék, chak<sup>2</sup>* to erect stockades or put up street-gates.

<sup>1</sup>前 <sup>8</sup>紙 <sup>5</sup>炆 <sup>7</sup>浹 <sup>9</sup>純 <sup>11</sup>雜 <sup>13</sup>雜 <sup>15</sup>雜 <sup>17</sup>等 <sup>方</sup>方 <sup>秤</sup>秤 <sup>櫪</sup>櫪  
札 劄 魚 洽 雜 色 貨 書 心 雜 雜 設  
<sup>2</sup>來 <sup>4</sup>劄 <sup>6</sup>炆 <sup>8</sup>周 <sup>10</sup>嘈 <sup>12</sup>雜 <sup>14</sup>混 <sup>16</sup>雜 <sup>18</sup>不 <sup>19</sup>五 <sup>20</sup>處 <sup>21</sup>柵 <sup>22</sup>柵 ○  
札 單 肉 浹 雜 用 雜 不 五 雜 柵 ○

閘

Cha.

A guarded gate, a barrier, a barricade, a dam; a barrier like a turn-stile, or a stockade; a lock, a flood-gate; to shut a gate; in

Foochow, the front curtains of a sedan: COM., <sup>1</sup>*kwang chak* a barrier, a sluice gate; <sup>2</sup>*chui chak* a sluice, a waste-weir; *paik, chak* northern canal lock in Foochow; COLL., *siong<sup>2</sup> chak* upper front curtain of a sedan; *a<sup>2</sup> chak* lower front curtain of a sedan.

卡

Ch'ia.

A military post, a guard-house, usually called *chak<sup>2</sup> sung*: COM., <sup>3</sup>*siék, chak* to establish a military post; <sup>4</sup>*siu chak<sup>2</sup>* to guard a post.

絕

Chüeh.

Read *chiok<sup>2</sup>*; coll. *chak<sup>2</sup>*: to cut, to cut up, to mince, to cut to pieces: <sup>5</sup>*tó chak<sup>2</sup>* to cut with a knife; <sup>6</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> hung ch'oi<sup>2</sup>* to cut to pieces; <sup>7</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> tong*, to cut or lop off; <sup>8</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> siék<sup>2</sup>* to cut in two; <sup>9</sup>*chak<sup>2</sup> si<sup>2</sup>*, to cut to death; *chak<sup>2</sup> sch'a*, to chop wood; *chak<sup>2</sup> lang<sup>2</sup> stong*, to cut into two lengths; *chak<sup>2</sup> st'au*, to behead—used as a threat; *chak<sup>2</sup> st'au smó hó si<sup>2</sup>*, cut off your head and make you die wretchedly; *chak<sup>2</sup> sang*, to slice up fresh, as crabs.

揸

Sa.

Mixed up; refuse, sweepings, dirt; sound of breaking things: COM., <sup>10</sup>*lak<sup>2</sup> chak<sup>2</sup>* refuse, odds and ends.

呔

Hoi.

Wrangling, noisy, clamorous, turbulent.

*Chak<sup>2</sup>*.

A coll. word; as *chak<sup>2</sup> cho<sup>2</sup>* to slash and swear, like an infuriated woman.

(26)

Chang.

簪

Tsan.

A hair-pin, a clasp or bodkin used to confine the hair or fasten the coiffure; to insert in the hair, to stick on the head; quick, brisk, to collect speedily: <sup>11</sup>*chang ing*, the gentry, the official class; <sup>12</sup>*chang hook*, hair-pin and ivory tablet formerly used at audiences; COM., <sup>13</sup>*chang lua*, to wear the golden flower as graduates do; <sup>14</sup>*chang kwa<sup>2</sup>* to wear silk scarfs as graduates do; <sup>15</sup>*chang lua pai<sup>2</sup> k'ak*, to put on the flower and go to salute friends; *sang steu chang*, the three hair-pins as commonly worn; COLL., *chang kiäng*, small hair-pins; <sup>16</sup>*ngwoh<sup>2</sup> chang lua*, the white lily; *kwó<sup>2</sup> st'au chang*, hair-pin or ornament for front of the coiffure; *kwó<sup>2</sup> mui<sup>2</sup> chang*, ornament for back of the coiffure.

贖

Tsan.

As in the common phrase *ang chang*, dirty, filthy.

爭

Cheng.

Read *cheng*; coll. *chang*; to contend, to dispute, to quarrel: <sup>17</sup>*chang oi<sup>2</sup>* to contend about a place or seat; *chang sch'eng*, to dispute about fields; <sup>18</sup>*song chang hung*, adulterous quarrels; <sup>19</sup>*chang ka ngiék<sup>2</sup>* to quarrel over the division of an estate; *chang k'e<sup>2</sup>* quarrelsome; resolute, earnest; <sup>20</sup>*chang che<sup>2</sup> k'e<sup>2</sup>* to emulate; *chang sié<sup>2</sup> nóh*,

1 關 2 閘 3 設 4 卡 5 刀 6 守 7 絕 8 粉 9 斷 10 攔 11 簪 12 簪 13 簪 14 簪 15 簪 16 玉 17 爭 18 位 19 爭 20 爭  
關 閘 水 閘 設 卡 守 卡 刀 絕 粉 斷 攔 簪 簪 簪 簪 簪 玉 簪 花 拜 爭 位 相 爭 風 爭 家 業 爭 志 氣 ○

*jing shiung*, what strife of talent or strength is it?—i. e., there's no need of quarreling about it; *chung ch'á twak sieng kieng* 'si sú snieng, even to die is easy as sleeping to him who is striving to vindicate his wife's honor or save his land; *chang ka 'huí*, to quarrel about property.

*Chang*. A coll. word; as *chang ch'ew* a raw sore, as on a child.

**井** Read *'ching*; coll. *'chang*; a well: *'chui* *'chang* a well of water; Ching. *'chang* *'chui*, well-water; *'tieng* *'chang*, an open court; *'chang* *sing*, elfs of the well; *'chang lau smwong*, one of the gates of Foochow; *'p'wak* *'t'eng kaeng* *'chang*, bucket and well; *met.*, associated, connected; *'chang ch'ing m'á lai tek, sóh, 'toi*, when the well is deep don't blame the rope for being short; *met.*, don't require impossibilities.

**斬** To behead, to cut, to cut in two, to dis sever, to sunder; to root up, to break off, as intercourse; Chan. faded, forgotten, vanished: *com.*, *'chang ssá*, to destroy evil spirits; *'chang h'uang* to behead culprits; *'chang twang* to cut asunder; *'chang chek* to expedite; to epitomize, an outline; *'kang* *'chang*, officer in charge of an execution; *'chang 'ch'ó sú kong*, to cut up root and branch; *met.*, to extirpate, as thieves.

**琖** Also read *'chieng*: a wine-cup, made of jade or other valuable stone. Chan.

**咎** A surname; used in the north for I, me, myself. Tsan.

**儻** To accumulate, to collect together, to hoard up, to store. Tsan.

**逮** Promptly, quickly, with haste; to hasten, to accelerate. Tsan.

**盞** A small wine-cup; a shallow cup for oil; the classifier of lamps: *com.*, *'chiu* *'chang*, a wine-cup; *'chang k'ó*, cup cakes; COLL., *'chang hwa* *'chang*, blue flowered wine-cup; *'chiu* *'chang 'kiang*, a very small wine-cup; *'ting* *'chang*, an oil-saucer; *'ting sióh* *'chang*, one lamp.

**醖** Muddy, unsettled spirits; liquor beginning to clear; a cup, a goblet. Chan.

**灑** Also read *'chieng*; a prince of demons at sight of whom ogres and vampires flee; used as a charm. Chan.

**梭** Slips of wood placed between the fingers to squeeze them; a mode of torture like the thumb-screws; to torture; narrow: *com.*, *'chang 'chi*, thumb-screws; *'chang 'chi kek kong* thumb and foot screws. Tsan.

**贊** To visit a superior, to come before an idol; to second, to assist in bringing forward; to introduce, to bring a present to one; Tsan.

<sup>1</sup>水 <sup>3</sup>天 <sup>5</sup>井 <sup>桶</sup>邪 <sup>斷</sup>斬 <sup>根</sup>糕 <sup>16</sup>酒 <sup>盞</sup> <sup>19</sup>梭  
<sup>井</sup>井 <sup>井</sup>樓 <sup>共</sup> <sup>6</sup>斬 <sup>10</sup>斬 <sup>12</sup>斬 <sup>13</sup>酒 <sup>15</sup>青 <sup>盞</sup> <sup>18</sup>燈 <sup>1</sup>指  
<sup>2</sup>井 <sup>4</sup>井 <sup>門</sup>井 <sup>犯</sup> <sup>斬</sup> <sup>截</sup> <sup>草</sup> <sup>盞</sup> <sup>花</sup> <sup>盞</sup> <sup>子</sup> <sup>一</sup> <sup>夾</sup>  
<sup>水</sup>水 <sup>神</sup> <sup>吊</sup> <sup>斬</sup> <sup>斬</sup> <sup>監</sup> <sup>除</sup> <sup>盞</sup> <sup>盞</sup> <sup>燈</sup> <sup>盞</sup> <sup>棍</sup>



to make clear, to bring to the light; to go out; to give evidence; to praise, to commend, in which sense it is interchanged with the next: <sup>1</sup>*siang chang* to assist in completing, to forward a matter; *chang' chang* to aid powerfully; COM., <sup>2</sup>*ching chang* to praise; <sup>3</sup>*chang' lá*, a master of ceremonies at sacrifices.

**讚**

Tsan.

To praise, to commend, to laud; to honor, to exalt, to magnify, to extol; to sing praises to, to record the praises of; to assist, to explain: *'chang' syong*, to extol, to laud; COM., *'chang' 'mi*, to praise; <sup>4</sup>*'süeng' chang* to commend, to honor; <sup>5</sup>*'chëük, chang* to laud.

**賺**

Chuan.

To impede, to hinder; to sell, to profit; to gain unfairly, to palm off poor goods.

**蘸**

Chiao.

To dip, as a pencil in ink, or sop a morsel in gravy.

*Chang'*. A coll. word: to contend, to dispute about, to quarrel: *chang' syäng*, to overcome in a dispute; *chang' má' kwó'* to succumb in a dispute.

**孱**

Ch'ien.

Timid, afraid; weak, embarrassed: *chang yok* feeble; *chang liok*, incapable, stupid.

**僇**

Ch'ien.

To rail at; to manifest: *sehang ch'aiw'* to abuse, to vilify.

**殘**

Ts'an.

To ruin, to destroy; to injure, to spoil, to mangle, to tread on; to kill, to slaughter; mischievous, wicked, cruel; spoiled, pillaged; broken food, leavings; deficient, nearly exhausted, ready to vanish: <sup>6</sup>*'sehang k'wok*, scarce, nearly exhausted; COM., <sup>7</sup>*'sehang hai'* to injure, to oppress; <sup>8</sup>*'sehang p'ó'* fierce, vindictive; <sup>9</sup>*'sehang p'ó'* devastated: <sup>10</sup>*'häng sehang*, quarrelsome; <sup>11</sup>*'sehang 'üing*, harsh, cruel; <sup>12</sup>*'sehang h'wang*, a light dollar; <sup>13</sup>*'sehang uk'* a worthless thing; <sup>14</sup>*'sü sehang*, dregs; <sup>15</sup>*'sehang chik'* maimed, halt; <sup>16</sup>*'sehang t'eng*, end of winter; COLL., *sehang ch'óh* to cast aside as worthless.

**慙**

Ts'an.

Ashamed, mortified, chopfallen; to feel ashamed of, to blush for; to be sensible of one's defects or failure: <sup>17</sup>*'sehang saik*, or *sehang 'ngang*, shame-faced, bashful; <sup>18</sup>*'p'ó' sehang*, to feel ashamed, mortified; <sup>19</sup>*'sin sehang*, or *sehang k'ó'* ashamed.

**巉**

Ch'an.

A high inaccessible peak or cliff; a cloud-capped summit: <sup>20</sup>*'sehang 'ngang*, a high craggy summit, also high rocks piled up; COLL., <sup>21</sup>*'sehang st'au sehang 'nó*, a stern, forbidding look; *sehang . 'ngiäng*, overgrown; big and coarse, as of persons or things.

**讒**

Ch'an.

To adulate, to humor, to flatter; to misrepresent, to gloss over; to calumniate, to asperse, to traduce; servility, detraction,

<sup>1</sup>襄 <sup>8</sup>贊 <sup>5</sup>讚 <sup>7</sup>祝 <sup>9</sup>殘 <sup>11</sup>殘 <sup>13</sup>殘 <sup>15</sup>殘 <sup>17</sup>殘 <sup>19</sup>慙 <sup>21</sup>羞 <sup>23</sup>巉  
 贊 禮 美 讚 害 破 忍 物 疾 色 慙 頭  
<sup>2</sup>稱 <sup>4</sup>讚 <sup>6</sup>頌 <sup>8</sup>殘 <sup>10</sup>殘 <sup>12</sup>兇 <sup>14</sup>殘 <sup>16</sup>餘 <sup>18</sup>殘 <sup>20</sup>抱 <sup>22</sup>巉  
 贊 揚 讚 缺 暴 殘 番 殘 冬 慙 巖 腦

maliginity: <sup>1</sup>*schang* 'k'eu, a foul-mouthed person; <sup>2</sup>*schang neng*<sup>2</sup> to asperse, as an adept in vulgar language; <sup>3</sup>*schang sing*, a reviler; <sup>4</sup>*schang singiong*, abusive language; com., <sup>5</sup>*schang ching*<sup>2</sup> to abuse, to vilify; <sup>6</sup>*schang sing*, an intriguing officer.

**儻** Irregular, disorderly, as undrilled troops; unequal, uneven: *slang schang*, ugly, stubborn, sulky.  
Ts'an.

**彘** Crafty, wily, cunning, as a hare: *schang t'o'* a crafty rabbit.  
Ts'an.

**攬** To stab; to sustain, to support, to lead; to supply a want, to make up, as a deficiency; to pull out.  
Ch'an.

**潺** The murmur of water: *schang schang 'hong*, sound of running water.  
Ch'an.

**蠶** The silkworm; caterpillars which weave cocoons: <sup>7</sup>*schang 'kieng*, raw silk; <sup>8</sup>*ch'ung schang*, spring silkworms; <sup>9</sup>*yong schang*, to rear silkworms; <sup>10</sup>*schang ngwolk* "the silkworm month"—i. e., for rearing silkworms; *schang t'o' si*, the silkworm vomits forth the silk.  
Ts'an.

**饒** To gormandize, fond of eating; greedy, gluttonous, voracious.  
Ch'an.

**剗** To chisel, to cut, as stone; to mortise: *chieng schang*, to carve, to chisel.  
Ch'an.

**暫**<sup>2</sup> Short duration, a part of a day; to stop or cease for a while; briefly, shortly, in the interim; meanwhile, suddenly: com.,

<sup>11</sup>*chang<sup>2</sup> si*, a brief space of time, a short period; <sup>12</sup>*chang<sup>2</sup> ki<sup>2</sup>* leave it awhile—till I return for it; <sup>13</sup>*chang<sup>2</sup> hiok*, to stop a little while, to rest or cease for a time; <sup>14</sup>*chang<sup>2</sup> sung*, a room rented temporarily, as a lodging; coll., *chang<sup>2</sup> si lok<sup>2</sup> poh<sup>2</sup>* in distress only a while! *chang<sup>2</sup> siok<sup>2</sup> ha<sup>2</sup>* stop a while; to sojourn for a brief period.

**鐸**<sup>2</sup> A stone-cutter's chisel, a small cold chisel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut in, to cut or chisel out; to carve, as flowers: com., <sup>15</sup>*chang<sup>2</sup> tó*, a stone-cutter's chisel; <sup>16</sup>*chang<sup>2</sup> che<sup>2</sup>* to cut letters; coll., *chang<sup>2</sup> t'eng t'au'* or *chang<sup>2</sup> t'eng sleng*, chisel it through, as thin metal.  
Tean.

**站**<sup>2</sup> To stand, to stand erect; to stop; a stage, a journey, a stoppage: <sup>17</sup>*yá'z chang<sup>2</sup>* official post stations; coll., *chang<sup>2</sup> t'au*, end of a stage, a caravansary.

**棧**<sup>2</sup> A warehouse, a godown, a hong; a workshop; a terrace, a covered loft; palisades; a scaffold; a covered plank road, cut out of the side of a hill; a hearse; a pen, a stable, a sheepcote; a wooden bridge or pathway: com., <sup>18</sup>*chang<sup>2</sup> sung*, a warehouse, a godown; <sup>19</sup>*yoh<sup>2</sup> chang<sup>2</sup>* a large medicine store; <sup>20</sup>*sta chang<sup>2</sup>* a tea hong; <sup>21</sup>*song chang<sup>2</sup>* a hong;

**暫**<sup>2</sup> Chan.

<sup>1</sup> 讒 <sup>3</sup> 讒 <sup>5</sup> 讒 <sup>6</sup> 讒 <sup>8</sup> 春 <sup>10</sup> 蠶 <sup>11</sup> 暫 <sup>13</sup> 暫 <sup>15</sup> 鑿 <sup>16</sup> 鑿 <sup>18</sup> 棧 <sup>20</sup> 茶  
口 人 譖 臣 蠶 月 時 歇 刀 字 房 棧  
<sup>2</sup> 讒 <sup>4</sup> 讒 <sup>7</sup> 蠶 <sup>9</sup> 養 <sup>12</sup> 暫 <sup>14</sup> 暫 <sup>17</sup> 驛 <sup>19</sup> 藥 <sup>21</sup> 行  
佞 言 繭 蠶 寄 房 站 棧 棧

COLL., *k'ó* *chang*<sup>2</sup> *lá*, has gone to the hong.

**𨋖**<sup>2</sup> A tumbrel for carrying the wounded; a hearse.  
Chan.

**𧆚**<sup>2</sup> A tiger-cat: *chang*<sup>2</sup> *smau*, a tiger shedding its hair.  
Chan.

(27) Chau.

**糟** Read *chó*; coll. *chau*: the sediment, grains left after distilling spirits, dregs; the dregs of wine, the sediment of any liquor: <sup>1</sup>*chau p'óh*, dregs, sediment; *chau k'ong*, lees and husks; <sup>2</sup>*sing chau*, fresh lees; *seng chau*, dull red lees; *chau ch'ai*<sup>2</sup> vegetables seasoned with distiller's dregs; *chau ch'ai*<sup>2</sup> *ak*, a dish of seasoned vegetables and duck.

**𨋖** An unauthorized character, frequently used in posted bills and notifications; to spoil, to injure, to ruin: *chau t'ak*, or *'chau t'ak*, (spoken *chauk*, *t'ak*.) to waste, to injure wantonly.

**嘈** Read *schó*; coll. *chau*: as in *chau chau naung*<sup>2</sup> in confusion, disordered; perplexed in mind.  
Ts'ao.

**爇** Charred; coals left after burning: COM., *t'ang*<sup>2</sup> *chau*, dead coals, embers; COLL., *'sch'a chau*, firebrands.  
Tsao.

**爪** Nails, claws, talons; to scratch, to claw; to take up with the fingers; an agent, a minion; the 87th  
Chao.  
Chua.

radical: *'chau nga*, nails and teeth; *met.*, servants, retainers; *'ch'iu chau*, finger-nails; COM., <sup>1</sup>*hu chau*, tiger's claws—shears so called; *'chau le*<sup>2</sup> sharp claws; COLL., *k'a chau*, toe-nails.

**抓** Interchanged with last; to scratch, to clutch, to claw; to titillate; to tear with the claws; to cajole.  
Chua.

**走** Read *'cheu*; coll. *'chau*: to go; to travel; to run, to hasten, to flee, to escape; the 156th radical: *'stó chau*, to fly, to escape; <sup>10</sup>*sp'au chau*, to run about; <sup>11</sup>*chau hiong*, to go into the country to work; <sup>12</sup>*chau stiong*, to return home immediately after examination; <sup>13</sup>*chau hwi*, to fly from fire; <sup>14</sup>*chau nang*<sup>2</sup> to fly from trouble; <sup>16</sup>*chau e*<sup>2</sup> to lose its flavor; <sup>16</sup>*chau ma*, to ride on horseback; <sup>17</sup>*chau stong*, a table-waiter, an attendant in a tavern; <sup>18</sup>*chau yong*<sup>2</sup> to vary from the pattern; *'chau ma tó eng*<sup>2</sup> "to ride to the office"—to bury immediately; *'chau k'ó* to escape; *'chau ma slau*, an upper verandah; *'chau chau niáht* *'chau chau k'ok*, hide and go seek; *'chau chio*, to transfer your patronage from one shop to another; *'chau kong shu*, vagrants, as foreign jugglers and fortune-tellers.

**找** To seek; to return a balance, as of money, to make change: COLL., <sup>19</sup>*chau schieng m'ui*, to return a balance of money; <sup>20</sup>*chau tang*<sup>2</sup> to give wrong change; *'chau tié*, to receive a balance; *'chau ch'ok*, to pay a balance; *'chau*

<sup>1</sup>糟 <sup>3</sup>炭 <sup>5</sup>爪 <sup>6</sup>手 <sup>8</sup>爪 <sup>10</sup>跑 <sup>11</sup>走 <sup>13</sup>走 <sup>15</sup>走 <sup>16</sup>走 <sup>18</sup>走 <sup>20</sup>找 <sup>尾</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>新 <sup>4</sup>柴 <sup>7</sup>虎 <sup>9</sup>逃 <sup>12</sup>走 <sup>14</sup>走 <sup>17</sup>走 <sup>19</sup>找 <sup>錯</sup>  
糟 糟 ○ 爪 走 ○ 場 難 ○ 堂 錢 ○



*sioh pah*, to give back 100 cash.  
Read *shwa*, to pole a boat.

**𧈧** Read *chó*, coll. *chau*:  
a flea, sand-fleas or those  
produced in sandy ground:  
*'ka' chau*, a flea; *'ka' chau*  
*'sai*, flea-dirt; *'hung*  
*'smóng' ka' chau*, mus-  
quitos and fleas; *se' ka' chau*  
*ku'* it is a flea-bite;

*smó' mwi' ka' chau*, "the agile  
flea"—an unreliable fellow, now  
here then off.

**竈** The second is a vulgar  
character: a furnace, a  
kitchen range, a place for  
cooking: *'sta' chau'* a  
furnace for steeping tea;  
COM., *'chióng chau'* brick  
furnace; *'hung chau'* to  
cook separately; *'chau'*

*lain'* offerings to the kitchen god;  
*'chau' kung*, kitchen god; *'chié' chau'*  
to make offerings to the kitchen  
gods on 24th day, 12th moon;  
*'chau' ma*, kitchen goddess;  
*'chau' siong*, the top or face of  
the range; COLL., *'chau' seng*, a  
kitchen; *'ang chau' k'a*, pres-  
ents made to a person when chang-  
ing his place of residence; *'tiáng' chau'*  
pan and range; *'kiék' chau'*  
to build a range; *'skiáng' chau'* a  
portable furnace.

**策** Also read *chau*: a skim-  
mer made of bamboo or  
iron wire; nests in caves:  
in coll. *chiá*, as *chiá' sié*,  
q. v.

**巢** A nest on a tree; a den,  
a retreat; a lurking place;  
to nestle, to make a nest:  
*'chau' hiék* nests and

caves; *'sui' chau*, to build retreats  
in trees or high places; COM.,  
*'cheu' chau*, or *'cheu' xoo*, bird's  
nests; *'chek' chau*, a den of  
thieves; COLL., *smó' chau*, house-  
less, homeless.

**澤** Name of a large lake in  
the southern part of the  
province of Nganhwi.  
Ch'ao.

**剿** To desolate, to destroy  
utterly, to ruin, to devas-  
tate, to exterminate, to cut  
off: *'schau' sming*, to ex-  
terminate people; *'schau' chiok*  
or *'schau' miék* to  
destroy utterly; *'ching' chau*,  
to send troops  
against the enemy; COLL., *'schau' si' spang' te'*  
to desolate, to level  
to the ground.

**輦** A turret on a chariot,  
from the top of which to  
observe the troops.  
Ch'ao.

**嘲** Sometimes read *chau*:  
to deride, to jeer at, to  
ridicule; raillery.  
Ch'ao.

*Chau*. A coll. word; as *'schau' schau*,  
girt and ready,  
trim, ready to begin or  
to do expeditiously.

**櫂** A scull or oar for pro-  
pelling vessels, a long oar;  
to shoot an arrow, to  
throw away: *'syau' chau'*  
to scull; *'kié' chau'* a scull  
made of cassia wood; *'wa' chau'*  
to make figures on  
a scull.  
Chao.

1 咬 3 磚 5 灶 7 祭 9 灶 11 安 12 鼎 14 巢 16 鳥 18 剿 20 征 平  
𧈧 灶 料 灶 廊 灶 灶 穴 巢 民 剿 地  
茶 分 灶 灶 灶 脚 結 圍 賊 剿 洗 搖  
灶 灶 君 媽 前 ○ 灶 巢 巢 絕 洗 櫂

掉<sup>2</sup>  
Chao.

Interchanged with the preceding; to scull, to work the scull; to row, to propel a boat; to shake, to clash; correct, done or placed properly: *chau<sup>2</sup> 'mwi<sup>2</sup>*, to shake the tail; *chau<sup>2</sup> k'eng<sup>2</sup>* to strike musical stones together; *met<sup>2</sup>*, clashing, as opinions; *'ma<sup>2</sup> chau<sup>2</sup> 'in lik<sup>2</sup>* the end of the scull has great force; *met<sup>2</sup>*, to finish a job well.

(28) Chauk.

作<sup>1</sup>  
Tso.

To act, to do, to make; to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; to rouse, to animate, as to a reformation; work, workmanship, to transact business: <sup>1</sup>*chauk, kung*, the emperor; <sup>2</sup>*chauk, sü*, a teacher; <sup>3</sup>*chi<sup>2</sup> chauk*, to invent, to discover; <sup>4</sup>*chauk, sui*, to do, to perform; <sup>5</sup>*'tieng chauk*, of heavenly origin; <sup>6</sup>*chauk, ku*, to die; <sup>7</sup>*tong<sup>2</sup> chauk*, to move, to act, to work; <sup>8</sup>*'peng<sup>2</sup> chauk*, a return of sickness; *chauk, sing*, to reform a wicked person; mainly; *'ching chauk*, to set about, to do resolutely; *chauk, s<sup>2</sup>ü<sup>2</sup>* to transact business; *keng chauk*, to till the soil; com., <sup>9</sup>*chauk, ngi<sup>2</sup>ik<sup>2</sup>* to act wickedly, to commit suicide; <sup>10</sup>*chauk, chi<sup>2</sup>ik<sup>2</sup>* tricky, treacherous; virulent, as eruptions; <sup>11</sup>*chauk, kwai<sup>2</sup>* strange, marvelous; very intelligent; *chi<sup>2</sup>eng<sup>2</sup> chauk*, rude, boisterous; *chauk, lok<sup>2</sup>* to rejoice; *chauk, ssing*, to aid in completing; <sup>12</sup>*'ming<sup>2</sup> ti ko<sup>2</sup> chauk*, willfully perverse; *ch<sup>2</sup>ü<sup>2</sup> chauk, sh<sup>2</sup>ang ch<sup>2</sup>ü<sup>2</sup> s<sup>2</sup>ei<sup>2</sup>* to reap the fruit of one's own doings; COLL., *chauk, ka*, handsome, beautiful; *chauk, 'ch'au*,

to annoy; *chauk, 'tak*, to injure, to destroy; *ch<sup>2</sup> 'ka chauk, 'tak*, to ruin one's self by vice.

剝<sup>1</sup>  
剝<sup>2</sup>  
Chü.

Read *cheu* and *sauk*,; used in the *Paik, Ing* for coll. *chauk*,: to pull; to snap, to break, as a cord with the hands: *chauk, 'tong*, to sever; *chauk, t<sup>2</sup>oi<sup>2</sup> stong*, to part into two lengths; *chauk, löla sli*, to pull down violently, as a rope fastened aloft.

(29) Chaung.

壯<sup>1</sup>  
Chuang.

Healthy, strong, robust, well, vigorous; hardy, bold, lusty, healthy; full-grown, manhood; age of thirty, full, flourishing: <sup>13</sup>*chaung<sup>2</sup> s<sup>2</sup>ü<sup>2</sup>* a man of strength; <sup>14</sup>*chaung<sup>2</sup> ch<sup>2</sup>* strong will, resolute; <sup>15</sup>*chaung<sup>2</sup> sui<sup>2</sup>eng*, a young man; <sup>16</sup>*'u chaung<sup>2</sup>* a military cadet; *chaung<sup>2</sup> sing*, vigorous in mind, industrious; com., *chaung<sup>2</sup> kiong<sup>2</sup>* robust, powerful; *sming<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* an officer's runners; *shung<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* sturdy; *skiong<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* fierce, turbulent; *chaung<sup>2</sup> ting*, a full-grown youth; *ing shung<sup>2</sup> 'ma chaung<sup>2</sup>* as strong as a horse.

葬<sup>1</sup>  
葬<sup>2</sup>  
Tsang.

To bury, to inter, to put under the ground: <sup>17</sup>*pok, chaung<sup>2</sup>* to select a grave-site; <sup>18</sup>*'sung chaung<sup>2</sup>* ancient custom of burying a living person with a corpse; com., <sup>19</sup>*'mai (or 'maai) chaung<sup>2</sup>* to bury; <sup>20</sup>*'ki chaung<sup>2</sup>* to disinter; <sup>21</sup>*hau<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* to bury in costly dress; <sup>22</sup>*'pong chaung<sup>2</sup>* to give money in aid of burial; to bury

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 作 | 3 製 | 5 天 | 7 動 | 9 作  | 11 作 | 12 明 | 13 壯 | 15 壯 | 17 卜 | 19 埋 | 21 厚 |
| 君   | 作   | 作   | 作   | 孽    | 怪    | 知    | 士    | 年    | 葬    | 葬    | 葬    |
| 2 作 | 4 作 | 6 作 | 8 病 | 10 作 |      | 14 故 | 16 壯 | 18 武 | 20 殉 | 22 起 |      |
| 師   | 爲   | 古   | 作   | 疾    | ○    | 作    | 志    | 壯    | 葬    | 葬    | 葬    |

in the same grave; *ho<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>1</sup>* to bury an inferior in the vault of a superior; *haik, chaung<sup>1</sup>* to bury soon after death; *cheng<sup>1</sup> chaung<sup>1</sup>* act of placing the coffin in the grave; *saeng<sup>1</sup> chaung<sup>1</sup>* to attend a funeral; *hak<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>1</sup>* buried together, as husband and wife.

**錐**<sup>1</sup> The first character is read *ch'wi*; coll. *chaung<sup>1</sup>*: an awl, a borer; a sharp-pointed tool: *'chaung<sup>1</sup>* *'kiang<sup>1</sup>*, a small awl; Chui. *'chaung<sup>1</sup> st'au*, head of the borer; *'chaung<sup>1</sup> 'mvi*, point of the borer; *siang<sup>1</sup> chaung<sup>1</sup>* an awl for sewing; *sa<sup>1</sup> chaung<sup>1</sup>* a shoemaker's awl; *pieng<sup>1</sup> chaung<sup>1</sup>* a flat awl; *cheng<sup>1</sup> chaung<sup>1</sup>* small needle-like awl; *pak<sup>2</sup> luk<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>1</sup>* a borer used by carpenters.

*Charung<sup>1</sup>*. A coll. word: to run or creep into, to secrete, to hide away: *chaung<sup>1</sup> 'tié*, to run into; *chaung<sup>1</sup> k'aeng<sup>1</sup>* to run into holes; *chaung<sup>1</sup> st'u 'tié*, to hide in the ground, as worms.

**狀**<sup>2</sup> Appearance, form, fashion, shape, figure; to appear; to accuse, to declare in writing, to state; a complaint, an indictment: com., *'shing chaung<sup>2</sup>* form, shape, appearance; *'k'o<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* to litigate, to go to law; *'auk<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* overbearing; *'chaung<sup>2</sup> sü*, a pettifogger, a notary; *'k'ü<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* to prepare and present a complaint to an officer; *'p'o<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* a bail or security for the accused party; *'k'oi<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* like an imp, hence mischievous, tricky; *'io<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>*

*ngwong* (coll. *ch'o<sup>2</sup> ngwong* or *ch'o<sup>2</sup> ngwong*), the first of the Hanlin.

**藏**<sup>2</sup> A store-house, a retreat; a casket, a strong box: also read *schong*, q. v.: Ts'ang. *'king chaung<sup>2</sup>* a collection of Buddhist books; com., *'p'o<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* hoarded pearls, gems; *'sa<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* Tibet; *te<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* hades; *'te<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup> swong*, name of a certain deified Buddhist.

**臟**<sup>2</sup> The viscera, the entrails: com., *'chaung<sup>2</sup> 'hu*, the five superior and six inferior viscera, all the inwards; *'ngu chaung<sup>2</sup>* the five superior viscera; coll., *twai<sup>2</sup> chaung<sup>2</sup>* large intestine, colon; *chaung<sup>2</sup> st'au*, bottom of the rectum, the anus.

(30) Che.

**志**<sup>2</sup> The will, desire, inclination; purpose, intention, resolution; a sense of right; fixedness of purpose, strong determination; to record; history, annals; statistical and topographical works: *'che<sup>2</sup> s'ü<sup>2</sup>* one aiming at excellence; *'iu che<sup>2</sup>* a purpose, a design; *'teng<sup>2</sup> che<sup>2</sup>* fixed purpose; *'ek, che<sup>2</sup>* one purpose, concentration of mind; com., *'che<sup>2</sup> k'e<sup>2</sup>* or *che<sup>2</sup> ch'ü<sup>2</sup>* the will, purpose, intention; *'lik<sup>2</sup> che<sup>2</sup>* to resolve; *taik, che<sup>2</sup>* to obtain one's object; *sek, che<sup>2</sup>* to fail, discouraged; *che<sup>2</sup> 'noi*, feeble purpose; *che<sup>2</sup> k'e<sup>2</sup> singong singong*, aspiring; *hong<sup>2</sup> che<sup>2</sup>* or *lê che<sup>2</sup>* to animate, to stir one's self up to; coll., *che<sup>2</sup> k'e<sup>2</sup> twai<sup>2</sup>* strong will; *smo<sup>2</sup> che<sup>2</sup> k'e<sup>2</sup>* fickle, irresolute.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 錐 | 3 錐 | 5 告 | 7 狀 | 9 保  | 10 狀 | 12 寶 | 14 地 | 15 臟 | 17 志 | 19 定 | 21 志 |
| 子   | 尾   | 狀   | 師   | 狀    | 元    | 藏    | 藏    | 腑    | 士    | 志    | 氣    |
| 2 錐 | 4 形 | 6 惡 | 8 具 | 11 經 | 13 西 | 16 五 | 18 有 | 20 一 | 22 立 |      |      |
| 頭   | 狀   | 狀   | 狀   | ○    | 藏    | 藏    | ○    | 臟    | 志    | 志    | 志    |



誌

Chih.

To remember, to record, to write, to inscribe: used for the preceding; the 2d. character also read *sek*, q. v.: *ke' che'* to record; *'ku che'* ancient records; *'kwok, che'* annals of the country; com., *'sang*

*kwok, che'* annals of the Three States.

痣

Chih.

A mole, a hair-mole; black or red spots on the body: com., *'che' sū*, hair growing out of a mole; *u che'* a black mole; coll.,

*'teng che'* or *che' teng k'ō* to remove a mole; *che' sioh lak* a mole.

至

Chih.

To come, to extend to, to arrive at, to reach to, to go to; the summit, the end, a limit; used as a preposition, to, at, even,

till, up to; as to, respecting, in order to; as an adverb, most, greatly, much, very, the superlative degree; the solstice; the 133d radical: *'k'aik, che'* the arrival of guests; *'sieng che'* to arrive first; *'che' sing*, very benevolent; *che' li*, excellent doctrine; com., *'che' 'sū pok, pieng'* while he lives will not change; *'sū che'* the four limits—viz., front, rear, right, and left; *'ha che'* one of the 24 terms, summer; *'che' king*, to the present; *'che' ch'ing*, very nearly related; coll., *'che' 'chieu*, at the very lowest, *scil.*, it will cost so much.

邳

Chih.

To ascend, to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very, exceedingly; name of a city: *'che' slung*,

grand, flourishing; *'che' te'* well-governed, prosperous, as a state.

輕

Chih.

Sometimes read *te'*: a carriage with a low front, lower than the back and turning down from the lading.

質

Chih.

To bear witness, to give evidence, to testify; evidence, substance, proof; to ask, to inquire; a pledge, a hostage, a guarantee: also read *chek*, q. v.: *'kau che'* to exchange pledges, to contract; *'che' cheng'* to testify; to seek instruction or discuss subjects with one's teacher; *'che' chū'* to give receipts for goods purchased; com., *'tōi che'* to testify face to face, as plaintiff and defendant.

躓

Chih.

To fall, to stumble, to trip and fall down: *tieng che'* to fall headlong.

贄

Chih.

A present designed to make way for one, given at an audience or first interview, or when entering school; a tablet anciently held in the hands at audiences: *'chek, che'* to hold the tablet; com., *'che' keng'* contributions of money from female guests at a wedding; a present to a teacher; *'che' kieng' 'lá*, bridal presents from female guests; presents to a superior.

摯

Chih.

To grasp, to catch, to seize in the hand; to extend to; to present; to advance, to enter, to go to the edge; to break down,

古<sup>1</sup>誌 三<sup>3</sup>國誌 鬚<sup>5</sup>客<sup>7</sup>至<sup>9</sup>仁<sup>11</sup>死<sup>10</sup>不<sup>12</sup>變<sup>14</sup>至<sup>13</sup>夏<sup>15</sup>至<sup>16</sup>今<sup>17</sup>至<sup>18</sup>親<sup>19</sup>少<sup>20</sup>邳<sup>21</sup>隆<sup>22</sup>治<sup>23</sup>交<sup>24</sup>質<sup>25</sup>證<sup>26</sup>質<sup>27</sup>劑<sup>28</sup>對<sup>29</sup>質<sup>30</sup>執<sup>31</sup>贄<sup>32</sup>敬<sup>33</sup>贄<sup>34</sup>見<sup>35</sup>禮<sup>36</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Chē. A coll. word: to wrench the foot to one side; *met.*, to fail partially in business; stopped, interrupted, as from the plots of others.

<sup>1</sup>Chē. A coll. word: to crowd, to press forward, to force your way: *schē kwo'* to crowd by; *schē 'tō*, to throw down by pressing against.

(32) Chēh.

𪗇 Read *chek*,; coll. *chek*,: to spirt out, to squeeze out, as soft things by the hand: *chek, ch'ok, sli*, to squeeze out; *chek, hwa seng*, to press out the peanut from its red film.

𪗈 Water rapidly flowing out; rapid; cordial, harmonious, agreeing; to accord with.

*Chek*,. A coll. word: to stop, as a leak; to fill up: *chek, mek* or *chek, 'mwang*, to fill up or stop closely, as leaks.

*Chek*,. A coll. word; as *chek, chek, kieu'* (spoken rapidly *chī chī kieu'*) to squeal, as rats.

(33) Chek.

織 To weave; woven; a general term for weaving: <sup>1</sup>*chek, sū*, the thrum, ends of weaver's threads: *com.*, <sup>2</sup>*chek, pwo'* to weave cloth; <sup>3</sup>*chek, si*, to weave silk; <sup>4</sup>*chek, sūng*, a coarse cloth of cotton and asses' hair, from Shantung; <sup>5</sup>*chek, ki*, a loom; <sup>6</sup>*chek, 'nū*, the star

Wega, a in Lyra; <sup>7</sup>*chek, cheru* figures woven in the fabric; <sup>8</sup>*chek, cho'* *hu*, an officer at Soochow in charge of the duties on silks and satins.

緝 To spin, to twist a cord; to join, to connect, to continue; to come after, to follow, to succeed; to pursue, to search for; to apprehend: <sup>9</sup>*chek, hū*, bright, splendid; perpetual, as doctrine; <sup>10</sup>*chek, hek* to seize; *any' chek*, to watch at night, as for thieves.

職 Tribute, presents from other states; to govern, to attend to; to record; to act officially; official duty; title, rank, office, station; many, numerous: <sup>11</sup>*chek, kang'* purchased degree of a kangseng; <sup>12</sup>*siung chek*, steady employment; <sup>13</sup>*chek, chek*, numerous; *com.*, <sup>14</sup>*k'wang chek*, official title; <sup>15</sup>*chek, hong'* official duty, one's employment; <sup>16</sup>*chek, sūu'* the duties of one's position; <sup>17</sup>*kaik, chek*, to deprive of office, to degrade; <sup>18</sup>*ka chek*, to confer a title; <sup>19</sup>*pi chek*, my title; <sup>20</sup>*si' chek*, hereditary office or title; <sup>21</sup>*ta' chek, shwī ka*, a retired officer.

戢 To disband troops; to store up military supplies; to collect in an arsenal; to desist from, to lay aside, as arms; to fold, as wings: <sup>22</sup>*chek, sūng ping*, to disband troops; *chek, kang k'wo*, to lay aside shields and spears; *chek, ik* to fold the wings; *hok, chek*, ceaseless.

<sup>1</sup>織 <sup>3</sup>織 <sup>5</sup>織 <sup>7</sup>織 府 獲 職 職 事 職 職 家  
<sup>2</sup>餘 <sup>4</sup>絲 <sup>6</sup>機 <sup>8</sup>就 <sup>9</sup>緝 <sup>11</sup>職 <sup>13</sup>職 <sup>15</sup>職 <sup>17</sup>革 <sup>19</sup>卑 <sup>21</sup>帶 <sup>22</sup>戢  
<sup>3</sup>布 <sup>4</sup>織 <sup>6</sup>織 <sup>8</sup>織 熙 監 職 分 職 加 世 回 戎 兵  
<sup>10</sup>緝 <sup>12</sup>常 <sup>14</sup>官 <sup>16</sup>職



葺  
Chi.

To put in order, to repair; to cover, to thatch; a spinous grass: *chek, ok*, to renew the thatch of a house.

輯  
Chi.

To collect the materials for a carriage; a car well-arranged; union, concord, agreement, to make everything agreeable; to collect, to gather, to compile; to act gently and cordially: *'shuo chek*, to harmonize, concord; *'chek, siu*, peaceful, placid, as the countenance; *'sü chek*, harmonizing words, to reconcile; *chek, süng*, placid, tranquil.

蛭

A leech, called *'chui chek*, *: t'ong chek, seng chik* swallowing a leech causes disease.

卽  
卽  
Chi.

About to eat; now, immediately; soon, presently; when, then, forthwith, near; if, perhaps; this, that is, or, alias; full, abundant: *'chek, king*, now, the present; *'chai<sup>2</sup> chek*, close, near at hand; *'chek, chek*, full, an abundance; *'chek, 'ngu*, noon; *com., 'chek, k'ai<sup>2</sup>*, instantly; *'chek, 'ch'ü*, or *chek, 'li*, or *chek, 'kwang*, then, *scil.* it's thus and so; *<sup>10</sup>chek, se<sup>2</sup>* that is, i. e.; *<sup>11</sup>chek, oi<sup>2</sup>* according to places, as at a feast; to ascend the throne; *<sup>12</sup>chek, sok*, quickly, hastily; *<sup>13</sup>chek, pieng<sup>2</sup>* at your convenience; *<sup>14</sup>hi 'ch'ü chek, 'pi*, if not this then that; *COLL., 'chek, chek, hieng<sup>2</sup>* brought out at once, 'as ready money; *chek, 'kwang pong' sing*, so just dismiss anxiety; *<sup>16</sup>chek,*

*pieng<sup>2</sup> 'kü sheng*, at convenience go and do.

唧  
Chi.

Noise of a crowd; hum of insects: *ch'iu chek*, a hum, a murmur; a hubbub; *COLL., chek, süng*, or *chek, chek, süng süng*, muttering, unwilling; *chek, chiäk*, or *chek, chek, chiäk, chiäk*, noise of lips in eating; *met., careless*, slatterly.

望

To make bricks; to make an arched grave; the snuff of a candle; embers; to dislike, to snuff at.

畧

A sharp agricultural utensil like a mattock; to attend to husbandry.

鯽  
鯽  
Chi.

A species of bream (*cyprinus gibelioides*) with a long dorsal: *ch'üeng chek*, a fresh bream; *com., 'chek, sngü*, a small bream reared in ponds; *chek, sngü kó*, a plaster made of the bream.

執  
Chih.

To take in the hand, to pick up, to lay hold of, to grasp, to apprehend, to catch; to maintain, to retain, to receive, to keep; to stop up; a handful; obstinate, bigoted: *chek, 'ch'ü*, to grasp; *chek, 'siu*, to receive, to keep; *com., 'chek, s'ü<sup>2</sup>* to manage business, a manager; used for deacons; *<sup>19</sup>chek, s'ü<sup>2</sup> tang*, schedule of duties, as in a yamun; *chek, e'* heady, opinionated; *<sup>20</sup>kauk, chek, ek, s'ü*, every one telling his own story; *chek, ek*, a man of one idea; *chek, pek*, to hold the pen — i. e., to write for another; *chek, shu*, to hold the decanter, as the host

1和 3辭 5在 7卽 9卽 11卽 13卽 卽 現 行 事 各  
輯 輯 卽 午 此 位 便 彼 16卽 17鯽 19執 執  
2輯 4卽 6卽 8卽 10卽 12卽 14非 15卽 便 魚 事 一  
柔 今 卽 刻 是 速 此 卽 舉 18執 單 詞

at a feast; *kü chek*, set, obstinate; COLL., *chek*, *au*<sup>1</sup> perverse; *ko chek*, *che*<sup>2</sup> *ka e*<sup>3</sup> *sü*<sup>4</sup> bigoted in opinion; *chek*, *ek*, *pok*, *tung*, tenacious of one idea and blind to all others.

**繫** To tie, to bind, to fasten, as a horse or cow; a cord, a thread: *chek*, *mi*, to fasten, to bind to, as by kindness; *chek*, *ma*, to tie a horse.

**質** Substance, essence, nature of, the material of; rough, plain, unadorned, unpretending; sincere, honest; to confront, to cross-examine; to establish, to substantiate; opposite to; to appear in the presence of; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit; centre of a target: *'mi chek*, brilliant, gifted; *'chek*, *te*<sup>2</sup> plain; the mind, as endowed; *'sung chek*, the adorned and the plain; *'p'auk chek*, plain; *'chü chek*, natural ability; COM., *'chai chek*, original endowments; *'ü chek*, personality, nature of; *'shing chek*, form, figure, sign.

**鎖** An ax, a hatchet; an anvil or iron block used by smiths and others.

**質** A written agreement, a bond: *chek*, *chi*<sup>2</sup> long and short documents.

**脊** The back, the backbone, the spine; convergent, as ribs; ridge of a house; a sierra, a ridge; a bone; in coll. used *met.* for a dependence, a ground of reliance: *'chek*, *sling*, the wagtail; *'ü*

*ding* *'iu chek*, orderly and intelligent; *'sung chek*, crest of a hill or mountain; COLL., *'piäng chek*, *kauk*, the spine or backbone; *'tung chek*, the comb or apex of the roof; *'ch'io chek*, the ridge of a roof; *'piäng chek*, *kauk*, *ma*<sup>2</sup> *ngain*<sup>2</sup> his spine is weak—can't safely rely on him.

**瘠** Thin, lean, emaciated, reduced to a bone; poor, as land; to make lean, to impoverish; to retrench, to bring down; spoiled, as meat: *'chek*, *peng*<sup>2</sup> emaciated by sickness; *'chek*, *ma*, a lean horse; *chek*, *'ü*, thin soil.

**鵠** A wagtail, called *chek*, *sling*; it has a mottled black neck; also called *'ung skü*.

**稷** Panicked millet (miliun), one of the five grains; quick, rapid; the god of agriculture: *'sü chek*, rice and millet; *'ha chek*, evening; *'ke chek*, *'chai ke chek*, "offerings ready, present quickly"; COM., *'hain chek*, the god of harvests; *'sia chek*, gods of land and grain, the Ceres of China.

**積** To gather, to hoard up, to accumulate; to increase, to add to, to pile upon: *'chek*, *'kung*, or *chek*, *taik*, to acquire or lay up merit; *'chek*, *'loi*, to pile up; *'chek*, *'sang*, to accumulate property; *'tung chek*, to hoard up, as grain, etc; COM., *'chek*, *'chiäng*<sup>2</sup> to increase gradually; *'schong chek*, to hoard up; *chek*, *'hëük*, to gather; *'chek*, *'sieu säng* *tó*, much from little;

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 美 | 3 文 | 5 才 | 7 形 | 9 有 | 10 瘠 | 12 黍 | 14 既 | 15 積 | 17 積 | 19 積 | 21 積 |
| 質   | 質   | 質   | 質   | 輪   | 病    | 稷    | 齊    | 功    | 產    | 漸    | 小    |
| 2 質 | 4 樸 | 6 體 | 8 脊 | 有   | 11 瘠 | 18 下 | 既    | 16 積 | 18 屯 | 20 存 | 成    |
| 地   | 質   | 質   | 令   | 脊   | 馬    | 稷    | 稷    | 累    | 積    | 積    | 多    |

*chek, k'ieŋg* to accumulate debts; *'chek, tē* a stoppage, indigestion; *chung chok*, constipated from cold; *'jung shang 'sū chok*, sickness from wind, cold, heat, and constipation; COLL., *chek, siāng tōi sang*, grows to mountain size; *k'ō chok*, to cure constipation.

**勳**

Chi.

Merit, praiseworthy acts, meritorious deeds, conduct worthy of reward: interchanged with next.

**績**

Chi.

To twist hempen threads on the knee, to split hempen fibres; merit by laudable works; an affair, a business; to complete, to bring to a conclusion; to join, to piece: *'kung chok*, or *sū<sup>2</sup> chok*, or *chok, ngiék* meritorious deeds; *'pok, chok, ski sma*, unwilling to twist the fibres—i. e., lazy; *'sū<sup>2</sup> chok, shang jū*, a time of perfect tranquillity, a golden age.

**迹**  
**跡**  
**蹟**

Chi.

A trace, a foot-mark, a footstep; vestiges, effects, consequences, signs; the results of previous conduct; to trace out, to follow up, to search for the effects of: *'chek, ch'iong<sup>2</sup>* form, shape; *'ma<sup>2</sup> chok, ch'ēu<sup>2</sup> sing*, to form your own character; *'pok, chok*, in-subordinate; COM., *'sing chok*, traces of deity, miracles; *'<sup>10</sup>ku chok*, ancient signs, relics; *'<sup>11</sup>chung chok*, foot-prints, traces of; *'<sup>12</sup>shing chok*, form, shape.

**跣**

Sole of the foot; to step on, to tread on; to leap up, to dance; metatarsus

**蹠**

Chi.

of birds: *'<sup>12</sup>tē<sup>2</sup> chok*, the Robin Hood of China, in the days of Tsin; *'<sup>14</sup>sik<sup>2</sup> k'ie chok*, to eat the metatarsus of chickens.

**踏**

Chi.

To stride; to straddle or step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step in a formal manner, to measure one's steps.

**蹣**

To step carefully; short steps, a mincing walk; to walk here and there.

*Chok,*

A coll. euphonic prefix; as *chok, ch'iek*, to spatter, to splash; *chok, chak*, to wind about and bind, to tuck up as one's clothes.

**擢**

Chi.

Read *chok<sup>2</sup>*; coll. *chok<sup>2</sup>*: to select, to raise, to promote; to employ in office: *'<sup>16</sup>chek<sup>2</sup> 'ch'ū*, to recommend a Kūjin to the emperor for office; *'<sup>16</sup>chek<sup>2</sup> 'ch'ū t'ī kaing<sup>2</sup>* to recommend to a district magistracy.

**宅**

Chai.

Read *t'ek<sup>2</sup>*; coll. *chek<sup>2</sup>*; as *'<sup>17</sup>chek<sup>2</sup> smwong*, the door opening into the 2d. hall or private apartments of a yamun.

**賊**

A thief, a robber, a bandit, highwayman, a marauder; seditious, those who rise against the government; the enemy; a term of contempt; to murder, to maltreat; to rob, to pillage, to oppress; a fly in grain; in the coll. read *ch'ek<sup>2</sup>* q. v.: *'<sup>18</sup>k'au<sup>2</sup> chok<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>精滯 <sup>2</sup>風寒 <sup>3</sup>暑積 <sup>4</sup>功績 <sup>5</sup>不績 <sup>6</sup>庶績 <sup>7</sup>邁迹 <sup>8</sup>不蹟 <sup>9</sup>神跡 <sup>10</sup>古跡 <sup>11</sup>踪跡 <sup>12</sup>形跡 <sup>13</sup>盜跡 <sup>14</sup>食雞 <sup>15</sup>躡擢 <sup>16</sup>擢取 <sup>17</sup>宅門 <sup>18</sup>寇賊



a bandit; <sup>1</sup>*chang chek* to plunder, to oppress; <sup>2</sup>*san chek* a fly that destroys the stalks of grain; <sup>3</sup>*muk chek* or *muk chek* <sup>4</sup>*ch'ó*, the equisetum hyemele, known as the Dutch rush or scouring rush, much used for scouring and polishing woods and metals.

**截**<sup>2</sup> To cut, to cut in pieces; to cut asunder, to divide, to separate; to obstruct, to intercept, to stop; to cut off, to amputate; a portion; to discriminate, to make nice distinctions; in coll. a topic, a theme, a point, as of doctrine; always, everything: <sup>1</sup>*chek, chek*, skilled in argument, making nice distinctions; <sup>5</sup>*chek twang* to cut off; com., <sup>6</sup>*chu chek* to prevent, to stop; <sup>7</sup>*chang chek* moderate, temperate, as in words and acts; <sup>8</sup>*siong chek* the upper portion of anything; coll., <sup>9</sup>*chek mah* to stop the pulse, to kill by pressing on a vital part as pugilists do; <sup>10</sup>*chek so* to close an account; <sup>11</sup>*tik chek* candid, bold; <sup>12</sup>*chek chek seuk k'e* angry about everything; <sup>13</sup>*chek lang* <sup>14</sup>*tu*, divided into two apartments; <sup>15</sup>*chek toí*, to make shorter; <sup>16</sup>*chi sioh chek ski tó* <sup>17</sup>*li*, this point of doctrine; <sup>18</sup>*kong sioh chek* to discuss a theme; <sup>19</sup>*po sioh chek* one point more.

**截**<sup>2</sup> Chieh. Read *tauk*,; coll. *chek*: a stamp or seal, such as used by constables and pettifoggers: <sup>1</sup>*chek ke* a stamp; <sup>2</sup>*kai chek* or <sup>3</sup>*kai chek ke* to stamp for authentication.

**蜩**<sup>2</sup>  
**蟹**<sup>2</sup>  
Tsé.

An insect that destroys the stalks of grain at the joints; a kind of Hessian fly.

**鰱**<sup>2</sup>  
**鰕**<sup>2</sup>  
Tse.

The cuttle fish; also called <sup>1</sup>*u chek* "black thief," and <sup>2</sup>*mék ingü*, "ink fish;" in medicine it is called <sup>3</sup>*hai p'ieu sieu*, and sold in drug stores.

(34) Chĕk.

*Chĕk*. A coll. euphonic prefix; as *chĕk chĕk naing* to talk incessantly.

(35) Cheng.

**曾**<sup>2</sup>  
**曾**<sup>2</sup>  
Tsêng.

To duplicate, to add; to fly high; a surname: also read *scheng*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*cheng ssing*, I, the inferior officer; com., <sup>2</sup>*cheng chu*, great-grandfather; <sup>3</sup>*cheng chu pi*, or *cheng chu mau*, great-grandmother; *cheng song*, great-grandsons; *cheng song nü*, great-granddaughters; <sup>4</sup>*cheng chü*, a celebrated disciple of Confucius.

**增**<sup>2</sup>  
Tsêng.

To increase, to augment, to add; to repeat; repeated, doubled: <sup>1</sup>*cheng mi*, to grow in virtue; *cheng kó*, to exalt, to raise high; <sup>2</sup>*ho k'eu nik cheng*, population daily increasing; *cheng ek*, (or com., *ka cheng*), to increase, to add to; *cheng seuk* to prolong life.

<sup>1</sup>殘 <sup>3</sup>木 <sup>5</sup>截 <sup>7</sup>斬 <sup>9</sup>截 <sup>11</sup>直 <sup>13</sup>受 <sup>14</sup>堵 <sup>16</sup>記 <sup>18</sup>祖 <sup>19</sup>曾 <sup>21</sup>戶  
賊 賊 斷 截 脈 截 氣 截 曾 子 口  
<sup>2</sup>蟲 <sup>4</sup>截 <sup>6</sup>阻 <sup>8</sup>上 <sup>10</sup>截 <sup>12</sup>截 <sup>15</sup>截 <sup>17</sup>會 <sup>20</sup>增 <sup>22</sup>日  
賊 賊 截 截 截 數 二 截 會 妣 美 增

**僧** A Buddhist priest; a religious life: <sup>1</sup>*siéng cheng*, a devout priest; <sup>2</sup>*sùkz cheng*, a venial priest; <sup>3</sup>*mòakz cheng*, I, the lowest priest; <sup>4</sup>*hòak cheng*, a priest of superior sanctity; <sup>5</sup>*cheng se* a Buddhist temple; <sup>6</sup>*cheng sùkz* clergy and laity, as used by Buddhists; COM., <sup>7</sup>*cheng ka*, a bonze, a fraternity of priests.

**憎** To hate, to detest, to dislike, to abominate: <sup>8</sup>*k'ò cheng*, hateful, abominable; <sup>9</sup>*seu sing cheng*, to be hated.

**怎** Also read *scheng*: used in the Court dialect as an interrogative, how? what? in what way? <sup>10</sup>*cheng tek*, how? <sup>11</sup>*cheng smò*, what? <sup>12</sup>*cheng sneng*, how can it be done?

**矰** An arrow with a string tied to it, used for shooting birds; a short arrow; high: <sup>13</sup>*cheng 'ch'i*, an arrow bound with a string; <sup>14</sup>*cheng ch'ioh*, to fasten the thread to the arrow.

**罾** A fishing net; a lifting net suspended by the corners: <sup>15</sup>*há<sup>2</sup> cheng*, a crab-net; <sup>16</sup>*steu cheng*, to cast the net.

**爭** To wrangle, to dispute, to quarrel; to strive for precedence; to contest, to litigate; to reprove, to remonstrate, in coll. read *chang*, q. v.: <sup>17</sup>*hung cheng*, to divide and dispute; <sup>18</sup>*sióng cheng*, to wrangle; <sup>19</sup>*cheng skiong*, over-

bearing; <sup>20</sup>*cheng ngieng*, anxious to excel, competitive; <sup>21</sup>*cheng sèung<sup>2</sup>* to contend at law; <sup>22</sup>*cheng k'e* emulous, ambitious; <sup>23</sup>*cheng 'k'eu*, wrangling; <sup>24</sup>*cheng 'sang*, to contest an estate; <sup>25</sup>*cheng taiu* to fight; <sup>26</sup>*cheng sieng*, to strive to be first; <sup>27</sup>*cheng nau* noisy quarrels.

**諍** Used for the preceding: to wrangle: <sup>28</sup>*cheng sèung<sup>2</sup>* to litigate. Also read *chaing* as *kang* *chaing* to reprove a superior.

**掙** To pierce, to prick; to force in; also read *chaing* as in the coll. *ngaiing<sup>2</sup> chaing* firm, stiff.

**箏** A kind of guitar or harp-sichord having 12 copper strings: <sup>29</sup>*cheng tikz* guitar and flute; <sup>30</sup>*cheng cheng*, loud piercing sounds; <sup>31</sup>*hung cheng*, a kind of kite; jingling sounds of pieces of metal or glass hung in the wind.

**睜** A displeased look: *ming cheng*, to look angrily.

**鐃** A small cymbal, a small-sized gong; the ringing sound of metals.

**崢** To rise above; conspicuous, eminent, lofty like a mountain: *cheng sing*, lofty, dignified.

**琤** Tinkling sound of gems or metals; the sound of gems when they are rung together.

1 禪 8 末 5 僧 7 僧 9 怎 11 相 13 爭 15 爭 17 爭 19 爭 21 箏 23 風  
僧 僧 寺 家 的 爭 妍 氣 產 先 笛 箏  
2 俗 4 法 6 僧 8 可 10 分 12 爭 14 爭 16 爭 18 爭 20 爭 22 箏 24 路  
僧 僧 俗 憎 爭 強 訟 口 鬪 鬧 箏 睜





sieve; *ch'ung ch'ua gong*<sup>2</sup> to cut flower patterns; *sh'ui ch'eng*, to begin to cut the wedding dress; *m<sup>2</sup> ch'eng*, medium-sized scissors; *ch'ua ch'eng*, small scissors; *ch'eng t'ong*, to lop off; *ch'eng ch'eng kak*, to pare the nails.

**譔** Shallow-pated, superficial, unskilled, not profound; sophistical: *ch'eng lai*<sup>2</sup> shallow-brained; *chai ch'eng*, mediocre, of Chien. small capacity.

*Ch'eng*. A coll. word; as *ch'eng kak*, (also *ch'eng kak*) finger nails.

*Ch'eng*. A coll. word; as *ch'eng sheng ch'iu*, a feast given to one about to go on a journey.

**進** To advance, to enter; to go up or on, to get on; to walk before; to bring forward; to approach; to promote; to present; to introduce, to recommend; to come near; progress in, promotion, an advance: *t'eng ch'eng* to obtain office; *'song ch'eng* to select and promote; *'so' ch'eng* inordinate ambition; com., *'ch'eng s'ün* a Doctor of Laws, LL.D., the third literary or military degree; *'ch'eng lü*<sup>2</sup> to receive government salary; *'ch'eng p'ó*, to introduce wealth; to bring tribute to the emperor; *'si'ng ch'eng* first essay in second division of the Four Books; the ancients; the preceding class of siutsai; *'ch'eng ek*, to advance, to increase; *'ch'eng ch'iong*, to offer incense, as on the

hills on the 14th night of 8th moon; *'ing ch'eng* to introduce; *'ch'eng ch'ang* or *ch'eng k'wong*, to place the coffin in the grave; *ch'eng t'óí* to advance and retire; *'sing ch'eng* a student entering as a candidate; one having just obtained his degree; *ch'eng pok*, *ch'eng t'óí pok*, *t'óí* unable to advance or retreat, impracticable; *ch'eng t'óí su sm'ong*, no door to advance or retreat; i. e., in great straits; COLL., *ch'eng óh* to obtain the siutsai degree; *'ch'eng sseng*, to advance; *ch'eng shoh p'wo* to take a step in advance.

**正** Correct, straight, square, right, not awry; erect, not inclined, even, not deflected; regular, usual, proper, to settle, to determine; the first, principal; just at the time of; constant, usual; genuine, real, as goods; to put in order; to assume, to enter on, as an office; to adjust, to govern, to execute the laws, to punish; also read *ching*, and in coll. *ch'iang* and *ch'iang' q. v.*: *'k'ü ch'eng* to rest in the right; *'ch'eng ch'óí* to punish sin; *'ch'eng lüak*, to pronounce a judicial sentence; *'ch'eng tong*, the tribunals of magistrates; *'ch'eng 'li*, or *ch'eng tó* true doctrine, right reason; *'ch'eng óí* the principal seat; *'ch'eng k'e* right feeling, a right spirit; *'hu'ong ch'eng* or *t'ung ch'eng* upright, just; *'si'ng ch'eng* ancient sages; *'mí k'wó ch'eng' chi*, to divine by the tortoise shell; *ch'eu ch'eng* to compare and correct; *'ngu ch'eng* the five elements; *'pi'eng ch'eng*

1 登 2 選 4 進 6 進 8 進 10 引 12 進 14 正 16 正 18 正 20 方 22 惟  
進 進 士 寶 益 進 前 罪 堂 位 正 龜  
3 躁 5 進 7 先 9 進 11 進 13 居 15 正 17 正 19 正 21 先 正  
○ 進 祿 進 香 葬 正 法 理 氣 正 之

crooked and straight; 'siu cheng' to obey the truth; *cheng* <sup>1</sup> *kwang*, to adjust the clothes and cap; com., *skiong sü twak cheng* 'li, to wrest the truth by violent talk; 'li cheng' *ngiong song* the doctrine good, and the words appropriate.

**症**

An unauthorized character, but found in the *Paik*, *Ing*: disease, sickness, ailments, disorders: com., 'cheng' *han* character of a disease; 'cheng' *ngik* incurable disease; 'song' cheng' a curable disease; 'hwang cheng' disease growing worse; 'auk, cheng' (coll. *ngai cheng*) violent disease; COLL., 'pang' cheng' sickness; cheng' *taeng* serious illness; *mwok cheng* to cure sickness; *mwong cheng* or *k'ang cheng* to inquire into the nature of a complaint, as a physician.

**政**

To rule, to govern; a standard, a regulator; a treatise, a guide on a subject; government, politics; laws, regulations: 'ch'ek, cheng' sun, moon, and five planets, or elements; *sheng cheng* to transact government business; 'sing cheng' official clemency; 'swong cheng' royal government i. e., good rule; 'k'ó cheng' a tyrannical government; 'ka cheng' family regulations; 'cheng' *leng* official orders; 'lung' cheng' to discuss government matters; 'i sui cheng' the authority is yours; com., 'hok cheng' Literary Chancellor; 'kwok,

cheng' or cheng' *sü* the national government.

**証**

To reprove, to reprimand; to remonstrate with, to admonish, to expostulate; to testify: interchanged with the following.

**證**

To prove, to confront, to testify, to substantiate; to prove by authorities, to bear witness; evidence, testimony: 'cheng' *chó* to confirm by evidence; *lei hó syong syong si* 'chü cheng' *chi*, the father stole the sheep, and the son proved it; com., 'cheng' *kieng* to testify; 'cheng' *ngieng* or cheng' *k'ü* verification, proof; 'kang cheng' to testify; COLL., *chó kang cheng* to bear witness.

**晉**

Chin.

To advance, to increase, to flourish, to grow; to stick, as into a case, or about the person, in which sense the same as the next; to curb a horse; name of a dynasty, divided into the Western and Eastern Tsin, A.D. 265-419; a feudal state, now the southern part of Shansi; com., 'cheng' *lúk* to receive a government salary; 'cheng' *kong kaing* a district in the Chinchew prefecture, Fookien.

**摺**

Chin.

Also read *chieng*: to stick into, to insert, to put into, as a socket; to shake, to agitate: used for next: cheng' *hwok*, to hold the pearly tablet, as at audiences; cheng' *sing lioh* book containing a list of the officers in the empire.

1 症 3 順 5 惡 7 七 9 王 11 家 13 論 政 政 見 證 江  
效 症 症 政 政 政 政 學 證 證 證 縣  
2 症 4 反 6 病 8 仁 10 苛 12 政 14 爾 政 佐 驗 晉 祿  
凝 症 症 政 政 政 政 國 證 監 晉 祿 晉 ○

縉

Chin.

Carnation colored silk; a light red; to wrap around; to gird, as with a sash: 'cheng' sing, the "red sashes"—i. e., the literati and gentry; cheng' sing sieng seng, a literary gentleman.

璫

Chin.

A pebble, or secondary gem; a stone that may be considered a gem.

浸

Chin.

To soak, to soak through, to penetrate; to macerate; to moisten, to mollify; to water, to bedew; to saturate; to steep in, to submerge, to immerse; to flood, to lay under water, as fields; drenched, wet, imbued with, watered; gradually, gently: 'cheng' üng<sup>2</sup> to saturate; 'tai<sup>2</sup> cheng' a great flood; 'cheng' pi tö<sup>2</sup> sieng, to lay the paddy fields under water; COLL., 'cheng' 'si, to drown; cheng' mauk, to soak to pieces; 'cheng' 'prü, to swell by soaking; 'cheng' 'chwi, to submerge in water; 'cheng' 'ch'o to soak in vinegar; cheng' 'si chü sneng 'kiäng, to drown daughters; 'cheng' 'hua dissolved by steeping; 'cheng' 'ch'au soaked till unsavory; 'cheng' 't'au soaked through; cheng' 'chwi t'eng lang' st'au lö the solen steeped till the meat of its two ends appears; met., failing, turning out badly.

Cheng'. A coll. euphonic prefix; as cheng' chiäng' to usurp; cheng' chiäng' to tremble; cheng' chiäng' yes, just so; cheng' chüäng' to plant, to drop seeds.

曾

Ts'eng.

An adverb of past time, past, gone by, already done; how! 'scheng' p'eu, is it done or not? 'shö scheng, how can it be so! 'scheng' king, already, past; 'e<sup>2</sup> scheng, not yet; COLL., paik, scheng or ya' scheng, formerly, previously, already; nwo<sup>2</sup> scheng, have not yet, never have.

層

Ts'eng.

A story of a building; a shelf, a step, a round of a ladder; a layer, a strata, a tier, a stage; lamina, a plate or anything laid on; still more, added to; a step, a degree above; a classifier for steps, stories of buildings, &c.: com., 'scheng' scheng, every step; 'tai' scheng, steps or rounds of a ladder; 'ch'üeng' scheng, a thousand stories high—i. e., very high, as a mountain; 'slai' scheng, a chow-chow basket with shelves or divisions; 'kwoi' scheng, how many steps? scheng ch'üü gradation, regular order; 'scheng ch'üü' jang sming, every step (of a business) plain; ssing slai scheng, a large basket with divisions; sang scheng slau, a three storied house; an ancient bridal chair.

橙

Cheng.

Also read steng: a variety of large coolie orange; the shaddock: ch'iu scheng, autumnal shaddocks; kang scheng, sweet shaddocks; swong scheng, yellow shaddocks; sang scheng, a melodinus, a woody climber belonging to the dogbane family. Read taing' a table, a desk; in the mandarin 'pang taing' a bench.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 縉 | 8 大 | 6 稻 | 8 浸 | 10 浸 | 12 曾 | 14 曾 | 16 層 | 18 千 | 20 幾 | 分    |
| 紳   | 浸   | 田   | 肥   | 醋    | 否    | 經    | 層    | 層    | 層    | 明    |
| 2 浸 | 4 浸 | 5 浸 | 7 浸 | 9 浸  | 11 浸 | 13 何 | 15 未 | 17 梯 | 19 築 | 21 層 |
| 潤   | 彼   | 死   | 水   | 化    | 透    | 曾    | 曾    | 層    | 層    | 次    |



**盡**<sup>2</sup>  
**儘**<sup>2</sup>

Chin.

An empty vessel; to exhaust, to use all; finished, empty, exhausted; a quantity used up; all, entirely, wholly, fully, completely, to the utmost degree; to indulge, as one's grief; a superlative, very, most, exceedingly; a work brought to an end; to fill up, as time; to achieve, to accomplish; to stop, to conclude: <sup>1</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> nik<sup>2</sup> the whole day; <sup>2</sup>ta<sup>2</sup> cheng<sup>2</sup> a month of 30 days; <sup>3</sup>chū pok, cheng<sup>2</sup> sngiong, I cannot write all I wish to say; com., <sup>4</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> chiék, "exhaust chastity"—to commit suicide, as a widow does; <sup>5</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> ch'ü shu, drain this flagon, as the host says to guests; <sup>6</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> sing, to apply one's whole mind; <sup>7</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> ski tó<sup>2</sup> to try to do right only; <sup>8</sup>su sküng cheng<sup>2</sup> inexhaustible, illimitable; <sup>9</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> psoong hong<sup>2</sup> to discharge one's full duty; <sup>10</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> 'su 'iu, to use all of one's resources; coll., <sup>11</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> i sioh sié' meng' during his whole life, scil. I must support him; <sup>12</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> sch'eng, or cheng<sup>2</sup> ch'io' to solicit a bonus beyond the price of the property sold; <sup>13</sup>kong mǎi cheng<sup>2</sup> all cannot be told! <sup>14</sup>sá cheng<sup>2</sup> chioka cheng<sup>2</sup> utterly destitute; <sup>15</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> chioh, ch'ó tó<sup>2</sup> stiong, to chant as Taoists, till the candle burns out; <sup>16</sup>met., to do so much and then stop; <sup>17</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> 'hó, very good; <sup>18</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> hwa<sup>2</sup> very depraved; <sup>19</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> 'mó, to the very end.

**盡**<sup>2</sup>

Chin.

A plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; residue, remainder, balance; to advance constantly; sincere,

as in professions of friendship: <sup>10</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> 'ch'ó, also called swong 'ch'ó, a plant used to dye yellow; cheng<sup>2</sup> sing, loyal officer.

**燼**<sup>2</sup>

Chin.

Ashes, embers, snuff, residuum after combustion; a quenched brand; relics; what is left, as of a conquered people, or after a conflagration: <sup>1</sup>sū cheng<sup>2</sup> the remainder, as of embers; <sup>10</sup>chwo cheng<sup>2</sup> quenched brands; <sup>11</sup>siu ne' kwok, chi cheng<sup>2</sup> to receive what is left of the population of two kingdoms.

**贐**<sup>2</sup>

Chin.

Presents to one setting out on a journey; precious things: <sup>1</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> sngi, or cheng<sup>2</sup> keng' parting gifts; <sup>2</sup>ko<sup>2</sup> cheng<sup>2</sup> to make parting gifts.

**淨**<sup>2</sup>

Ching.

Cold, shivering: often used for next, but incorrectly.

**淨**<sup>2</sup>

Ching.

Also read chiäng<sup>2</sup>: clean, pure, spotless, undefiled; upright, guileless; to wash, to cleanse; only; ali; rapids in the river Han: <sup>1</sup>ch'ing cheng<sup>2</sup> or kiék, cheng<sup>2</sup> clean, pure; <sup>2</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> sing, to purify the heart; a clean heart.

**靜**<sup>2</sup>

Ching.

Still, silent, quiet, at rest; impassible, imperturbable; no bustle; mild, peaceable; pure, like water; to judge, to ponder, to meditate on; to desist: <sup>1</sup>st'ing cheng<sup>2</sup> at rest, peaceful; <sup>2</sup>che' cheng<sup>2</sup> very still, solitary; <sup>3</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> ch'ó<sup>2</sup> to sit quietly; <sup>4</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> sngiong, quiet advice; <sup>5</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> 'nü, a chaste virgin; <sup>6</sup>cheng<sup>2</sup> sek, to

<sup>1</sup>盡  
<sup>2</sup>日  
<sup>3</sup>大

<sup>4</sup>書  
<sup>5</sup>不  
<sup>6</sup>盡

<sup>7</sup>盡  
<sup>8</sup>節  
<sup>9</sup>此

<sup>10</sup>壺  
<sup>11</sup>盡  
<sup>12</sup>心

<sup>13</sup>其  
<sup>14</sup>道  
<sup>15</sup>無

<sup>16</sup>盡  
<sup>17</sup>盡  
<sup>18</sup>本

<sup>19</sup>分  
<sup>20</sup>伊  
<sup>21</sup>一

<sup>22</sup>世  
<sup>23</sup>面  
<sup>24</sup>伊

<sup>25</sup>盡  
<sup>26</sup>田  
<sup>27</sup>盡

<sup>28</sup>盡  
<sup>29</sup>尾  
<sup>30</sup>草

<sup>31</sup>火  
<sup>32</sup>燼  
<sup>33</sup>贐

<sup>34</sup>清  
<sup>35</sup>淨  
<sup>36</sup>淨

<sup>37</sup>心  
<sup>38</sup>儀  
<sup>39</sup>心

rest; <sup>1</sup>*cheng*<sup>2</sup> *'yong*, to nourish by repose: COM., <sup>2</sup>*ch'ing cheng*<sup>2</sup> clear and silent; <sup>3</sup>*ting cheng*<sup>2</sup> correct, chaste, as females; *'hó cheng*<sup>2</sup> fond of retirement, sedentary; *'süek, cheng*<sup>2</sup> still and reverential; *'sping cheng*<sup>2</sup> or *'ang cheng*<sup>2</sup> peaceful, tranquil; COLL., *cheng*<sup>2</sup> *chiäh, cheng*<sup>2</sup> very still, retired.

**靚**<sup>1</sup> To call, to invite; to allure; to ornament, to bedizen; handsome, bewitching; still, in which sense it is interchanged with the preceding.

**靖**<sup>1</sup> Small, fine, minute; to think, to plan, to devise, to scheme; to meditate on; to tranquilize, to harmonize, to restore peace, to clear, as the sea from pirates; to regulate, to settle disturbances; to become clear and quiet: *'cheng*<sup>2</sup> *smeu*, to plan, to devise; *'nik cheng*<sup>2</sup> *sü' hwong*, daily to plan for everything; *'cheng*<sup>2</sup> *sü*, to consider; *'cheng*<sup>2</sup> *'ü*, to regulate; *'pi sü cheng*<sup>2</sup> *chi*, allow me to manage it; *'cheng*<sup>2</sup> *hwang*<sup>2</sup> to settle disturbances; *'cheng*<sup>2</sup> *shwo*, to harmonize; *'ch'ew ch'uk, hok, cheng*<sup>2</sup> to act without a plan, reckless, fool-hardy.

**靖**<sup>1</sup> Also read *ching* and *'ching*, but usually *cheng*<sup>2</sup> and *ch'ang*<sup>2</sup>: chaste, as a virgin; to stand erect; weak, gentle, delicate, slender-waisted.

*Cheng*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. euphonic prefix; as *cheng*<sup>2</sup> *chang*<sup>2</sup> to chisel, to engrave; to stamp, as dollars; *cheng*<sup>2</sup> *chiäng*<sup>2</sup> to purify, to lustrate, as a Taoist priest does.

(36)

Chèng.

**棕櫚** Read *chung*; coll. *ch'eng*: a kind of gomuti palm; the chamoerops, whose bracts furnish coir for ropes, mats, coarse garments, &c.; the Tsung. coir from the Borassus Gomutus; a dark brown, umber: <sup>18</sup>*ch'eng t'auk*, the palm-bamboo; <sup>19</sup>*ch'eng sai*, rain garments made of coir; <sup>17</sup>*ch'eng ch'ang*<sup>2</sup> coir-mats; <sup>18</sup>*ch'eng siong*, a box covered with coir; <sup>19</sup>*ch'eng ch'ew* the palm tree; <sup>20</sup>*ch'eng lié pié*, boughs of the palm; *ch'eng hok*, a coir-duster; *ch'eng sóh, loh* *'chui ka 'king*, coir-rope put in water grows tighter; *met.*, increasing misery; *ch'eng saik*, umber color; *ch'eng pi'eng*<sup>2</sup> palm-bracts; *ch'eng si*, palm-fibres.

**鬃驢** Read *chung*; coll. *ch'eng*: a horse's mane; bristles; leaves of the pine: *'ma ch'eng*, or *lek ch'eng*, a horse's mane; *tü ch'eng*, bristles of a hog; *s'ung ch'eng*, or *s'ung pah, ch'eng*, leaves of the pine tree.

**髻** Read *chung*; used for the coll. *'ch'eng*: a high knot of hair, worn by females; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, which extends over the neck; false hair; a periwig, a false cue: *snang 'ch'eng*, wigs, or false cues for men; *'nü 'ch'eng*, lady's wig; *s'ü 'ch'eng*, to dress the wig; *'ch'eng w'au*, the end of the wig or lappet which is attached to the head; *'ch'eng sioh 'üu*, a hair-roll, a lappet; *ch'az 'ch'eng*, the

<sup>1</sup>靜 <sup>3</sup>貞 <sup>5</sup>肅 <sup>7</sup>靖 <sup>9</sup>靖 <sup>11</sup>靖 <sup>13</sup>靖 <sup>15</sup>弗 <sup>17</sup>棕 <sup>19</sup>棕 <sup>21</sup>棕  
養 靜 靜 謀 方 理 之 和 靖 蓑 箱 欄  
<sup>2</sup>清 <sup>4</sup>好 <sup>6</sup>平 <sup>8</sup>日 <sup>10</sup>靖 <sup>12</sup>靖 <sup>14</sup>自 <sup>16</sup>棕 <sup>18</sup>棕 <sup>20</sup>枝  
靜 靜 靜 靖 思 子 亂 作 竹 簞 樹 ○

tops of vegetables; <sup>1</sup>*'ch'eng taing'* a wig-shop.

《Ch'eng. A coll. word: to pour or dash water on anything, to drench; to quench or extinguish, as fire; to cleanse with water: *sch'eng kwo' k'ō* throw it, dash it on! *sch'eng lóh* to pour down on; *sch'eng t'ah*, to cleanse by dashing water on; *sch'eng sioh sing*, drenched all over the body; *'sai 'ch'ui sch'eng*, to dash water on; *sch'eng kwo'* to extinguish, as with water; *sch'eng lang*<sup>2</sup> dash it wet.

(37) Cheu.

**鄒** Tsou. A district in the south-west of Shantung, on the Yellow river; an ancient city in Lu, where Mencius was born; a surname.

**鄒** Tsou. The district in Lu where Confucius was born, situated in Yenchau-foo in Shantung, and not far from the preceding.

**陬** Tsou. An angle, or corner, as of a city wall; a bastion; a nook, a cove; to live together; abashed, ashamed: <sup>2</sup>*pi cheu*, abashed; <sup>3</sup>*maing<sup>2</sup> cheu*, a name for the first month; <sup>4</sup>*sing cheu*, corner of a city wall; <sup>5</sup>*sha cheu*, a distant, lonely nook; <sup>6</sup>*huong cheu*, a sequestered cove; <sup>7</sup>*cheu ek*, the residence of Confucius, as in the preceding.

**騶** Tsou. A fabulous feline beast called <sup>8</sup>*'cheu sngü*, emblematical of kindness to animals; a royal groom or

hostler: <sup>9</sup>*'ch'ek, cheu*, the seven royal grooms.

**緇** Tsou. Silk first dyed red thrice, then twice dipped in black; a dark brown or brownish purple, puce.

**諏** Tsou. Also read *chü*: to consult with, to take advice; to inquire into matters of government; to deliberate in public assembly; to select, to choose: <sup>10</sup>*cheu kek*, to select a lucky day; <sup>11</sup>*chü cheu*, take counsel; <sup>12</sup>*cheu chü*, a constellation.

**譟** Tsou. To speak in an undertone, to whisper, to speak into one's ear: <sup>13</sup>*king cheu*, to speak privately, to whisper to.

**擻** Tsou. To strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat, as a watchman; to seize, to take with the hand.

**鰕** Tsou. Minnows, small white fish that skip over the water; *met.*, a simpleton: <sup>14</sup>*cheu seng*, a foolish fellow.

**榘** Tsou. Fire-wood; a kind of wood used for making combs, and watchmen's rattles; also used for fuel; a surname: *cheu sieng<sup>2</sup>* the wood for making combs.

**走** Tsou. To run, to go, to travel; to sail; to hasten, to quicken one's steps; to flee, to run off, to escape; the 156th radical; in the coll. a menial, a runner: <sup>15</sup>*cheu seü*

<sup>1</sup>髮 <sup>3</sup>孟 <sup>4</sup>城 <sup>5</sup>遐 <sup>6</sup>荒 <sup>7</sup>陬 <sup>9</sup>七 <sup>11</sup>咨 <sup>12</sup>諏 <sup>13</sup>譟 <sup>14</sup>輕 <sup>15</sup>鰕 <sup>15</sup>走  
店 陬 陬 陬 陬 邑 騶 駟 詠 譟 生 獸  
<sup>2</sup>卑 陬 虞 吉 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇





the same as, that is; 'cheu<sup>2</sup> k'ung<sup>2</sup> to come near, close at hand; 'cheu<sup>2</sup> oi<sup>2</sup> to be put in a place; to occupy a seat; COLL., 'cheu<sup>2</sup> shi, to come at once; 'cheu<sup>2</sup> chi'ng' straight, correct, as when placed in the middle; 'chi'ng cheu<sup>2</sup> a make-shift, a stop-gap; cheu<sup>2</sup> i k'ó' yield it to him, let him have it, as the house he occupies; cheu<sup>2</sup> 'ch'iu, "at the hand,"—as to do by the way; cheu<sup>2</sup> shoh toi, come together; cheu<sup>2</sup> 'chiá sié' after that fashion; 'cheu<sup>2</sup> ch'iong<sup>2</sup> exactly like, just as; 'cheu<sup>2</sup> kiéng' hau<sup>2</sup> instantly efficacious, as medicine.

**鷲**  
Chiu.

A large accipitrine bird, perhaps the eagle, or white-headed condor; said to have a yellow head, red eyes and beautiful plumage: 'cheu<sup>2</sup> neu, an eagle; a condor; 'sling cheu<sup>2</sup> sang, Eagle mountain, in the western part of China.

(38) Chĕü.

**注**  
Chu.

Water disparting into streamlets; to lead water in channels; to pour, to soak, to saturate; to record; to comment; to collect; to strike; to fix the mind on a subject; to remember: 'chĕü' muka to gaze at; 'chĕü' 'ch'i ü shi'ng, arrows set on the string; 'cheu<sup>2</sup> 'king, closely attentive; COM., 'chĕü' e' to regard closely; 'ch'oi chĕü' water flowing in; COLL., lang<sup>2</sup> chĕü' to slough, to spread, as a diseased place.

**漬**  
Chi.

To soak, to steep; to dye; water-soaked, damaged by soaking: COM., 'pek, chĕü' a cup to soak pens in; COLL., 'chĕü'

lang<sup>2</sup> soaked, or cooked soft; 'chĕü' ho<sup>2</sup> soaked rotten; spoiled; chĕü' 'ong, softened in hot water, as food.

**駐**

To stop a horse; to rest, to tarry, to sojourn; a horse at rest; a halting-place: Chu. 'chĕü' chak, or chĕü' teng' to live at a place; stationed, appointed to a post; 'chĕü' chĕük, to stop; chĕü' pek, halting place for the imperial cavalcade; COM., 'chĕü' sh'ong, the Manchus, because they guard the place.

**足**  
Tsu.

To obtain one's end by flattery; to increase, excessive; usually read chĕük, q. v.: 'chĕü' k'ung, to flatter by a respectful manner; 'chĕü' 'ng'iong, finical, fastidious, as about language.

**蛀**  
Chu.

An insect (Ptinus) which eats clothes, wood, books, &c.; to eat, as insects do; in the coll. read cheu' q. v.: chĕü' s't'ung, the Ptinus; worm-eaten.

**剗**  
**傳**  
Tsu.

To transfix, to stab, to thrust, to stick into the ground; to erect; to pierce with a sword; to put the plowshare into the ground; to dig up weeds; chĕü' k'eng, to plow; chĕü' sung, to dig up weeds; chĕü' eng' to pierce, as with a knife.

**廁**  
**廁**  
T'sē.

A filthy place; a privy, a necessary; a place that requires cleansing; to wash, to cleanse; in order, to put in proper places, as guests; inclined, oblique;

1就 8就 5就 效 鷲 10注 11注 12注 14筆 16漬 18駐 20足  
近 來 像 鷲 山 矢 緊 意 漬 腐 足 恭  
2就 4就 6就 鷲 9注 於 13水 15漬 17駐 19駐 21足  
位 正 見 靈 目 弦 ○ 注 瀾 扎 防 言

a gorge through which a stream forces its way; <sup>1</sup>*ch'ing chēu* to cleanse a filthy place; <sup>2</sup>*chēu* <sup>'su</sup>, a water-closet.

**𪗇**

Tzu.

To cut up meat into slices; steaks, bits of meat, slices of meat: <sup>3</sup>*chēu* <sup>'keng</sup>, to cut up meat for soup; <sup>4</sup>*ta* <sup>2</sup>*chēu* large slices of meat.

**恣**

Tzu.

Relaxation, dissipation; gay, loose, licentious; to follow one's passions, to throw off all restraint: *chēu* <sup>'au</sup>, gay, restless; <sup>'huong</sup> *chēu* profligate, dissipated; <sup>'chēu</sup> <sup>'e</sup> a restless, licentious disposition.

**眦**

Tzu.

Also read *chū*: the canthus or corner of the eye; a fierce look; to look at angrily; a lappel, the place where it folds over; <sup>'ngang</sup> *chēu* to look at angrily.

*Chēu*. A coll. word: as in *ka chēu* or *ka chēu* <sup>'pau</sup>, a straw pouch to put things in; small bags to cook rice in; also called <sup>'ch'au</sup> *pau*, q. v.

**自**

Tzu.

A preposition, from, commencing at, beginning from; a pronoun, I, my own, self, myself, personally; to use, to lead, to bring; 132d radical: <sup>7</sup>*chēu* <sup>'ku</sup> *kik* <sup>'king</sup>, from ancient times to the present; <sup>8</sup>*chēu* <sup>'tieng</sup>, from heaven; <sup>9</sup>*chēu* <sup>'hong</sup> to rouse, to animate one's self; com., <sup>10</sup>*chēu* <sup>'chai</sup> at rest, peaceful, quiet; *chēu* <sup>'sing</sup>, one's self; <sup>11</sup>*chēu* <sup>'sing</sup> <sup>'nang</sup> <sup>'pó</sup>, cannot preserve himself;

<sup>12</sup>*chēu* <sup>'se</sup> opinionated, conceited; <sup>13</sup>*chēu* <sup>'chēuk</sup> self-sufficient; <sup>14</sup>*chēu* <sup>'ngcong</sup> to consent, willing; <sup>15</sup>*chēu* <sup>'ch'ing</sup> self-styled; *chēu* <sup>'wong</sup> angry with one's self, remorseful; *chēu* <sup>'k'e</sup> to throw one's self away; *chēu* <sup>'ngiong</sup> *chēu* <sup>'ngü</sup>, to soliloquize aloud; *chēu* <sup>'chauk</sup>, *ngiek* self-procured retribution; *chēu* <sup>'chiong</sup>, to assume, headstrong, presumptuous; *chēu* <sup>'ti'li</sup> <sup>'tuang</sup>, conscious of fault; *chēu* <sup>'cheng</sup> to kill one's self; *chēu* <sup>'t'ung</sup> to maintain self-respect; *chēu* <sup>'syong</sup>, of course; naturally, spontaneously; *chēu* <sup>'sing</sup>, to reform one's self; *chēu* <sup>'sming</sup> <sup>'ch'ung</sup>, a clock; *chēu* <sup>'eng</sup> certainly, ought, should; *chēu* <sup>'ko</sup> <sup>'pok</sup>, *ha* cannot take care of self, *seil*, how then look after others? COLL., *chēu* <sup>'lai</sup> <sup>'huí</sup>, lucifer-matches.

**聚**

Chu.

To assemble, to congregate, to gather; to meet; to tend to, to concur; to incline towards, popular; to collect, prepared, ready; to dwell together; a dwelling place, a village; a conjunction, a meeting; a place of meeting: <sup>16</sup>*chēu* <sup>'ngü</sup>, to converse together; <sup>17</sup>*chēu* <sup>'smeu</sup>, to meet and form plans; <sup>18</sup>*chēu* <sup>'sang</sup> meeting and separating; <sup>19</sup>*sming* *chēu* an assembly of the people; <sup>20</sup>*chēu* <sup>'lieng</sup> to collect; to amass, as by official exactions; <sup>21</sup>*ch'eng* <sup>'sing</sup> <sup>'su</sup> *chēu* towards whom all hearts turn; COM., *chēu* <sup>'chik</sup>, or *chēu* <sup>'huó</sup> to assemble; *chek*, *chēu* to hoard, as wealth; *ek*, *ka* <sup>'st'wang</sup> *chēu* all the family met again; *chēu* <sup>'pó</sup> <sup>'sp'ong</sup>, a vase for

1 清 2 廁 3 𪗇 4 放 5 恣 6 𪗇 7 自 8 古 9 及 10 自 11 天 12 難 13 保 14 足 15 自 16 稱 17 聚 18 謀 19 民 20 聚 21 衆  
2 廁 3 𪗇 4 放 5 恣 6 𪗇 7 自 8 古 9 及 10 自 11 天 12 難 13 保 14 足 15 自 16 稱 17 聚 18 謀 19 民 20 聚 21 衆  
所 恣 𪗇 今 訓 身 是 願 語 散 歛 所 聚



precious things; a dish made of paper, carried about by beggars in the 12th month.

**炷**<sup>2</sup> A wiok; a stick of incense; to light: *hióng chëü*<sup>2</sup> a lighted incense-stick; COM., *sang chëü*<sup>2</sup> three incense sticks—usually burnt in worship.

**住**<sup>2</sup> To stop, to desist from, to cease; to detain; to dwell, to stay, to live in; to endure; to withstand; to erect; after another verb it is often merely a sign of past time, or indicates that the action has rested: *'stung chëü*<sup>2</sup> to dwell together; COM., *'kū chëü*<sup>2</sup> to dwell in; *'chang chëü*<sup>2</sup> to reside temporarily at; *'chëü*<sup>2</sup> *'chi*, to dwell, to live at; *'chëü*<sup>2</sup> *pwo*<sup>2</sup> to halt; *'k'ō pok, chëü*<sup>2</sup> unreliable; COLL., *chëü*<sup>2</sup> *seng ssiang*, to live in the provincial city; *chëü*<sup>2</sup> *k'a*, to stand, to wait; *chëü*<sup>2</sup> *'ch'iu*, to rest the hand—stop working.

**柱**<sup>2</sup> A post, a pillar, an upright support, a joist; *met.*, a main dependence, a statesman; to support, to uphold: *'sëü chëü*<sup>2</sup> to place a post in position; *'chëü*<sup>2</sup> *hü*<sup>2</sup> *'sü*, emperor's historian; *täng siu 'ti chëü*<sup>2</sup> a firm rock in the stream; *met.*, person of ability; *'king 'tieng chëü*<sup>2</sup> "pillar of the heavens," i. e. able statesman, Atlas of the state.

(39) Chëük.

**足**<sup>2</sup> The foot, the leg; sufficient, enough; full, satiated; surplus, too much; *Tsu.* in full, entirely, wholly; to

satisfy, to please, to supply the wants of; pure, as silver; actions, conduct; the 137th radical: also read *chëü*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: *'chëük*, *'ping*, a full complement of troops and arms; *'chëü*<sup>2</sup> *chëük*, conceited; *'pok*, *'ngó chëük*, he disapproves of me; *'sek*, *chëük*, to slip; to fall into sin, a *fauxpas*; *'kū chëük*, to raise the foot, as in walking; COM., *'ho*<sup>2</sup> *chëük*, wealthy; *'chëük*, *'ëung*<sup>2</sup> enough for use; *pok*, *chëük*, not full, insufficient; *'chëük*, *'ō* fully satisfied; *'h' chëük*, contentment; *pok*, *'ti chëük*, never satisfied; *chëük*, *chëük*, or *'mwang chëük*, or *'ch'ang chëük*, full, sufficient, ample; COLL., *chëük*, *'tá*, full, as a string of cash; *chëük*, *'chié*, to cash in full, as in redeeming bank bills; *chëük*, *chëük*, *'chi sū*<sup>2</sup> fully this much; *chëük*, *chëü*<sup>2</sup> abundant, as food; *chëük*, *'täng*<sup>2</sup> full weight, as dollars; *chëük*, *'sai*, pure, without alloy, as metals.

**粥**<sup>2</sup> Congee, gruel: *'chëük*, *'ching*, thin gruel; *'chëük*, *'lak* grains of rice in gruel; *Chü.* *'chieng chëük*, rice porridge, or congee; COM., *'chü chëük*, to prepare congee; *'t'ong chëük*, sweetened congee; *'suk* *'mà chëük*, congee of the *'suk* rice; *'ch'eng chëük*, cold congee; *'nuk* *chëük*, meat congee; COLL., *'pwong chëük*, rice gruel; *chëük*, *'sang 'wang 'pwong*<sup>2</sup> *'yü*<sup>2</sup> *'sang 'wang*, three bowls gruel, and also three bowls rice; *met.*, to apply the same rule rigidly, to make no allowance for different circumstances.

1同 3暫 5住 住 下 柱 足 13失 15富 17足 19粥 21館  
住 住 步 7豎 史 10足 12不 足 足 意 清 粥  
2居 4住 6靠 柱 9擎 兵 14舉 16足 18知 20粥 22煮  
住 止 不 柱 天 11自 足 足 用 足 粒 粥

燭

Chu.

A candle; to illumine; to shine; in the coll. read *chiah*, q. v.: *steng chĕūk*, the lotus-flower candle; *'cheng chĕūk*, to snuff a candle; *nik<sup>2</sup> ngueok<sup>2</sup> 'su chĕūk*, illuminated both by the sun and moon.

叔

Chu.

Read *sĕūk*; coll. *chĕūk*. a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful title applied to persons either older, or with whom you are slightly acquainted: *'pah, chĕūk*, or *'chĕūk, pah*, paternal uncles, uncles on the father's side; *chĕūk, chu*, a grandfather's younger brother; *'chĕūk, pah, jing t<sup>2</sup>* male cousins on the father's side; *'chĕūk, pah, 'chiā mico<sup>2</sup>* female cousins on the father's side; *'chĕūk, 'sing*, wife of a father's younger brother; *'leng<sup>2</sup> chĕūk*, your junior paternal uncle; *'ka chĕūk*, my junior paternal uncle; *'siĕng chĕūk*, my deceased junior paternal uncle; *'chĕūk, tik<sup>2</sup>* junior paternal uncles and nephews; *<sup>10</sup>'sieu chĕūk*, a husband's younger brother; *<sup>11</sup>'sō chĕūk*, elder brother's wife, and husband's younger brother; *<sup>12</sup>'chĕūk, kung*, a grandfather's younger brother; also, husband's or wife's junior paternal uncle; *stong chĕūk*, the sons of grandfather's younger brothers; *pan chĕūk*, own junior uncles; *siĕng chĕūk*, father's junior fellow-graduate; my fellow-graduate's father, when junior to my father; *<sup>13</sup>'ek, chĕūk*, first uncle! *<sup>14</sup>'ne<sup>2</sup> chĕūk*, second uncle!—as in addressing persons younger than your father.

囑

Chu.

To order, to bid, to enjoin: *miĕng<sup>2</sup> chĕūk*, to instruct him face to face; *'mā chĕūk*, to bribe; com., *chĕūk, tauk*, to commission one to do; coll., *chĕūk, ho<sup>2</sup>* to order, to charge.

矚

Chu.

To gaze, to look at earnestly; to fix the eyes on: *'wong chĕūk*, to look at distant objects.

祝

Chu.

A sort of tub, with a stick in the center—musical instrument in Confucian worship: *chĕūk, 'ngü*, instruments to direct a band of music.

祝

Chu.

To pray, to supplicate; to recite prayers; joined to, connected with, attached to; to begin, to commence; the origin, the beginning; to cut off, to sever; to repeat, to reiterate: *<sup>16</sup>'sieu chĕūk*, an assistant at worship; *<sup>16</sup>chĕūk, sang t<sup>2</sup>*, to pray for happiness, longevity and children; *<sup>17</sup>chĕūk, sang*, the fire-god; com., *chĕūk, chang<sup>2</sup>* to praise, to laud; *<sup>18</sup>miĕu<sup>2</sup> chĕūk*, a temple-keeper, acolyth; *<sup>19</sup>mek<sup>2</sup> chĕūk*, to repeat prayers silently; *<sup>20</sup>chĕūk, siā<sup>2</sup>* to return thanks; *chĕūk, seu<sup>2</sup>* birthday congratulations; to pray for long life; *chĕūk, kō<sup>2</sup>* to implore; *<sup>21</sup>chĕūk, hok*, to bless, to bestow favors.

(40)

Chĕüng.

衆

Chung.

Sometimes written without the top stroke: a multitude, a concourse of at least three persons; many,

|    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1伯 | 3叔 | 4叔 | 5叔 | 7家 | 9叔  | 11嫂 | 13一 | 15小 | 多   | 祝   | 謝   |
| 叔  | 伯  | 伯  | 孀  | 叔  | 侄   | 叔   | 叔   | 祝   | 17祝 | 19默 | 21祝 |
| 2叔 | 兄弟 | 姐妹 | 6令 | 5先 | 10小 | 12叔 | 14二 | 16祝 | 融   | 祝   | 福   |
| 伯  | 弟  | 妹  | 叔  | 叔  | 叔   | 公   | 叔   | 三   | 15廟 | 20祝 | ○   |

a quorum, a majority; sign of the plural; they, much people; all, the people as distinguished from the officers: 'chëung' *tó*, many, much; 'chëung' *kwa*, much and little; 'chëung' *hó* loved by the many; 'chëung' *lí*, many reasons; 'taik, chëung' to obtain the favor of all; COM., 'chëung' *loi* many classes or kinds; 'kung chëung' the public; the assembly; 'chëung' *k'eu*, many mouths; many persons speaking; 'shung chëung' to go with the multitude; 'chëung' *chëung* to gather a crowd; 'huang' *chëung* *no* hated by all; 'sang sing sing chëung' three persons make a concourse; 'kwa pok, tik chëung' the few cannot resist the many; 'ëü' *chëung* 'tung *tí*, to make known to all the people; COLL., 'chëung' *k'eu* *ngong* *ngong*, noisy declamation of a multitude; 'chëung' *snëng*, all, every one; 'chëung' *pah, sang* all the people.

**種** To plant, to sow; to grow, to raise, to cultivate: 'chëung' *hok*, to bequeath happiness, as by one's virtues; 'chëung' *nguk* *slang* *stieng*, to raise pearls in the Blue Field (of Shensi)—i. e., to bring up good children; 'chëung' *sieng* to cultivate virtues; COM., 'chai chëung' to plant, to sow; 'chëung' *ngu* *kok*, to raise grain; 'chëung' *chü* *swong*, pills for the procreative powers; 'chëung' *tau* or 'chëung' *chio*, to vaccinate; 'chëung' *syong* *tau* to vaccinate in western style.

**縱** Remiss, careless; extravagant, as in speech; to allow, to permit wrongfully; to indulge in; to let

go; allowing, although, perhaps; to shoot an arrow: also read 'chung, q. v.: 'chëung' *ük* to give way to one's lusts; 'chëung' *sëü* disorderly; profligate; 'chëung' *sü*, or 'chëung' *syong*, although, even if, even though; 'chëung' *ngiong*, to talk extravagantly; 'chëung' *song* to shoot an arrow; 'chëung' *paü* *lá*, the disorderly violate propriety; COM., 'säng chëung' to indulge in, to allow, as to do wrong.

**從** A clan, a family, a succession of, as posterity; inferior, a subordinate, Tsung. second to, to follow after; secondary in rank; attached to: also read 'chung, 'ch'ung, and 'ch'ung: q. v.; 'chëung' *chiä*, followers, retainers; 'se' *chëung* a body servant; 'puk chëung' servants, menials; 'ki chëung' *sü* *shung*, his followers were numerous as the clouds? 'chëung' *stong* *jing* *tü* term for second cousins; 'chëung' *ek*, 'ping, the secondary-first grade of officers; COM., 'ing chëung' a female servant that escorts the bride; 'chëung' *ka* a female servant given to a bride.

**Chëung**. A coll. word; to add on, to increase; to leave an additional space; as in 'chëung' *sioh* *sk'wang*, "add a circle"—as of hair left to increase the size of the cue.

(41) Chi.

**之** A sign of the genitive; placed between two nouns or verbs it answers to who, which, that; a pronoun,

<sup>1</sup>衆 <sup>3</sup>衆 <sup>5</sup>公 <sup>7</sup>怒 <sup>9</sup>衆 <sup>11</sup>種 <sup>13</sup>縱 <sup>15</sup>縱 <sup>17</sup>縱 <sup>19</sup>從  
多 理 衆 三 寡 種 痘 肆 敗 從  
<sup>2</sup>衆 <sup>4</sup>得 <sup>6</sup>犯 <sup>8</sup>人 <sup>10</sup>種 <sup>12</sup>縱 <sup>14</sup>縱 <sup>16</sup>容 <sup>18</sup>侍 <sup>20</sup>從  
好 衆 衆 成 不 玉 五 慾 使 容 侍 一品



he, she, it, they; this, that, these, those; often used in the abstract, after a noun, or as a relative particle in apposition; when doubled, the first refers to the antecedent subject, the second as a relative to the following substantive; to advance, to go to, to arrive at: *'shó chi*, going where? *'siü chi*, to let go, to relinquish; *'chi 'chü*, this person; *'ming pieng' chi*, discriminate it clearly; *'ü taik, 'chi sing*, a virtuous person; *'tieng t' chi tai* large as heaven and earth; *'ch'á muk seng chi*, where plants and trees grow; *'chi 'yü*, to go to the country; *'chi 'sü 'chi 'pi 't'a*, faithful till death; *'hó' 'chi kai' chi*, forbid it! forbid it! *chi 'chü ü kwi*, the virgin becomes a bride; *song' 'chi 'chi sing*, the person who conforms to this.

*Chi*. A coll. word; as in *chi 'p'á*, the female secrets—used in vile expressions.

*Chi*. A coll. word; as in *chi 'ché* very, extremely; a superlative used at the end of phrases; *pai' chi' 'ché* utterly depraved or ruined.

*Chi*. A coll. euphonic prefix; as in *chi 'cha*, to examine, to investigate; *chi 'chwa*, to draw out, as cards in playing.

*Chi*. A coll. word; as in *chi 'ch'ái* cress, mint, or shepherd's purse—it is nailed on door-posts on 3d day of the 3d moon.

**止** To stop; to lodge, to dwell, to rest; only, but, however; politeness; to alight, as a bird; to seize,

to detain, to prevent; interrupted, stopped; that which the mind rests in, an object; to cease from, to desist, to be still, to remain, to wait; the 77th radical: *'keng' 'chi*, to be reverential; *'chi se'* only thus; *'chi 'lin*, to detain; *'chi 'süuk*, to stop for the night; *'ang 'nü 'chi*, rest satisfied with your object; *'chiong 'chi 'chi*, about to stop; *'chi 'ü 'ché' sieng'* seek for the highest excellence; com., *'kü 'chi*, motion and rest; deportment, conduct; *'sheng 'chi*, walking and stopping; *'shó 'chi*, or *'pok, 'chi*, not only; *'keng' 'chi*, to restrain, to forbid, to prohibit; *'chi 'pwo' syong sing*, "stop and call out"—a notice over doorways; *'ü 'ti 'chi*, unlimited, boundless, no traces of; *'chu 'chi*, to stop, to hinder; COLL., *'chi 'tiäng'*, to soothe the pain; *'chi 'taung'* "we stop receiving pawns"—notice on a pawnshop.

**祉** Happiness, felicity: *hok, 'chi*, happiness; *sek, 'chi*, heaven-bestowed felicity; *Chih, 'kek, 'chi*, good fortune; *ke' 'tó seü' 'chi*, having already enjoyed great happiness.

**趾** The toes; the feet; to stop; the base, foundation, in which sense same as next: *ssing 'chi*, foundation of a city wall; *kau 'chi*, Cochin China; com., *'kü 'chi*, to lift the feet in walking; *met*, to go and do.

**址** A basis, a foundation: *smi 'chi*, the ruins of an old wall; com., *'ki 'chi* a foundation, that upon which anything rests, or is built.

何<sup>8</sup>之<sup>5</sup>人<sup>6</sup>大<sup>7</sup>之<sup>8</sup>死<sup>10</sup>敬<sup>12</sup>止<sup>14</sup>安<sup>14</sup>於<sup>14</sup>步<sup>14</sup>  
 之<sup>8</sup>子<sup>5</sup>有<sup>6</sup>天<sup>6</sup>草<sup>7</sup>之<sup>8</sup>矢<sup>10</sup>止<sup>12</sup>留<sup>14</sup>汝<sup>14</sup>至<sup>14</sup>揚<sup>14</sup>  
 捨<sup>4</sup>明<sup>4</sup>德<sup>5</sup>地<sup>6</sup>木<sup>7</sup>之<sup>8</sup>靡<sup>11</sup>止<sup>13</sup>止<sup>15</sup>善<sup>16</sup>聲<sup>16</sup>  
 之<sup>8</sup>野<sup>9</sup>之<sup>9</sup>他<sup>11</sup>是<sup>15</sup>宿<sup>15</sup>止<sup>16</sup>止<sup>16</sup>○

子  
Tzu.

Read 'chü; coll. 'chi: seeds or slips, as of plants and fruit; nuts, as of lotus; dice; the roe or spawn of fishes: 'kwí 'chi, fruit;

\**ch'au* 'chi, seeds of vegetables; \**ngü* 'chi, the spawn of fishes; \**kiék* 'chi, to produce seeds; \**kwa* 'chi, melon-seeds; *ch'äng* 'chi, to plant seeds; *chi mwoi* 'tuing' seeds not yet hardened; \**sieng* 'chi, lotus-nuts; \**ski* 'chi, chess-men; \**tau* 'chi, dice; \**ch'iong* 'ski 'chi, chess-men (32 in number); invented by Wu Wang, B. C. 1120; \**suiki* 'chi, kind of chess-men (360 in number) half black, half white, invented by Yau, B. C. 2300.

只  
Chih.

Only, merely; but, how-  
ever, yet; this, a final  
particle: used in the coll.  
for thus, thus much; here,  
in this (place); this, this

one: <sup>11</sup>*chí tui*, only can or could; <sup>12</sup>*chí in*, only have, merely; com., <sup>13</sup>*chí iing*, only for, simply on account of; <sup>14</sup>*chingwong*<sup>2</sup> only wish; <sup>15</sup>*chí hó*, only ought or should; <sup>16</sup>*chí shá*, only promised; <sup>17</sup>*chí p'ó*<sup>2</sup> only fearing lest; coll., <sup>18</sup>*chí wai*<sup>2</sup> here, in this place; <sup>19</sup>*chí sioh loi*<sup>2</sup> this class or kind; <sup>20</sup>*chí tié*, in here; <sup>21</sup>*chí ching*<sup>2</sup> so mischievous, so bad; <sup>22</sup>*chí liá*<sup>2</sup> or <sup>23</sup>*chí ch'wó*<sup>2</sup> so fine, so showy; <sup>24</sup>*chí kwang*, an illative, thus, then, hence; <sup>25</sup>*chí hū* this and that, here and there; <sup>26</sup>*smó chí smó hū*, neither this nor that, no trouble, nothing the matter; unprovoked, without cause; <sup>27</sup>*chí peng*, or <sup>28</sup>*chí meng*<sup>2</sup> this side, this way; <sup>29</sup>*chí sioh shú*, or <sup>30</sup>*chí sioh slau*, this once; <sup>31</sup>*chí hó*, or <sup>32</sup>*chí m'wong hó*, so very good;

*‘chi p’ong*, or *‘chi nò* or *‘chi seng nò* or *‘chi lôh* now, this period of time; *‘chi ‘la snëng*, this person; *‘chi st’au siê* in this spot.

枳

Chih.

**枳** A hedge-thorn, a spinous tree; a fruit like the pumalo with a thick rind; to injure, hurtful, like thorns: <sup>10</sup>*chi kek*, a thorny bush; *com.*, <sup>17</sup>*chisik*, the bitter medicinal seed of the *chi* tree; <sup>18</sup>*chi k'auk*, (coll. *chi k'auk*) a bitter medicinal bark (? the *hovenia dulcis*).

輒

Chih.

**軛** The hole in the hub of a wheel, where the nave projects; the end of the nave projecting from the wheel; diverging, like the forks of a road: "Chi Siu ssü, a two-headed snake, said to be found in the north.

颶

Chih.

**咫** An ancient cubit of 8 inches, about equal to the English foot; a little, a few: *chi ch'ek*, *chi te* a little way, near, as one living close to me.

沛

Chih.

**沸** Name of a river on the  
east coast of China; to  
strain spirits; a strainer  
made of plants.  
Chih.

止

Chih.

**汜** A small island, an islet;  
to dwell on an islet: <sup>20</sup>*ch'wei*  
*t'ung ch'ü*, an islet in the  
water; *ü' ch'eu ü' ch'ü*,  
Chih. on the lake and islet.

止

Chih.

**芷** A fragrant plant (pentandria digynia), it is also called <sup>21</sup>tek<sub>2</sub> <sup>1</sup>lung, or *Jacong Jiong*: <sup>22</sup>pek<sub>2</sub> <sup>6</sup>chi, angelica, a medicinal plant

|    |    |    |    |     |      |    |    |     |    |
|----|----|----|----|-----|------|----|----|-----|----|
| 1  | 8  | 5  | 7  | 9   | 12   | 14 | 16 | 18  | 21 |
| 果子 | 魚子 | 瓜子 | 棋子 | 象棋子 | 只有   | 只願 | 枳棘 | 枳壳  | 澤芬 |
| 2  | 4  | 6  | 8  | 10  | 18   | 15 | 17 | 19  | 22 |
| 菜子 | 結子 | 蓮子 | 骰子 | 圍   | 只因   | 只可 | 枳實 | 枳首  | 白芷 |
|    |    |    |    |     | 11   |    |    | 20  |    |
|    |    |    |    |     | 棋子只得 |    |    | 水中止 |    |

of which an ointment is made; the roots of the epidendrium are called 'chi.

**帶**

Chih.

To embroider; embroidered, braided; to put on braid or lace; the 204th radical: COLL., 'cheng 'chi, embroidery, needle-work.

**肺**

Chih.

The remnants of a meal; meat dried with the bones in it: *jang 'chi*, dried meat.

**姊**

Chih.

An elder sister; a school mistress: in the coll. 'chiü, q. v.: 'chi mwoi' sisters; 'paik, 'chi, the eldest sister; 'ngwoke 'chi, lady in the

moon, usually called *siiong ngó*; 'chi 'chi, elder sister; mother of the heir apparent, when a secondary wife of the emperor; 'chi 'tiong' husband of an elder sister.

**旨**

Chih.

Meaning, intention; will, purpose, design; the subject, topic; the main drift, the sense; excellent, sweet, pleasant-tasted; delicate; a decretal, orders: 'chiü 'chi purport of the book; 'tai 'chi, the main purport;

'stá 'chi, a topic, a text, a theme or thesis; 'jang 'chi, sweet, luscious; 'chi 'chiu, excellent wine; 'chi 'chai, how good! com., 'seng' 'chi, the imperial commands; 'chi e' intention, will; the imperial rescript; 'hong' 'chi, to receive the imperial orders; 'mwoi' 'chi, to violate the teachings of.

**指**

Chih.

A finger, a toe; to point, to refer to, to point out; to indicate, to teach, to command; a particular, a

mode: interchanged with last: in the coll. 'chai, q. v.: 'ch'iu 'chi, a finger; 'ngu 'chi, the fingers and thumb; 'k'eu' 'chi, the thumb; 'sila 'chi, the forefinger; 'ch'ek, 'tai' 'chi, the great toe; 'chi ski 'chióng, to point to the palm of the hand; met., very plain; 'chi hek' to write with the finger, to calculate, to plan; 'chi 'sü, to direct, to show how or what to do; 'chi ch'ek, to rebuke; com., 'chi se' to teach, to instruct; 'chi 'tieng, to teach, to reveal to; 'chi kak, finger-nails; 'tik' 'chi, to point directly to; title of an officer in the Han dynasty.

**秭**

Chih.

A stack of corn; to number; the ninth place in notation; one hundred millions; a weight of 640 piculs.

**Chi.**

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'chi 'chü, to stew, to boil, to cook.

**鮓**

Chih.

Read *si*; coll. *sch*: a fish which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September, probably the shad: *sch* *ngü*, the shad; *sch* *ngwoong ngü*, a large fish like the *wong kwa*.

**焯**

Chih.

Used in the *Paik, Ing*, for the coll. *sch*: to temper metal by dipping it while hot in water: *sch* 'chwi, to temper in water; *sch* ch'ó' to dip red-hot iron in vinegar—a restorative in fainting fits.

**Chi.**

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *sch* *sch*, to disturb, as by loud talking; *sch* *sch* *kieu'* singing of locusts.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 針 | 8 伯 | 5 姊 | 7 書 | 9 題  | 11 旨 | 18 旨 | 15 背 | 17 五 | 19 食 | 21 指 | 23 指 |
| 1 帶 | 8 姊 | 5 姊 | 7 旨 | 9 旨  | 11 哉 | 18 意 | 15 旨 | 17 指 | 19 指 | 21 斥 | 23 點 |
| 1 姊 | 4 月 | 6 姊 | 8 大 | 10 甘 | 12 聖 | 14 奉 | 16 手 | 18 巨 | 20 指 | 22 指 | 24 直 |
| 1 妹 | 4 姊 | 6 丈 | 8 旨 | 10 旨 | 12 旨 | 14 旨 | 16 指 | 18 指 | 20 使 | 22 示 | 24 指 |



Chi. A coll. word, as in *schì ngak*, or *schì schì ngak*, the locust after shedding its coat in autumn—so called from its song.

Chi. A coll. word, as in *schì schì jwa*, kind of fireworks, emitting variegated colors.

Chi. A coll. word, as in *schì cheh*, (spoken *schì teh*, or *schì deh*), to squeeze out; *schì cheh*, *ch'ok*, *si*, squeeze it out. See also *chek*.

(42) Chiä.

嗟 A sigh; to sigh, to lament; painful regrets, ah! alas! an interjection of admiration: 'chü' *chiä*, to bewail; 'chiä' *shu*, or *chiä' tang* to sigh; *ha' chiä*, long-drawn sighs; *chiok*, *chiä*, in an instant.

遮 To cover, to screen, to veil, to conceal; to shade; to intercept, to stop; to overspread, to overshadow; a parasol: 'chiu' *chiä*, extensive, much, as talk; com., 'chiä' *kwong*, to shut off the light; 'chiä' *pe* to shade, to cover; 'chiä' *yeng* to hide, to conceal; 'chiä' *smwang*, to deceive, to hide from one; 'chiä' *syong*, a sunshade; 'chiä' *u*, a rain-screen; 'k'ang' *tëuk*, *chiä' sung*, to cut down the bamboo and tend its sprouts; *met.*, to discard the old for the new; coll. 'chiä' *yeng' ngat tai* to hide wickedness; *chiä' ang' mōh*, *mōh*, shaded till it's very dark.

罾 A net for catching hares; a net for beasts; to stop the way, as a net does: 't'o' *chiä*, a net for catching hares; *chiä' sp'eu*, a small snare.

策 Read 'chau, or 'chaw'; coll. *chiä*: a strainer, a cullender, a skimmer made of bamboo or wire: 'chiä' *sié*, a bamboo ladle, a strainer, a skimmer; *chiä' sié' pe* a sieve placed in a vessel for steaming rice; *chiä' sié' smó pang' hau' kié' toka' skwong*, the ladle loses its handle and the dipper usurps its place; *met.*, one losing a situation and another person getting it.

槎 Also read 'cha, or 'ch'a: drift-wood; a small raft; to fell trees; to hew wood: 'sing' *chiä*, to raft lumber.

姐 Read 'chi, or 'chié; coll. 'chiä: elder sisters; a miss: 'chiä' *mwoi* sisters; 'chiä' *hu*, or 'chiä' *t'iong* husband of an elder sister; Tzu. 'sieu' *chiä*, daughters of the gentry; 'pien' *chiä*, older female cousins of different surnames; 'pau' *chiä*, own elder sister; 'ka' *chiä*, my elder sister; 'ngié' *chiä' mwoi*, sworn-sisters—i.e. pledged friends; 'ak' *chiä*, a dwarfed duck; *met.*, a stupid fellow; 'chiä' *ná*, a father's concubine; 'i' *chiä*, elder sister! a common mode of address; *schü' chiä*, or *sä' chiä*, terms applied to concubines; 'ma' *chiä*, grandfather's concubine.

1 咨 3 周 5 遮 7 遮 9 遮 遮 歹 13 姐 15 小 17 胞 19 誼 姐  
嗟 遮 蔽 瞞 雨 筭 事 妹 姐 姐 姐 姐 21 姐  
嗟 4 遮 6 遮 8 遮 10 砍 11 遮 12 策 14 姐 16 表 18 家 妹 奶  
乎 光 掩 陽 竹 掩 簍 夫 姐 姐 姐 20 鴨 ○

赭

Chä.

Ochre color; a carnation or reddish brown; a reddish soil: *ngang ä auk*, 'ch ä, countenance like the reddish soil; *'chiä i*, dress worn by felons; *'chiä auk*, a reddish soil.

者

Chä.

A relative or demonstrative pronoun, it, this, that, he, she; these, those; who, which, what; after verbs it forms a noun; after nouns it indicates a class; placed between two nouns or clauses, it puts them in apposition; makes an abstract sense; often a mere pause to arrest the attention: *'hok*, *'chiä*, a student; *'sä* *'chiä*, the dead; *'ku* *'chiä*, ancient, as time, men, things, &c.; *ang* *'chiä*, a listener; *'seng* *'chiä*, nature; *'taik*, *'chiä* *'puong yä*, virtue, that is the cardinal thing; com., *'hieng* *'chiä*, a virtuous person; *'ti* *'chiä* *'lai*, "let knowing ones come"—a common sign for shops.

嗜

A coll. character, often used for the preceding; this, that, these, those: *'ch ä* *'neng*, this person; *'chiä* *'kwang*, this mode or way; *öh*, *'chiä* *'yong*, after this fashion; *'chiä* *'chui*, this, this thing; *'mó* *'chiä* *'sü* or *'mó* *'chiä* *'tai* no such thing or matter; *'chiä* *'kwang* *'kwang*, or *'ch ä* *'vá vá*, this form or way; *'chiä* *'cheng* and this illness, *'sü*, is serious, &c.; *'chiä* *'ké* *'nang* *'sü* this (cause of) anger is hard to bear; *'chiä* *'ch'oi* *'nang* *'kwai*, this is hard to utter, as from shame, fear, &c.

撈

Chä.

To take, to take out; to collect, to gather: *'chiä* *'sek*, to gather; *'ch'ai*, *'king* *'chiä* *'tiong* to cull (sentences) from books.

蔗

Chä.

The sugar-cane: com., *'kang* *'chiä* the sweet cane; name of a large town on the Min, 20 miles west of Foochow; *'chiä* *'p'oh*, refuse, shreds of the cane; *'chiä* *'prü*, rind of the cane; *'chiä* *'mwi*, the slips or settings of the cane; *'t'ong* *'chiä* sugar-cane; coll., *'pah*, *'chiä* white cane; *'k'aik*, *'chiä* or *'k'äk*, *'chiä* to express the cane juice; *'chiä* *'ch'ia*, a sugar-cane mill; *'chiä* *'sioh*, *'ch'ik*, a joint of cane; *'chiä* *'sioh*, *'t'iong* a stalk of cane; *'chiä* *'hak*, tuft of leaves at top of the cane; *'chiä* *'l'wok*, sections of the cane; *'tó* *'chiä* fallen cane; *met.*, adversity.

柘

Ch'ih.

Sometimes used for the preceding: a tree whose leaves are fed to silkworms; its wood is used for making musical instruments, bows, and arrows; from its roots is made a reddish-yellow dye used for the imperial garments: *'song* *'chiä* the mulberry and *'chia* trees; *'nu* *'chiä* a species of the *'chiä* tree which is evergreen, and has thorns at its joints.

炙

Ch'ih.

To roast, to broil; to toast; to dry before the fire, to heat; warm, hot; near, to approach, to approximate; to fry in honey as some physic is; *'k'oi* *'chiä* a broiled hash of meat and fish;

1學 8古 5德 6賢 來 粕 尾 蔗 車 17蔗 合 蔗  
者 者 者 者 甘 10蔗 12糖 14刻 16蔗 一 19蔗 21桑  
死 性 本 知 蔗 蔗 蔗 蔗 一 15蔗 20倒 柘  
者 者 也 者 蔗 11蔗 13白 18蔗 節 蔗 倒 ○

<sup>1</sup>*hwang ch d'* to roast; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ing chid'* to be intimate with: com., <sup>3</sup>*chen chid'* acupuncture and cauterizing: coll., <sup>4</sup>*hué chid' lang' yék*, burning with passion.

**借**

Chieh.

Also read *chid'*: to assist; to borrow, to lend; to ask, to beg for; to make a pretext of; to pretend, to suppose; if, for example, assuming; hypothetical, to use for an illustration; to praise: in coll. read *chioh*, q. v.: *'chid' ang*, to lend to one; to use another person; *'pok, chid'* straw sandals; *'ka chid'* if, supposing that, to make use of, to assume; *chid' ming*, to use another's name; *'chid' e'* a pretext, a subterfuge; *'chid' ong'* I beg to ask.

**鷓鴣**

Chè.

The partridge; franco-lins, grouse: com., *'chid' ku*, the common partridge.

*Chid*. A coll. word, probably a corruption of *cha*, as in *chid chid kieu'* clamor, confusion of sounds.

*Chid*. A coll. word: an exclamation, there! there 'tis! there you have it!

**藉**

Chieh.

To present or offer, as in worship; to borrow, to assist, to help; to trust in, to rely or depend on; ab-lative of cause, manner, or instrument, by, with, by means of; to avail of, to use, as a means; to use for a while; mild, generous, liberal; in confusion, disordered; to lead, as by a string: also read

*chik*, q. v.: <sup>10</sup>*'oi' chid'* to comfort; <sup>11</sup>*'chü chid'* to help, to aid; <sup>12</sup>*'pok, chid'* self-confident; com., <sup>13</sup>*'chiong chid'* to trust wholly; <sup>14</sup>*'tuk, chid'* to trust only in; <sup>15</sup>*'chid' kwa*, to presume on being a widow; coll., <sup>16</sup>*'ai chid'* to trust in, by, by means of; *chid' po'* or *chid' o'*, *chiéng*, purse-proud and overbearing; *chid' lau'*, *néng*, to presume on being old; *chid' ch'oi'* to trust in one's gift of speech; *chid' ki-ong*, or *chid' auk*, to rely on strength, arbitrary; *chid' twai' ak*, *'sieu*, to presume on size and browbeat a smaller person; *chid' sié'* or *chid' la sié'* or *chid' o' sié'*, *'tau*, to presume on one's authority or influence.

(43)

Chiäh.

**跡**

Read *chek*; coll. *chiäh*: a track, a trace, a foot-mark; a spot, a stain: <sup>1</sup>*'ka chidh*, foot-prints: <sup>2</sup>*'ping i ka chidh*, *k'ó' kiäng*, walk in his footsteps; *Chi*, *'chidh*, *tó'i'* mark faded out; <sup>3</sup>*'hong chidh*, traces, scars, marks; *mó hong mó chidh*, without mark, trackless, no trace (of him)—he never comes; *chidh*, *hiéng' ch'ok*, *li*, a spot appears on it; *tau' chidh*, pock-marks.

**雀**

Chiao.

Read *ch'ioh*; coll. *chidh*: a sparrow, a wren, a small bird: *chidh*, *'ki-äng*, or *'chid chidh*, sparrows; *chid chid' kiäng*, little sparrows; <sup>1</sup>*tau' chidh*, *seng*, or *tau' chidh*, *mang*, to go to bed before the sparrows, as on the first night of the year; *ch d'*, *'mó*, an

<sup>1</sup>燔 <sup>3</sup>針 <sup>5</sup>不 <sup>7</sup>借 <sup>8</sup>借 <sup>10</sup>慰 <sup>12</sup>不 <sup>14</sup>獨 <sup>15</sup>藉 <sup>17</sup>憑 <sup>19</sup>痕  
炙 炙 借 意 問 藉 藉 藉 寡 伊 行 跡  
<sup>2</sup>親 <sup>4</sup>借 <sup>6</sup>假 <sup>9</sup>鷓 <sup>11</sup>資 <sup>13</sup>全 <sup>16</sup>脚 <sup>18</sup>跡  
炙 人 借 ○ 鴣 藉 ○ 跡 跡 退 ○



old sparrow; *met.*, a person of experience and knowledge.

隻

Chih.

One, single, not a pair or set, one of a pair; a classifier of men, animals, birds, vessels and of things in pairs or sets: *com.*, 'tang chih', single, only one; 'seng chih', double, duplicated; *coll.*, 'chih', *so* counted one by one; chih, *so* 'nih, wai' how many are there? 'sioh, chih', one; 'chih, pang' one and a half; 'chi chih', this one; 'pek, chih', another one; chih, chih, singly, every one; 'koi chih', a few; how many? 'sá' chih, or 'naun' chih, a small one; 'kó' long chih, entire, a whole one; 'cheu chih', small birds in general; chih, 'chi-éng' pa, one cash bundles of vegetables; chih, 'chiéng' liong, one cash per ounce; 'p'iéng' 'chai chih, che' a bit of paper or a single word, *scil.* you are not to smuggle anything into examination.

Chih, A coll. word, for which the preceding is often used: just, just now; an illative particle, then; between adjectives it intensifies the meaning: chih, *li*, or chih, chih, *li*, has just come; chih, 'si, just dead; chih, chih, 'hó, just well; just now finished; 'chióng wang' 'chó' chih, 'sai tek, do it thus and it will answer; 'k'á' chih, 'k'á' very quick.

(44) Chiäk.

汑

Read *chäik*,; coll. *chi-ä*,; noise of water fall-

ing; to splash, to spill, to spill over as water: 'chih, k'ó' spilled; 'tiéng' chih, to splash over from being brimfull; chih, 'wong, all spilled; 'yong' chih, to spill by shaking; chih, 'ch'ióng, to spill out till only a little is left; 'chih, 'mwang te' spilled all around.

Chih, A coll. word: to smack the lips as in eating, or in a quandary: chih, 'ch'oi' to smack the lips; chih, chih, 'sang, hung tiéng, smack! smack! it's somewhat sweet!

吃

Chih.

Read *ch'ak*,; coll. *chi-ä*,; sound of a hog eating; to smack the lips, as above: chih, chih, 'kieu' sound of a hog eating; chih, chih, 'siéng, sound, as of persistent begging; 'ch'oi' 'naing' chih, chih, to continue smacking the lips as in a quandary; 'sioh, 'nik, chih, 'kau' ang' smacking all day long till dark.

(45) Chiäng.

正

Read *ching*,; coll. *chi-äng*,; the first month of the year: 'chiäng' ngwok, or 'Ching, 'sing, 'chiäng, the first month; 'lai, 'chiäng, the next first month; 'pai' 'chiäng, New Year's compliments; 'k'ai, 'chiäng, to resume business after New Year's; 'chiäng' ngwok, 'chiu, 'kie, 'hwang tik, must at once return the compliments of the New Year's feast—must make return presents; 'ch'ok, 'chiäng, on the opening of the first month; 'kwo' 'chiäng, after the first month; 'chiäng' ngwok, 'ch'è, beginning

1單 2隻 3只 4幾 5片 6汑 7地 8正 9正 10快 11正 12月  
隻 數 隻 隻 紙 去 12正 14拜 16正 18過 頭  
雙 隻 隻 別 細 隻 11汑 正 正 敵 正  
隻 半 隻 隻 字 滿 來 開 酒 出 正 ○



(46)

Chié.

芝

Chih.

A sort of Boletus, or branched mushroom, said to be incorruptible, and to grow only in felicitous times: <sup>1</sup>chié <sup>2</sup>i, a sort of fungus, used as a condiment in the emperor's food; <sup>3</sup>ling chié, the precious boletus; COLL., <sup>4</sup>chié <sup>5</sup>mwai, sesamum; <sup>6</sup>chié <sup>7</sup>mwai <sup>8</sup>piéng' wafer-like cakes, sprinkled with sesamum-seed; <sup>9</sup>chié <sup>10</sup>mwai ang' stuffing of sesamum-seed; <sup>11</sup>chié <sup>12</sup>mwai pau, loaves stuffed with sesamum-seed.

卮

Chih.

A goblet; a cup holding four gills; a syphon; a vessel for serving rations; a plant for dyeing a reddish color: <sup>1</sup>ngük, <sup>2</sup>chié, the pearly cup; <sup>3</sup>laiu' <sup>4</sup>chié, a syphon; <sup>5</sup>met., to waste, to squander; <sup>6</sup>chiu <sup>7</sup>chié, a wine-syphon.

梔

Chih.

A tree used for dyeing yellow; a species of gardenia: COM., <sup>1</sup>chié <sup>2</sup>chü, the becho-nut, used in dyeing. and also as a febrifuge.

支

Chih.

Interchanged with the next two: to branch, to diverge; to hold; to give, to pay; to prop, to succor; a branch, a bough of a tree; posterity, descendants; a sept or tribe; to attend to; to bear up, to stand firm; diverging, parting; the 12 horary characters; to measure; in the coll. to pay; also the correlative, to receive, to draw, as wages; the 65th radical: <sup>1</sup>te' <sup>2</sup>chié, the 12 horary characters; COM., <sup>3</sup>chié <sup>4</sup>p'wai' descendants, a tribe; <sup>5</sup>chié <sup>6</sup>lié, divergent; de-

parting from the right, as in word or action; <sup>7</sup>pioung <sup>8</sup>chié, the original stock; <sup>9</sup>chié <sup>10</sup>chiéng, or <sup>11</sup>chié ngäng, to pay out money; to draw money; <sup>12</sup>chié <sup>13</sup>äng' to use, to expend; <sup>14</sup>chié <sup>15</sup>ti, to succor; to bear, to sustain; <sup>16</sup>lié <sup>17</sup>chié, the lich fruit (dimocarpus leche); <sup>18</sup>ting <sup>19</sup>chié, to suspend specie payments; <sup>20</sup>haiu' <sup>21</sup>chié, waiting to redeem its bills, as a bank; COLL., <sup>22</sup>má' <sup>23</sup>chié <sup>24</sup>ti tek, <sup>25</sup>ti, can't bear it, as expense; <sup>26</sup>chié <sup>27</sup>käng <sup>28</sup>chiéng, to pay or draw wages; <sup>29</sup>chié <sup>30</sup>niöh, <sup>31</sup>wai' pay or draw how much? <sup>32</sup>äng <sup>33</sup>chié, to overdraw money; <sup>34</sup>kung <sup>35</sup>chié, a rush for payment, as on banks.

枝

Chih.

A branch, a twig; a slender post; to scatter, to branch off; a tributary of a river; sometimes used as a classifier of slender things, as pens, pencils, flowers, &c., &c.: <sup>1</sup>chié <sup>2</sup>yék, boughs and leaves; <sup>3</sup>ch' <sup>4</sup>chién, joints of boughs; <sup>5</sup>ku <sup>6</sup>chié, with ed boughs; <sup>7</sup>hoa <sup>8</sup>chié, flower-twigs; COM., <sup>9</sup>kié' <sup>10</sup>chié, twigs of cassia; <sup>11</sup>k'ai' <sup>12</sup>chié <sup>13</sup>houk, <sup>14</sup>yék, to branch and leaf out.

肢

Chih.

The limbs of the body; hands and feet: COM., <sup>1</sup>chié <sup>2</sup>á, the whole body; <sup>3</sup>sēu' <sup>4</sup>chié, the four limbs; <sup>5</sup>sēu' <sup>6</sup>chié <sup>7</sup>paik, <sup>8</sup>á, all the members of the body.

脂

Chih.

Grease, suet, lard, fat; hard gums of trees; <sup>1</sup>met., honors, glory; to grease; fat animals: <sup>2</sup>kó' <sup>3</sup>chié, grease and suet; COM., <sup>4</sup>chié <sup>5</sup>mí, a reddish grain-like substance used for dyeing red; <sup>6</sup>yéng <sup>7</sup>chié,

1 芝 2 芝 3 地 4 支 5 離 6 錢 7 支 8 持 9 停 10 枝 11 枝 12 枯 13 開 14 四 15 膏  
 16 枿 17 蔴 18 支 19 離 20 錢 21 支 22 持 23 枝 24 枝 25 枯 26 開 27 四 28 膏  
 29 靈 30 漏 31 支 32 本 33 支 34 用 35 荔 36 候 37 枝 38 枝 39 桂 40 發 41 百 42 脂  
 43 芝 44 卮 45 派 46 支 47 用 48 支 49 候 50 節 51 枝 52 葉 53 體 54 米



rouge; *yong chié*, a white pearl; *ming chié*, the people's fat—i. e. their money.

**吱**

Chih.

A sound, as of panting; used in coll., as in *'pek chié*, a coarse kind of woolen cloth.

**祇**  
**祇**

Chih.

To respect, to revere; to invoke; only, merely, but, however, yet; respect, reverence; great, important; to condole, to comfort: *'chié keng'* to venerate; *'chié ch'ü*, only this.

**紫**

Tzu.

A reddish blue, a clay color, a nankeen tint; a fugacious, undecided hue: com., *'chié saik*, a reddish blue, brown, purple; *'chié p'ó*, a purple robe; *'chié k'ênk*, the purple chrysanthemum; *'chié mî*, the lagerstroemia or crape myrtle; *'chié mî s'ing*, a star whose influences protect from malaria; *'chié ch'ai kó*, a plaster for boils; *'chié ná jung*, the imperial certificate given to the first of the Hanlin; *'chié jwa pro* nankeen cloth; *'pien chié*, fine nankeen; *'seng chié*, a reddish purple; *'chiong chié*, a dark purple; *'chéng deng chié*, a bluish purple; *'nga tang chié*, a fine reddish purple; *'chié yéng'* a kind of lily; the swallow—in poetic language; coll., *'chié ch'au'* the egg-plant; also the *t'eng ch'au'* of the shops; *'chié meng'* a purple facing of a garment; *'chié lew lew* a pure, bright purple.

**些**

To oppress, to be unduly strict; to chide, to revile; weak; a fault, defect, flaw: *'chié ü*, lazy, careless.

**這**

Ché.

A demonstrative pronoun, this, that, these, those; the use of this word in the following phrases is in partial imitation of the mandarin: *'chié kó* this one; *'chié li*, here; com., *'chié yong'* thus, so; *'chié oi' ch'ü* this place; *'chié si haié* this time; coll., *'chié chong tai'* contracted for *'chi sioh, chong ki tai'* this affair, this one matter.

**祭**

Chi.

To sacrifice, to offer slaughtered victims before the gods or penates, (these offerings are generally cooked) to present offerings in worship; to bring an oblation, to come before the gods; the time of worship; an offering, a sacrifice: com., *'chié s'ü* to present sacrifices; *'chó chié* to offer sacrifices to the dead; *'chié mro* or *'chié 'sua*, to make offerings at the graves; *'chié 'lá*, or *'chié ngi*, sacrificial rites; *'chié ung*, a prayer; an elegy hung up during the 49 days of mourning; *'chié 'chu chong*, or *'chié 'chu siéng*, to sacrifice to ancestors; *'hióng' chié* to present an offering; *'siong' 'ma chié* offerings when the corpse is placed in the coffin; coll., *'chié ch'eng*, fields reserved to sustain the ancestral worship; *'pá chié* to arrange the offerings; *'kwei chié'* first offerings at a grave.

**際**

Chi.

To join, to cement, to unite, to connect; to form friendships; a limit, a border, a region; the line of juncture in things; the place where anything begins;

1 民 3 祇 5 紫 7 紫 9 紫 蓮 12 紫 14 這 16 做 18 祭 20 祭 祭  
脂 此 袍 紙 醬 菜 樣 祭 禮 祖 上  
2 啤 4 紫 6 紫 8 膏 10 紫 13 些 15 祭 17 祭 19 祭 21 獻 馬  
吱 色 薇 標 青 燕 竄 祀 墓 文 宗 祭

the time of occurring; now, since: <sup>1</sup>*chié hroó* to join; <sup>2</sup>*kau chié* friendships, associations; *ch'ok, ngiong chi chié* at the time of speaking; <sup>3</sup>*t'íng chié* the zenith.

**制**

Chih.

To cut out, to form; to adjust; to govern, to rule, to regulate; to limit, to hinder, to prevent; to make, to invent; a rule, a regulation, a law; to wear mourning: <sup>4</sup>*lá chié* rules of politeness; *chié ch'ó* to invent; com., <sup>5</sup>*huak, chié* a rule, statutes; *chié to* a pattern, a regulation; <sup>6</sup>*ch'ang' chié* to discover; *chié ch'auk*, to make; <sup>7</sup>*choi chié* to adjust; <sup>8</sup>*hiék, chié* to restrict, to exact; *ang' chié* to fix the amount or time; <sup>9</sup>*chié tai*, a viceroy; *k'ing chié* a low military officer—commands less than 100 men; <sup>10</sup>*siu chié* to wear mourning for parents.

**製**

Chih.

Interchanged with the last in some senses: to invent, to make; to cut out clothes; a fashion, a mode; to compound, as medicines; a pattern; a fur cloak: *chié i sióng*, to cut out clothes; com., <sup>11</sup>*k'ien chié* a fine model; an excellent compound; *sing chié* a new pattern, a recent invention; <sup>12</sup>*chié yoh*, to compound medicines; *chié yoh, soong*, to prepare pills; <sup>13</sup>*p'au chié* to decoct medicines; <sup>14</sup>*choi chié* to cut out, to make, as clothes; <sup>15</sup>*chié p'au* to cast cannon.

**稌**

Chi.

Another name for panicked millet, grown in Shensi; it is not glutinous and resembles wheat: <sup>16</sup>*chié mi*, panicked millet.

**瘵**

Chi.

Also read *ch'au*: weary, sick, diseased: <sup>17</sup>*ló chié* consumption, a wasting disease.

**掣**

Ché.

To pull, to draw; to obstruct, to hinder from entering; to take, to choose, to select, to draw out; to raise up; to catch, to grasp: <sup>18</sup>*chié t'iu*, to grasp the elbow firmly; *met*, rigid, severe; com., <sup>19</sup>*k'eng chié* to clutch and compel one.

(47)

Chiek.

**接**

Chieh.

To receive in the hand; to receive, to connect, to splice, to join; to succeed; combined with, united to; to take in, as jobs; to meet, to associate with; to take, as reflected light; quick; to graft, as a tree; to inherit, to come into the possession of: com., <sup>20</sup>*kau chiek*, to fraternize; <sup>21</sup>*chiek, eng* or *chiek, tai* to entertain a guest; <sup>22</sup>*chiek, suk*, to connect, to join; *chiek, t'á* to take another's place; <sup>23</sup>*chiek, m'ui*, to take charge of a matter when nearly completed; <sup>24</sup>*chiek, ka* to receive an idol or a superior; <sup>25</sup>*chiek, ch'in*, to inherit a profession; to receive, as an unfinished job; *chiek, chong*, to honor (a graduate) with a feast; *chiek, kauk*, to set a fractured bone; *chiek, kwang ting*, a pavilion for meeting officers; com., *chiek, n'eng k'ah*, to receive guests; *chiek, saeng'* to receive and dismiss, as guests; *chiek, meng'* an adopted daughter—second wife of a son-in-law; *chiek, ch'ew* to graft trees; <sup>26</sup>*k'ó chiek, kien* to

<sup>1</sup>際 <sup>2</sup>天 <sup>3</sup>創 <sup>4</sup>挾 <sup>5</sup>守 <sup>6</sup>製 <sup>7</sup>裁 <sup>8</sup>稌 <sup>9</sup>掣 <sup>10</sup>交 <sup>11</sup>接 <sup>12</sup>接 <sup>13</sup>接 <sup>14</sup>會 <sup>15</sup>際 <sup>16</sup>制 <sup>17</sup>制 <sup>18</sup>制 <sup>19</sup>藥 <sup>20</sup>製 <sup>21</sup>製 <sup>22</sup>米 <sup>23</sup>牽 <sup>24</sup>掣 <sup>25</sup>交 <sup>26</sup>接 <sup>27</sup>續 <sup>28</sup>接 <sup>29</sup>接 <sup>30</sup>接 <sup>31</sup>接 <sup>32</sup>接  
 際 際 制 制 制 藥 製 米 牽 掣 交 接 續 接 接 接 接  
 際 法 裁 制 巧 炮 製 製 牽 掣 接 接 接 接 接 接  
 際 制 制 臺 製 炮 製 製 牽 掣 接 接 接 接 接 接

go and bring one back in a sedan; *chiék, siok, tiong*, to get a job of work; *'chiék, kwó' ch'iu*, to receive, to take from another; *chiék, paing'* to manage for, to succeed another in the management of.

**節** *Chieh.* A joint of bamboo; a joint, a knot, a node; a certificate, an article, a verse, a section of a chapter; a limit; a term, a holiday, a festival; a time, a regular interval; an emergency; the period or manner of doing a thing; economical, temperate, moderate; chastity, virtue, as in a widow; to limit a thing; to maintain; to restrain one's passions; to mark, as music; a classifier of limbs, joints, topics, affairs: in the coll. read *ch'iek, q. v.:* *'paik, chiék*, the eight festivals; *ch'ó chiék*, to maintain one's principles; *'chiék, 'ing sik*, to limit one's diet; *'chiék, seng'* to repress one's natural disposition; *'hu chiék*, a certificate, a tally; com., *'chiék, kiéng'* economical, frugal; *chiék, chié'* to adjust, to control, to regulate; *'si chiék*, time, times and seasons; *'chiong chiék*, chapter and verse; *'sek, chiék*, to lose integrity or chastity; *ting chiék*, chaste, as a female; *chiék, züng'* economy; *'siu chiék*, chaste and virtuous—to remain a widow; *chiék, hau'* chaste and obedient to her husband's parents; *'chiék, hau' huong*, honorary portals to virtuous widows; *'chiék, liéng*, uncorrupt, virtuous; *'kwang chiék*, a limit, a restraint; *keng' chiék, liang*, money for chaste widows.

**摺** *Chè.* To fold, to double up; to break, to destroy, to injure; to pile up; to bend, as the knee; a fold, a doubling over: com., *'ch'iu chiék*, folded paper for memoranda; *'chiék, liók*, a written digest or resumé; coll., *prong' chiék*, to spirt water on stiffened clothes to fold them; *chiék, i, siong*, to fold clothes; *'sá chiong pek, chiék*, to wash, starch, stretch, and fold.

**折** *Chè.* To sunder, to snap in two, to break off; to fold, to bend; to oppress, to repress; to reprehend; to decide, to discriminate; to deduct; to stop; to injure; to lose one's heir; an act of a play; to exchange; to lose in trade; to make amends for, to set over against; to abase, to lower; unmarried: *'chiék, tung*, the just medium; *'chiék, huk*, to force one to submit; *'chiék, song*, to break; to injure; *'chiék, uk*, to shame one; *chiong kung chiék, ch'ó'* to make amends for misconduct by good works; com., *'k'èuk, chiék*, crooked, deflected; met., involved, as matters; *'chiék, p'wang'* to reduce one half, as a debtor compounding with creditors; *'chiék, chiéng*, or *chiék, ka'* to pay the value in money; coll., *chiék, t'au*, discount, reduction; *paik, chiék*, to pay only 80 in 100.

**浙** *Chè.* A river in the Chehkiang province; the Chehkiang province; to wash rice; to rain; to cleanse: *chiék, 'chwi*, river in Chehkiang; com., *'chiék, kong*, the Cheh-

|       |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |   |
|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|---|
| 1 接過手 | 2 八 | 3 節飲 | 4 節性 | 5 符節 | 6 節儉 | 7 時節 | 8 章節 | 9 失節 | 10 節孝 | 11 節坊 | 12 廉關 | 13 節手 | 14 摺摺 | 15 摺 | 16 折服 | 17 折 | 18 損折 | 19 辱 | 20 折辱 | 21 半 | 22 浙江 | ○ |
|-------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|---|





瞻

Chan.

To look up to, to revere, to regard with respect: <sup>1</sup>*chieng 'ngiong*, to look up to; COM., <sup>2</sup>*kwang, chieng* to look at carefully; good-looking; <sup>3</sup>*chieng wong* to long for; to meditate with desire; <sup>4</sup>*ming 'ing 'su, chieng*, to whom the people look up; <sup>5</sup>*sek, kwang, chieng*, to make a *faux-pas* in public ceremonies.

檐

Chan.

An apron; a flap, a skirt; a curtain of a car; to adjust, to put the dress in order; flapping: <sup>1</sup>*chieng, chieng*, trim, neat; flapping, as a curtain; <sup>2</sup>*pok, 'ing ek, chieng*, not enough to fill an apron.

檐

Chan.

Similar to the last; a curtain of a carriage; a curtain over an opening; an overlap that hides a seam.

占

Chan.

To divine, to cast lots; divination, casting lots; to observe, to wait for a verification of; to look towards; to judge of, to form an opinion of: also read *chieng* q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*chieng pok*, or *chieng kwa* to divine, to prognosticate.

佔

Chan.

Superficial, trifling; low, vulgar; to look at carelessly; to skim over, as in reading fast: <sup>1</sup>*chieng sū*, low, trifling; <sup>2</sup>*chieng pek*, to read over and over without trying to understand.

沾

Chan.

To moisten, to tinge; moist, damp, wet; to receive benefits; to participate in, to be a recipient

of; obliged, benefited; imbued with; infected, affected: in the coll. to bestow, also the correlative idea, to receive gratuitously: <sup>1</sup>*chieng peng* taken sick; COM., <sup>2</sup>*chieng kwong*, by your favor; <sup>3</sup>*chieng ong*, to receive favor; COLL., <sup>4</sup>*chieng k'á*, impotunity, to force one to give; <sup>5</sup>*chieng 'ch'a* or *chieng 'chu*, to bestow gratuitously; to receive as a gift; <sup>6</sup>*chu, chieng 'cha siok, 'wong*, give me a book; <sup>7</sup>*kweng 'nū, chieng 'cha*, let me get it of you as a gift; <sup>8</sup>*k'auk, neng ka yá*, *chieng kwong*, let me also be imbued with your favor.

湔

Chien.

To sprinkle with the hand, to bespatter; to wash out spots; name of a river in Sz-chuen: <sup>1</sup>*sá, chieng*, to wash clean; COM., <sup>2</sup>*chieng í, sieng*, to wash out spots from clothes.

濺

Chien.

Also read *'chieng* and *chieng*: a swift current, a raceway; to flow swiftly; to spatter up, to dash against; to squirt out; to spurt out, as blood.

灑

Chien.

To soak, to moisten, to dampen; to overflow; a spring appearing and reappearing: <sup>1</sup>*chieng miék*, to extirpate.

霑

Chun.

Similar to the last: a dripping rain; to drizzle, to drip, to patter, to rain; to moisten, to wet by degrees; to wet through; soaked, saturated: <sup>1</sup>*chieng ch'auk*, wet to the skin.

<sup>1</sup>瞻 <sup>3</sup>瞻 <sup>所</sup>瞻 <sup>瞻</sup>瞻 <sup>盈</sup>盈 <sup>卜</sup>卜 <sup>畢</sup>畢 <sup>光</sup>光 <sup>伙</sup>伙 <sup>光</sup>光 <sup>衣</sup>衣 <sup>18</sup>霑  
<sup>仰</sup>仰 <sup>望</sup>望 <sup>瞻</sup>瞻 <sup>6</sup>檐 <sup>一</sup>一 <sup>9</sup>佔 <sup>11</sup>沾 <sup>13</sup>沾 <sup>家</sup>家 <sup>15</sup>洗 <sup>裳</sup>裳 <sup>足</sup>足  
<sup>2</sup>觀 <sup>4</sup>民 <sup>5</sup>失 <sup>檐</sup>檐 <sup>檐</sup>檐 <sup>佔</sup>佔 <sup>病</sup>病 <sup>恩</sup>恩 <sup>也</sup>也 <sup>湔</sup>湔 <sup>灑</sup>灑 <sup>○</sup>  
<sup>瞻</sup>瞻 <sup>人</sup>人 <sup>觀</sup>觀 <sup>7</sup>不 <sup>8</sup>占 <sup>10</sup>佔 <sup>12</sup>沾 <sup>14</sup>乞 <sup>16</sup>湔 <sup>滅</sup>滅

氈  
氈  
毡

Chan.

Hair or wool worked into a felt; coarse woollens, as blankets, carpets, rugs &c.: COM., *te' chiéng*, a carpet, a rug; *p'wo chiéng*, to spread a carpet; *chiéng tén*, a rug; *chiéng teu pau*, a parcel done up in a rug; *chiéng 'rang* carpets and rugs; *'chiéng mót* a felt hat or cap; *'chiéng tá*, felt soles; COLL., *'p'wo chiéng kaik*, 'chai, to spread rugs and tie up festoons.

鷗

Chien.

A falcon, a goshawk, a yellow bird that chases pigeons; a sparrow-hawk: *'ing chiéng*, hawks and falcons.

羹  
羹

Chien.

Congee or gruel made from rice thoroughly boiled: *'chiéng chéuk*, thick and thin congee.

遑

Chien.

Unable to advance; to wind about: *'tung chiéng* to make no progress; *met.*, unlucky.

鱣

T'an.

A sea-monster; a large sturgeon, or perhaps a grampus: *'chiéng 'oi*, grampuses and sturgeons.

煎

Chien.

To fry, to cook by frying in lard or oil; to stew, to decoct; to vex, to harass, to irritate: COM., *'chiéng 'tong*, to boil water; *'chiéng piáng*, fried cakes; *'chiéng chū*, to fry, adding water for gravy; *'chiéng 'ch'a*, to roast, to grill; COLL., *'chiéng su su*, or *'chiéng pa pa*, to fry crisp.

尖

Chien.

Sharp, pointed, acute, peaked, conical; tapering to a point, wedge-like, pyramidal; needle-shaped; clever, ingenious: COM., *'p'e' chiéng*, sharp nose; *'chiéng le' sharp*, grasping; *'tëuk chiéng*, a medicine made of the bamboo leaf; *'ting chiéng*, extreme, very, the prime, the best; *'chiéng 'tan*, the pointed end; *'chiéng 'méc*, the point; *'ling yong chiéng*, a medicine from the points of the horns of young goats; COLL., *'sang k'ak chiéng*, triangular; *'chiéng ch'oi*, "protruding mouth," sticking a word in, officious; *'kang lung chiéng*, olive-shaped.

旗

Chien.

A silken banner, a crooked flagstaff; to signalize one to come; careful, attentive.

鐫

Chien.

Also read *chong'*: to engrave, to carve; to cut, to chisel; to censure, to degrade: *'chiéng k'aik*, to engrave; *'sing chiéng*, new edition; *'chiéng ngek*, to degrade an officer.

覘

Chan.

To peep, to spy at, to glance at; to look at stealthily; *'kié chiéng*, to peep; *'chiéng haiw'* to wait for.

*Chiéng*. A coll. word: a wedge, to drive a wedge; in a *met.* sense, smitten, cleaved; pressed, crowded in: *'chiéng sioh chiéng*, to drive a wedge, as in a tenon to fasten it; *'chiéng sioh oi'* to crowd into a place or seat; *'chiéng sioh hong'* (or *'ku*), to add another share; *k'ëuk lai*

1 氈 3 鋪 4 鷹 6 連 8 煎 10 煎 12 尖 14 頂 16 尖 18 鐫 20 鐫 22 覘  
帽 氈 鷗 遑 餅 炒 利 尖 尾 刻 級 候  
2 氈 5 釐 7 煎 9 煎 11 鼻 13 竹 15 尖 17 尖 19 新 21 窺  
底 綵 粥 湯 煮 尖 尖 頭 嘴 鐫 覘 ○



*kung chiéng 'si*, cleaved to death by a thunder-bolt.

*(Chiéng)*. A coll. word, as in *chi-éng au* 'perhaps a contraction of *chi seng au* this time, now, the present.

**𪔐** To rail at; to abuse; abusive language; to manifest, to make plain.

**𪔑** Shallow, thin, beaten out, as a piece of metal; superficial, ignorant.

**𪔒** To flatter; pleasant words, agreeable talk; sly insinuations: *'chiéng 'chiéng*, artful talk, shallow conversation.

**𪔓** To present food to one; to give a farewell dinner to; parting presents of money or food; comfits: com., *'chiéng piék*, a parting dinner; *'chiéng heng 'chiu*, farewell entertainment to one going on a journey.

**剪** Even, regular, as feathers grow; to cut off smooth, to clip even; to shear; shears, scissors; to kill, to destroy; to reduce, to clip off; light, as a dye: in the coll. read *'cheng*, q. v.

**踐** To tread upon, to trample on or over; to walk, to step; to arrange in order: *'chiéng tak*, to tread upon; *'chiéng chek*, to tread in another's footsteps; *'chiéng ngiong*, to keep one's word; *'chiéng yok*, to fulfill a contract.

**戩** To destroy, to kill, to exterminate; to finish, to exhaust; to clip, to shear; entirely.

**𪔔** Read *ch'iéng*; coll. *'chiéng*: young, young-looking, youthful, juvenescent; fresh, green, unripe: *'sang tek*, *'chiéng*, young-looking, boyish in appearance; *'chiéng kau mó nong 'chiéng 'kiáng mó pok, tong*, unripe melons have no pulp, so children have no experience.

**𪔕** Read *'yéng*; coll. *'chiéng*: a harmless kind of house-lizard, of a livid color.

**枕** Read *'ching*; coll. *'chiéng*: as *'chiéng t'au*, a pillow; *'chiéng t'au sióng*, a small trunk shaped like a Chinese pillow; *'chiéng t'au kiáng*, a small pillow; *'chiéng t'au pwo*, cloth wrappers for pillows.

**𪔖** Boards for cutting books on; tablets for memoranda, tables to be written on with a pencil.

**箭** An arrow; an archer; a bow-shot; to dart out; to spring forth suddenly; swift like an arrow; a slender bamboo; bristling: *'t'auk, 'chiéng* a slender bamboo; com., *'chiéng 'chi*, an arrow; *'chiéng 'kang*, unfinished arrow-shafts; *'ma 'chiéng* mounted archers; *'pwo 'chiéng* foot-archers; *'chiéng 'pó*, target for archers; *'chiéng 't'ó* target-course; *'k'ung 'chiéng* bows and arrows; *'leng 'chiéng* an arrow with a flag—

<sup>1</sup>𪔒 <sup>3</sup>𪔓 <sup>4</sup>踐 <sup>6</sup>踐 <sup>8</sup>生的 <sup>9</sup>枕 <sup>12</sup>箱 <sup>14</sup>竹 <sup>16</sup>箭 <sup>18</sup>步 <sup>20</sup>箭 <sup>21</sup>令  
<sup>2</sup>𪔒 <sup>5</sup>踐 <sup>7</sup>踐 <sup>10</sup>枕 <sup>11</sup>枕 <sup>13</sup>箭 <sup>15</sup>馬 <sup>17</sup>箭 <sup>19</sup>弓 <sup>22</sup>箭  
 談 行 踏 言 的 頭 箭 箭 道 箭  
 別 酒 跡 約 頭 布 矢 箭 牌 箭 ○

a mandate; <sup>1</sup>*chiêng' jiong*, or *chiêng' hong'* an archer's pay from the government; <sup>2</sup>*hieng' jing sên' chiêng'* time flies like an arrow; COLL., <sup>3</sup>*sioh, chiêng'* to shoot arrows; <sup>4</sup>*chiêng' tóí'* an arrow-case; <sup>5</sup>*ngé' chiêng'* arrows thrust through the ears—a punishment; <sup>6</sup>*paik, chiêng' paik, tēng'* one hundred arrows all into the target.

**僭** To assume, to arrogate to one's self; to usurp; to overstep one's limit or rank; dubious, wrong, erroneous, false; usurped, Chien, despotic, assuming: <sup>1</sup>*chiêng' ching*, surreptitiously styled; <sup>2</sup>*chiêng' ch'iek*,

to assume, to get surreptitiously; COM., <sup>3</sup>*chiêng' ch'ó'* "I usurp the seat," as in taking a high "place at a feast.

**占** The second character commonly, but erroneously, so used: to take precedence of; to trespass upon, to usurp, to seize, to supplant, to take by force; to

assume, to arrogate, to take the liberty; to possess: also read *chiêng*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ching chiêng'* to trespass on; COM., <sup>2</sup>*kieng chiêng'* to take by force; <sup>3</sup>*chiêng' siêng'*, to take the precedence of; <sup>4</sup>*pa' chiêng'* to take possession of forcibly; <sup>5</sup>*chiêng' té'* to encroach on the land of another; COLL., *chiêng' t'au teng'* to press to the front in battle; *chiêng' neng' ch'io'* to keep possession of a house without paying rent; *k'èuk, i chiêng' k'ó'* usurped by him.

**薦** Interchanged with the next: water flowing on; a stream bursting forth again; repeatedly, again: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ari chiêng' ch'ie'* water flowing towards; *chiêng' lik*, successively.

**薦** Grass eaten by animals, pasturage; to lead animals to good pastures; to introduce, to recommend; to guarantee, to insure;

to lay out food; to adore, to worship without a victim; repetition, a succession: <sup>1</sup>*chiêng' ch'ü*, a written recommendation; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ui chiêng'* or *kü chiêng'* to recommend, to introduce one; COM., <sup>3</sup>*pó chiêng'* to recommend and be security for; <sup>4</sup>*chiêng' te'* *hiung*, to recommend to a place; <sup>5</sup>*chiêng' k'wok*, to commend to a vacant place; <sup>6</sup>*chiêng' k'wang t'ó'* to recommend to the post of teacher or secretary; <sup>7</sup>*tieng chiêng'* to recommend one's employé to another party; COLL., *chiêng' ch'io*, the patron, one who recommends.

**荐** Used for the last: to continue; some; to succeed, to recur repeatedly, as a famine; again, repeatedly: *chiêng' k'í*, successive famines; *chiêng' k'ü*, to rough it in the bush.

**俦** A prop; to shore up a leaning house, to support; a water-dam, made of stones and earth: COM., *chiêng' ch'iong*, to prop a wall; *chiêng' t'ó*, to throw down by too much pressure on the props; COLL., *chiêng' ch'io'* to

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 1 箭 | 似   | 4 箭 | 6 百 | 7 僭  | 9 僭  | 11 强 | 13 霸 | 15 薦 | 17 保 | 方    | 館 |
| 糧   | 箭   | 袋   | 箭   | 稱    | 坐    | 占    | 占    | 書    | 薦    | 薦    | 地 |
| 2 光 | 3 射 | 5 耳 | 8 百 | 10 僭 | 12 占 | 14 占 | 16 推 | 18 薦 | 20 薦 | 21 轉 | 薦 |
| 陰   | 箭   | 箭   | 中   | 竊    | 占    | 先    | 地    | 薦    | 薦    | 薦    | 薦 |

prop a house; *chiéng' chiáng'* to shore up till erect.

戰  
戰

To fight; to be alarmed, struck with dread; fearful, timid, afraid, anxious; a battle, an engagement; war, hostilities; military, pertaining to war: *'chiéng' kak*, armor; *'chiéng' lek*, afraid, terrified; *'chiéng' sán'* a soldier; *'kín chiéng'* protracted war; a veteran warrior; COM., *'ch'ok, chiéng'* to go forth to war; *'chiéng' tuán'* to fight; *'kau chiéng'* to fight, to go to war; *'tót' chiéng'* to join battle; *'chiéng' teng'* troops in platoons; *'chiéng' 'ku*, drums sounding the charge; *'chiéng' 'chū*, a challenge to fight; *'chiéng' t'iong*, the field of battle; *'miéng chiéng' 'pá*, a flag of truce; COLL., *chiéng' 'yáng*, a victory; *chiéng' 'sio*, or *chiéng' 'pai'* a defeat; *'p'ang, p'ang chiéng'* or *'ten 'ten chiéng'* to tremble, to shake; *chiéng' 'ch'iu*, fine brass-wire.

顫

The head awry; to shiver with cold; fearful, trembling, a frightened: *hung chiéng'* shivering. Read *chiéng'*, to smell.

前

Before, in front of, in presence of; in advance; to advance, to go forward; to lead, to lead on; formerly, previously, anciently; the former, the past, the preceding: in the coll. read *seng*, q. v.: COM., *'chiéng haiu'* before and after, front and rear; *'chiéng ngwok*, the preceding month; *chiéng nik*, a former day; *'chiéng*

*ing* the ancients; *'chiéng tiéu*, former dynasties; *'chiéng ngi-ong*, old sayings, formerly said; *'chiéng p'iao'* to walk first; *'ngang chiéng'*, visible, the present; *'chiéng 'ch'iu*, or *chiéng chiéng*, formerly, previously; *chiéng 'hu*, husband in a former life; *'chiéng p'ooi'* seniors; venerable sir! *chiéng haiu' 'ch'iu*, before and after—in advance, beforehand, as in borrowing; *'chiéng liék*, selected students at Hien or 'Fu examinations—from the 2d to the 10th names; *chiéng 'hwang*, or *chiéng 'ch'iu'* a former occasion or time; *pok, chiéng pok, haiu'* just at the time; COLL., *'á' 'kong chiéng 'Tong haiu' 'Hang' 'lá k'ó'* you'll be talking of Tong and Han! i. e., wide of the mark; *chiéng tó'* *'kong 'kong k'í*, the one of whom I spoke.

潛  
潛

To ford, to cross water, to wade through; to dive, to walk on the bottom; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; deep, Chien, still, calm, placid, as deep water; ancient name of the river Han; carefully, cautiously, stealthily: *ting chiéng*, placid, still; reserved; *chiéng 'chong*, or *chiéng huk*, to secrete one's self; *chiéng p'oo'* careful steps, a stealthy tread.

鼯

Read *'yéng*; coll. *chiéng*, as in *chiéng 'ch'iu*, a mole; *chiéng 'ch'iu siéng*, the rank smell of a mole; *chiéng 'ch'iu chiák, chiák, kieu'* the squeak of a mole—is a bad omen.

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 戰 | 8 戰 | 5 出 | 7 交 | 9 戰 | 11 戰 | 13 免 | 14 前 | 16 前 | 18 前 | 20 眼 | 22 前 |
| 甲   | 士   | 戰   | 戰   | 陣   | 書    | 戰    | 後    | 人    | 言    | 前    | 輩    |
| 2 戰 | 久   | 戰   | 對   | 戰   | 戰    | 牌    | 前    | 前    | 前    | 前    | 前    |
| 慄   | 戰   | 圖   | 戰   | 鼓   | 場    | ○    | 月    | 朝    | 步    | 手    | 列    |



錢

Also read *chiéng*: a person named *Chiéng K'eng*, who lived in the Shang and Chow dynasties to the age of 767, and then vanished.

錢

A copper coin, cash, coppers; coin, money, currency, a piece of money; wealth, property; a tenth of a tael, a mace, which the cash once weighed: *com.*, *'tēng chiéng*, copper cash; *'chiéng tain'* a bank; *'chiéng yong'* cash-signs (in front of a bank); *'chiéng p'ieu'* bank-notes; *'huang chiéng*, foreign dollars; *'chiéng p'uang*, a grooved wooden plate for holding unstrung cash; *chiéng cheng*, a needle used in stringing cash; *'chiéng 'múi*, a balance of money; *'chiéng kiéng'* a charm made of cash strung in the form of a sword; *'chiéng pá*, cash or silver medals (hung round the necks of children as charms); *'chiéng tēng*, a bamboo for holding cash; *'sui chiéng*, to receive money; *'chiéng ek*, a mace and one tenth; *'chiéng le'* interest; *'chiéng loi'* immersed in gain; *'puong chiéng*, capital, stock in trade; *'chiéng loh*, history of coins; *COLL.*, *chiéng 'chui ch'ung ch'auk*, mouied; *chiéng 'chui*, premium on money; *'si chiéng*, ordinary currency; *tong pah chiéng*, good currency, all the cash good; *chiéng 'kiáng*, or *ngai chiéng*, bad cash; *chiéng 'ch'iong'* or *chiéng kwong' sóh*, cord for stringing cash; *chiéng taik*, a savings' box; *chiéng tak*, a cash-bag; *chiéng 'tau*, a high

wooden box for cash—used in shops; *chiéng piéng'* "cash braid"—i. e., the cue; *chiéng taung' miáng'* money esteemed as life—excessively parsimonious; *chiéng 'ch'iong pek, má' kwo'* "can't pull it through the cash-hole;" *met.*, he's so stingy I can get no money out of him!

賤

Chien.

Worthless, mean, base, vile, low, ignoble, vulgar; cheap, low-priced; to depreciate, to lower; used for what is one's own: *'chiéng' ing*, a mean fellow; *com.*, *'koi' chiéng'* noble and base; *'a' chiéng'* low, base; *'mi chiéng'* insignificant; *'chiéng' hoo'* "miserable baggage!"—as a bad woman; *'chiéng' n'oi'* my wife; *'chiéng' yong'* my sickness; *'chiéng' p'ek*, my mean disposition—language of affectation; *COLL.*, *chiéng' miáng'* life of drudgery; *chiéng' chá'* "mean dough"—a butt for ridicule; *chiéng' p'oi'*, "low crude mass"—applied to depraved persons; *chiéng' chauk*, mischievous, as a child; *cheng' chiéng'* very depraved; very mischievous.

漸

Chien.

Name of an affluent of the Yang-tsz-kiáng, near Ngan-king-fu; to find its way in, as water does; to increase by degrees, slowly, by little and little; stealthily, as decay; to flow, to imbibe; to tinge, to soak, to penetrate: *chiéng' ch'au'* to soak gradually; *chiéng' kéung'* to approach by degrees; *com.*, *chek, chiéng'* by little and little; *chiéng' chiéng'* slowly, gradually.

1銅 3錢 5番 7錢 9錢 11收 13錢 15本 17賤 19下 21賤 23賤  
錢 樣 錢 尾 牌 錢 利 錢 人 賤 貨 恙  
2錢 4錢 6錢 8錢 10錢 12錢 14錢 16錢 18貴 20微 22賤 24賤  
店 票 盤 劍 筒 一 累 錄 賤 賤 內 癖

塹  
塹

The moat around a wall, a fosse, a ditch; a sluice to lead water upon trees; to deepen, to dig out.

(49)

Chieu.

招

Chao.

To beckon, to motion to with the hand, to hail; to invite, to let people know; to induce, to lead in, to bring in, as converts; to raise, as troops; to confess; self-crimination; to excite; a hand-bill, a sign, a sign-board; a wave of the hand, a signal; to tie by the foot, to entangle: com., 'chieu ang, to invite to peace—as rebels by offer of pardon; 'chieu ing, to introduce; 'chieu ju, to beckon and call; 'chieu ping, to recruit soldiers; 'chieu hung, or 'chieu hong (as spoken in Chang-loh), to bring back the soul—as of one who has died abroad; 'chieu ch'ing (coll. chieu nié sai'), to invite one to be a son-in-law; 'chieu ho' ma, to invite one to be the emperor's son-in-law; 'chieu ngié' ming, or 'chieu hong' ung, to raise volunteers; 'chieu pá, a sign, a sign-board; 'chieu chik, to call together; 'chieu chat, to prosper in business; 'chieu neng' to confess one's guilt; 'k'ok, 'ta sing chieu, extorted confession.

招

Also read 'chieu: to fly back, as a bow; to spring back; a bow unbent.

招

Chao.

Brightness of the sun; bright, splendid, manifest; luminous, refulgent: 'chieu ming, refulgent;

'chieu muk, order of precedence in the ancestral hall; 'chieu kung t'ó' an embroidered fillet, also called 'hwa mó'.

瞧

The parts of the body between the heart and the groin, three imaginary organs which regulate the secretions.

焦

Chiao.

Used for the last: burned, scorched; blackened, charred; smell of burning; vexed, harassed, anxious: com., 'chieu só' parched, hot, feverish; sing chieu, distressed; 'chieu mong' harassed, anxious.

焦

Chiao.

Interchanged with last: to burn moxa; to scorch, to sear, to char wood: coll., 'chieu tioh, burnt, scorched; 'chieu ta, scorched, as in being fried; 'chieu pa, burnt crust adhering to pans.

維

Chiao.

Raw hemp, hemp not yet cleansed: 'chieu i, yellow hempen clothes, worn in mourning for grand-parents; 'chieu mó' mourning caps.

蕉

Chiao.

The banana or plantain: com., 'pa chieu, the plantain tree; 'pa chieu k'wo, plantains; 'pa chieu nioh, the plantain leaf; 'chieu kak, cloth made from the fibres of a kind of plantain.

鏊

A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, about the size of a peck measure; a brass pan.

1招 8招 5招 7招 義 勇 集 認 招 穆 18花 20焦  
安 呼 魂 駙 民 10招 12招 14屈 15昭 17昭 帽 悶  
'招 '招 '招 '招 '招 牌 財 打 明 君 19焦 21燧  
引 兵 親 8招 鄉 11招 13招 成 16昭 套 燥 疤

鷦  
Chao.

A wren, the tarin, the tody or some such small bird: <sup>1</sup>*chieu dieu*, a little bird with an awl-shaped beak.

譙  
Chiao.

Read *chieu*; coll. *chieu*: a look-out loft or tower: <sup>2</sup>*chieu deu*, a look-out tower.

椒  
Chiao.

Pepper, peppery, hot: *chieu ping*, the peppery room—term applied to the queen's apartment; com., <sup>3</sup>*hu chieu*, common pepper; *hwa chieu*, chillies; *huang chieu*, red-pepper; *kwa chieu*, melon-shaped peppers; *k'ain chieu*, the button-pepper; *pah chieu*, white pepper.

少  
Chao.

Read *sieu*; coll. *chieu*: little, not much, few, not many; briefly, a little while; seldom, rarely; in a slight degree; limited; to owe, wanting, deficient, insufficient, destitute: *sá chieu*, much or little; how much? *chieu kiang* or *huang chieu*, to owe; *k'ak chieu*, too few, too little; *k'rook chieu*, deficient, destitute; *chieu chieu*, very few; *ting chieu*, or *cheng chieu*, or *yá chieu*, very scarce, very little; *chieu ch'ü tö lai*, small profits secure large gains; *chieu teng* to make small gains; *chieu ning chieng*, to owe money; *chieu sang* to reckon less, to cheapen; *chieu nioh vai* how much deficient? <sup>10</sup>*chieu siáh, tö chieu* e<sup>2</sup> eat sparingly and it has fine flavor, *seil*, eating much cloy.

照  
Chao.

Light, brightness; to illuminate, to enlighten, to shine on; to patronize, to regard, to care for, to oversee, to assist; conformably to, according to: as, like, same as; to follow, as copy; to imitate, as a model: com., <sup>11</sup>*chieu dung*, by turns, rotation; *chieu yen* very bright; <sup>12</sup>*chieu meng* or *chieu kiang* to look in a mirror; *chieu ko* or *chieu kang* to oversee, to take care of; <sup>13</sup>*huang chieu* or *tó chieu* reflected light; *sá chieu* shines in from the west; <sup>14</sup>*chieu eng* to patronize; *chieu chiong*, a curtain-wall—in front of a yamun; <sup>15</sup>*chieu hwot* an official communication; *chieu siong*, as usual, customary; *chieu sang* according to the calculation; <sup>16</sup>*chieu lié* according to the law or regulation; <sup>17</sup>*chong chieu* fac-similes clipped from the ends of bank-notes when issued, and kept to detect counterfeits; <sup>18</sup>*chieu kiang*, sub-officers, as at the treasurer's; <sup>19</sup>*kó chieu* a large high lantern (in processions); *chieu li*, according to reason; <sup>20</sup>*chieu si ka* according to current prices; COLL., *chieu sing kiang* "mirrors to illuminate hearts"—held before the breast by bride and groom; *chiang chieu* direct light; *chieu yong* one by one, articles reckoned singly; *chieu nik, p'woh*, dried in the sun.

詔  
Chao.

To promulgate, to announce, to proclaim; to teach, to exhort, to instruct the empire; to encourage; a proclamation,

|   |     |     |     |      |   |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| 鷦 | 8 糊 | 5 釵 | 7 缺 | 10 多 | 少 | 12 照 | 14 照 | 16 照 | 18 照 | 20 照 |
| 鷦 | 椒   | 椒   | 少   | 來    | 食 | 照    | 應    | 例    | 廳    | 時    |
| 譙 | 4 番 | 6 少 | 8 少 | 9 少  | 多 | 11 照 | 13 返 | 15 照 | 17 存 | 19 高 |
| 樓 | 椒   | 欠   | 取   | 箕    | 注 | 輪    | 照    | 會    | 照    | 價    |
|   |     |     |     |      |   | ○    |      |      |      | ○    |



imperial rescript, decree, 'royal mandate: COM., *chieu' chü*, or *'ngü<sup>2</sup> chieu'* a royal mandate; *'pang chieu'* to promulge the royal commands; *kaung' chieu'* to issue a royal decree; *'pro<sup>2</sup> chieu'* decree from one of the imperial boards; *'chieu' ding*, a pavilion-sedan in which imperial decrees are borne—as those ennobling one's ancestors; COLL., *'eng chieu'* royal proclamation when an emperor ascends the throne; *'pah<sup>2</sup> chieu'* proclamation announcing the death of the emperor.

**譙**

The second read *sien'* but often used for the first: to scold, to blame, to reprehend; to bawl at: *'chieu' chüik*, to rebuke; *'chieu' yong<sup>2</sup>* to scold. The first read *'chieu*, a look-out tower, as in *'chieu leu*, the city-loft where the "watches" are beat.

**醺**

To sacrifice to ancestors and to spirits; a sacrifice, a mass, a requiem; to give a cup of wine to a son at his wedding; finished, exhausted; to complete; to burn moxa: *'ho<sup>2</sup> chieu' chü*, the father gives the cup to his son; *chai' chieu'* to re-marry, as a widow; COM., *'ching chieu'* a sacrifice; a religious festival; *'chieu' 'ngü*, prayers used at a sacrifice; COLL., *chó' chieu'* to offer sacrifices or requiems; *tsai<sup>2</sup> chieu'* all-souls' festival; *'chó' 'hué, chieu'* a sacrifice to avert conflagrations.

**呪**

Read *chen<sup>2</sup>*; coll. *chien<sup>2</sup>*: to curse, to imprecate, to rail at, to swear; to recite spells; a curse, an imprecation: *'chieu' cho'* to curse; *'ju chieu'* charms and spells; *chieu' 'ngü*, spells; *'nain<sup>2</sup> chieu'* to repeat incantations.

**樵**

Firewood, fuel, scattered wood; to cut wood; a wood-cutter; a look-out terrace, a watch-tower: *'ch'ai chieu*, to cut wood; *'chieu tang'* pole and ropes for carrying wood; *nak<sup>2</sup> chieu*, or *'chieu leu*, a watch-tower; *'chieu kó*, a wood-chopper's song; *'chieu ju*, a wood-cutter.

**憔**

Lean, poor, anxious and starving: COM., *'chieu choi<sup>2</sup>* a lean, sallow look; distressed from want of food; *'chieu chó'* anxious, perplexed.

**噪**

Also read *'chieu*: to chirp, as birds: harsh, dissonant; a husky, suppressed voice; to chatter; noise of voices: *'chiu chieu*, to chirp, as birds; a harsh, dissonant cry; COLL., *'chieu laé<sup>2</sup>* to disturb by clatter of voices; *'nge<sup>2</sup> chieu u*, chattering till my ears buzz! *'chieu neng k'aung' má<sup>2</sup> tloh*, to keep folks awake by incessant talking. Read *chieu'* to chew, to gnaw.

**瞧**

To look at, to see; to look at furtively; to glance at: *'chieu ek, chieu*, or (as spoken in mandarin), *'chieu ek, ch'ieu*, I had a look at it.

1御 3部 5白 7譙 9子 12咒 14念 16樵 18樵 20啁 呼  
2詔 4詔 6譙 8父 10清 13詛 15咒 17樵 19樵 21耳 瞧  
3頒 4詔 6譙 8父 10清 13詛 15咒 17樵 19樵 21耳 瞧  
詔 亭 責 醺 醺 咒 樵 歌 樵 懔 瞧 一 瞧

## (50) Chih.

*Chih*, A coll. word, as in *chih*, *chok*, *li*, to spirt out, as water from under a stone when trodden on.

*Chih*, A coll. word: same as *tih*, as in *chih*, *má' ch'ok*, unable to articulate, to stammer.

*Chih*, A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *chih*, *ch'oh*, to cast away, to throw aside.

## (51) Chik.

**集** Chi. To flock together; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to come together, to congregate, to collect; to complete, to finish; to bring together; quiet, at rest, to rest; to go directly to the mark; to mix, to blend; to make a collection, to compile; a miscellany, ana; a place where people collect, as a market: *'kin chik*, to collect; to take up, as subscriptions of money; *'king chik*, a collection of the classics; COM., *ch'eh' chik*, or *'hwoi' chik*, to congregate, to assemble, as by appointment; *'chá chik*, to come together; COLL., *'chik, sioh, toi*, to collect, as persons or things.

**疾** Chi. Used for the next: sickness, a disorder, a disease that comes suddenly upon one; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, hasty; unlucky, infelicitous; to hate, to dislike, to envy: *'chik, peng'* ailments, disease; *chik, t'ong'* sickness and pain; *'hang chik*, chilly, a cold; *'kek, chik*, urgent, hasty;

*lá' chik*, a pestilence, a dangerous disease; *'mó' chik*, to hate, to envy; COM., *'chung chik*, maimed; *ang' chik*, a secret disease; *'huak, keu' chik*, return of an old disease; *'taik, chik*, to take a disease.

**嫉** Chi. Envy, jealousy; to envy, to dislike, as a competitor: *'chik, o'* or *mó' chik*, to envy, to hate; *ch'ing chik*, deadly hatred; COM., *'chik, to'* jealousy.

**寂** Chi. Silent, still, quiet, as an empty house; solitary; unmoved, like a recluse; desolate, lonely: *'chik, cheng'* a dead silence; *chik, yong pok, tong'* unmoved, imperturbable; COM., *chik, chik, or chik, lieu, or 'chik, chik, mok, mok*, silent, solitary.

**蔕** Gorse, furze; a thorny shrub whose seeds are biting and spicy: *'chik, lá*, a very spinous plant—the seeds used for diseases of the eye.

**藉** Chi. Scattered, in confusion; wasteful; incessant, as talk; public fields cultivated by the people; trodden under foot; led, as by a string; also read *chiá' q. v.*: *'long chik*, extravagant.

**籍** Chi. A book for records, a tablet; a list, a register of the people; the place of enrolling, one's native place: *'teng chik*, to enroll, to take a census; *'kié' chik*, sojourners; COM., *ch'á chik*, books;

<sup>1</sup>鳩 <sup>3</sup>會 <sup>5</sup>集 <sup>6</sup>疾 <sup>8</sup>急 <sup>10</sup>殘 <sup>12</sup>疾 <sup>14</sup>惡 <sup>16</sup>靜 <sup>17</sup>寔 <sup>19</sup>藉 <sup>20</sup>寄  
集 集 一 病 疾 疾 得 嫉 寂 寂 疾 登 籍  
<sup>2</sup>經 <sup>4</sup>齊 <sup>7</sup>寒 <sup>9</sup>冒 <sup>11</sup>發 <sup>13</sup>疾 <sup>15</sup>寂 <sup>18</sup>寔 <sup>21</sup>○  
集 集 ○ 疾 疾 疾 嫉 寂 寔 狼 ○ ○

<sup>1</sup>*king chik*, sacred books, classics;  
*chai' chik*, to record; recorded;  
<sup>2</sup>*nik, chik*, naturalized citizens;  
<sup>3</sup>*mó' chik*, to assume falsely; *long*  
*chik*, notorious, infamous; in dis-  
order, as a table after a feast.

*Chik*, A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *chik, chiok*, cut off,  
extirpated, as posterity;

*chik, chek*, cut off, as a road;  
*chik, chak*, to cut up, to mince;  
*chik, chiak*, to smack the lips, as  
in eating; also sound of falling  
rain, or of treading in slush.

(52) Ching.

**眞** True, sincere, unfeigned,  
genuine, pure; in fact, truly,  
indeed, no mistake; a  
likeness; actual, not sec-  
ondary; spiritual, pure,  
subtle, unmixed; used in  
coll. in sense of very, ex-  
tremely: COM., <sup>4</sup>*ching 'ka*,  
true and false, genuine and spu-  
rious; *ching sik*, true, really;  
<sup>5</sup>*ching meng'* or *ching 'chio*, one  
destined to be emperor; *ching*  
*wak*, lively, true to life, as a like-  
ness; *ching hwo'* genuine goods;  
<sup>6</sup>*ching 'puong*, one's actual cap-  
ital; <sup>7</sup>*sên' pok, m'wang ching*,  
the truth cannot be hidden; *ching*  
*ching*, truly, really; <sup>8</sup>*ching pok*,  
*ne' ka'* positively not two prices—  
as on shop-signs; COLL., *ching 'hó*,  
very good; <sup>9</sup>*ching pok, k'ang*,  
utterly unworthy; *ching chiak*,  
*ching*, positively true; <sup>10</sup>*ka paik*,  
*ching*, to pretend to know the  
truth of; *ching chiang'* exactly  
right, just so; *ching hwang*  
*ching 'ka hwang 'ka*, if true  
then true, if false then false.

**睛** The ball of the eye, the  
pupil: <sup>11</sup>*ngang ching*, or  
*muk, ching*, the pupil of  
the eye, the eye; *ching*  
*ching*, a displeased look; COM.,  
<sup>12</sup>*lo' ching*, the eyeball promi-  
nent.

**瞋** To stare at angrily, to  
glare at.  
Ching.

**嗔** To get angry, passion-  
ate; to rail; angry: <sup>13</sup>*no'*  
*seng ching*, angry, pas-  
sionate. Read *tieng*, to  
bully, to puff and bluster.

**精** Cleaned rice; selected,  
ripe, mature; fine, subtle,  
delicate; the best, the fin-  
est; unmixed; devoted to,  
accustomed to, expert at;  
skillful, as in strategy; the pure  
parts of anything, etherial; es-  
sence of things; it is prefixed to  
other adjectives to indicate a high  
degree of; the animal spirits; the  
semen, germinating principle in  
nature; an apparition, form taken  
by spirits: in the coll. read *chiang*,  
q. v.: *ching lik*, earnest, en-  
ergetic; <sup>14</sup>*ching mik*, fine, pol-  
ished; <sup>15</sup>*yong ching*, the sun;  
*ing ching*, the moon; <sup>16</sup>*ching*  
*ling*, intelligence; <sup>17</sup>*ching k'e'* eth-  
er, pure essence, first principle of;  
COM., <sup>18</sup>*ching ping*, picked sol-  
diers; *ching tung*, highly intel-  
ligent, well-read; <sup>19</sup>*ching sung*,  
unmixed, uniform, as color; *ching*  
*sing*, energy, animal spirits; <sup>20</sup>*siék*,  
*ching*, involuntary emissions;  
<sup>21</sup>*ching ik*, the vital secretions;  
COLL., <sup>22</sup>*ching kwong*, completely  
stripped, all gone, as property;

<sup>1</sup>經 <sup>8</sup>眞 <sup>5</sup>眞 <sup>6</sup>瞞 <sup>二</sup>價 <sup>堪</sup>露 <sup>10</sup>瞋 <sup>精</sup>精 <sup>氣</sup>純 <sup>液</sup>液  
<sup>籍</sup>籍 <sup>假</sup>假 <sup>本</sup>本 <sup>眞</sup>眞 <sup>價</sup>價 <sup>睛</sup>睛 <sup>12</sup>精 <sup>14</sup>精 <sup>16</sup>精 <sup>18</sup>洩 <sup>20</sup>精  
<sup>7</sup>眞 <sup>眞</sup>眞 <sup>眞</sup>眞 <sup>眞</sup>眞 <sup>眞</sup>眞 <sup>怒</sup>怒 <sup>密</sup>密 <sup>靈</sup>靈 <sup>兵</sup>兵 <sup>洩</sup>洩 <sup>精</sup>精  
<sup>籍</sup>籍 <sup>眞</sup>眞 <sup>事</sup>事 <sup>眞</sup>眞 <sup>眞</sup>眞 <sup>生</sup>生 <sup>陽</sup>陽 <sup>精</sup>精 <sup>精</sup>精 <sup>精</sup>精 <sup>精</sup>精 <sup>○</sup>○



*ching* *cu'* very fine, tender; *mo' ching* *sing*, spiritless; *ching sing kid'* "has gross spirits"—can see imps; *ching cheng*, fitting, done just-right.

帳

Also read *ching*: a bag to tie on a horse's head, in which his fodder is kept.

鉦

Cymbals set in a frame, used to signalize a halt in armies; a cymbal used by priests; a brass tamborine; center of a bell or drum: *chung ching*, a brass cymbal; *'sing ching*, the spiritual drum—it is of stone and said to give out a sound before rain.

征

To go, to take; to collect taxes; to go out to chastise, to reduce refractory states, to subjugate, to conquer: *heng ching*, to go on a journey; *'ching hwaok*, to chastise a rebellious state; *'ching swoi'* to collect customs; *ching tū*, to exterminate; com., *'ching pi*, a private secretary who keeps account of taxes; *'ching sū*, "expedition to the west"—in book of the Tang dynasty; *'ch'ok ching*, to go out to war; *'ching siu*, or *ching dieng*, to levy taxes.

正

The first: *'ching ngwook*, (coll. *ching ngwook*), the first month of the year.

Cheng.

承

A vapor made by heat, steam; vapor, mist; to steam, to cook by steaming, to distil; a multitude, all; to enter, to advance; clouds of dust; liberal, princely;

Cheng.

a winter sacrifice; to commit incest with superiors in rank; to lay down; *'hung ching*, to rise up, as steam; *gyeng ching*, vapors caused by heat; *'ching li*, stewed pears; com., *'ching nuk*, meat cooked moist; *'ching tá*, a stewed quarter of pork; coll., *ching lang* to boil soft; *'ching su ká*, short-cakes, lunch; *ching nomg' pieng*, a kind of large biscuit; *'ching ch'oi'* to kiss; *ching sioh, ch'oi'* to imprint a kiss.

蒸

Used for last: twigs of hemp for burning; small firewood; hemp torches; vapor, steam; all, numerous; to rise, as vapor or steam: *'ching ching nik, sieng'* rising higher and higher, constantly improving, as a country.

菁

Scallion blossoms; a kind of three-ribbed rush: *'ching mau*, a three-ribbed rush; com., *'m'wang ching*, a vegetable like a turnip. Read *ching*, flowery, elegant, flourishing.

斟

To pour from or into, to lade out; to lighten; to deliberate, to adjust; a laddle, a spoon; to drink: *'ching chin*, to pour out wine to drink; com., *'ching chioh*, to deliberate, to plan.

旌

A banner, a standard having plumes, which are waved to encourage the troops; to make signals; ensignia, signals; to discriminate, to make manifest, to prove, to show forth: *'ching ki*,

Ching.

1神 2征 4征 6出 8正 10蒸 12蒸 糕 蒸 16菁 18斟 20旌  
 鉦 伐 比 征 月 梨 蹄 14蒸 日 茅 酒 旗  
 3征 5征 7征 9薰 11蒸 13蒸 15蒸 上 蔓 斟 酌  
 ○ 稅 西 收 蒸 肉 酥 蒸 ○ 菁 酌 ○

flags; <sup>1</sup>*ching chiék*, a passport; <sup>2</sup>*ching piéu*, testimonials of merit granted by the emperor, and often hung up in the hall; <sup>3</sup>*ching'chiong chiék*, *han* monuments to virtuous widows over fifty years of age.

**津**

Chin.

A ford, a ferry; a landing-place; a ghaut; to ford, to cross a stream; to imbue, to moisten, to soften by soaking: <sup>4</sup>*kwang ching*, an excise station, guard-houses at fords; COM., <sup>5</sup>*tiéng ching*, Tientsin, port of Peking; the constellation Cygnus; *ching ik*, the secretions, as saliva, &c.

**箴**

Chén.

A probe, a surgeon's needle; to probe; a caution, a check; pointed, urgent; to exhort, to rebuke; to urge to reform: <sup>6</sup>*ching kié*, admonitions, cautionary maxims; <sup>7</sup>*ching ngiong*, exhortations, good advice; *ching kai* to caution, to warn.

**晶**

Ching.

Luster, brightness; pure, clear, light; crystal, crystalline; COM., <sup>8</sup>*choi ching*, a crystal, a quartz crystal; <sup>9</sup>*ta ching*, the tea-stone, cairngorm stone; <sup>10</sup>*haik ching*, smoky quartz; <sup>11</sup>*choi ching kung*, "crystal palace"—Neptune's abode; COLL., <sup>12</sup>*sioh ching*, an inferior crystal; <sup>13</sup>*t'au hwook ching*, "the hair crystal"—moss-agate.

**升**

Chéng.

Read *sing*; coll. *ching*: a Chinese pint containing ten *hak*, and once made to hold a catty of rice; a pint measure: <sup>14</sup>*ching tau*, a pint and a peck; <sup>15</sup>*mi ching*, a

pint measure for rice; <sup>16</sup>*tau ching*, a pint measure for beans; <sup>17</sup>*mi sioh ching*, one pint of rice; <sup>18</sup>*ching proang* a ching and a half.

**侵**

Chin.

To usurp, to encroach upon, to enter gradually; to appropriate, to plunder; to invade; possessed, as by a spirit; bad, calamitous, as a year; dwarfed, deformed, in which sense it is also read *ching*: <sup>19</sup>*ching chiéng* to encroach upon; <sup>20</sup>*ching t'ong*, to plunder, to devour; <sup>21</sup>*ching twak*, to take by force; <sup>22</sup>*tai ching*, poor harvests.

**駿**

Used for the preceding: properly a swift horse: <sup>23</sup>*ching ching*, a fast running courser.

**祿**

Chén.

To influence, to act upon; a malign halo; abundant, great, full.

*Ching*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ching chiéng*, to stare at, to look about; <sup>24</sup>*ching chong*, to perform the toilet; *ching chong*, to pack, as in a trunk; *ching chiong*, to peer at slyly; *ching chung*, to pound, as in a mortar; *ching chiéng*, to wedge; <sup>25</sup>*ching chiéng* to tremble; *ching chang*, to quarrel.

**枕**

Chén.

A pillow; to gather, to pick; a cross-bar at the back of a carriage; a bone in the midst of a fish's

<sup>1</sup>旌 <sup>3</sup>旌 <sup>4</sup>關 <sup>6</sup>箴 <sup>8</sup>水 <sup>10</sup>升 <sup>12</sup>豆 <sup>14</sup>升 <sup>16</sup>佔 <sup>18</sup>奪 <sup>20</sup>駿 <sup>戰</sup>戰  
<sup>2</sup>旌 <sup>5</sup>獎 <sup>7</sup>津 <sup>9</sup>規 <sup>11</sup>晶 <sup>13</sup>米 <sup>15</sup>米 <sup>17</sup>半 <sup>19</sup>侵 <sup>21</sup>大 <sup>22</sup>侵 <sup>23</sup>侵 <sup>24</sup>大 <sup>25</sup>大 <sup>26</sup>大 <sup>27</sup>大 <sup>28</sup>大 <sup>29</sup>大 <sup>30</sup>大 <sup>31</sup>大 <sup>32</sup>大 <sup>33</sup>大 <sup>34</sup>大 <sup>35</sup>大 <sup>36</sup>大 <sup>37</sup>大 <sup>38</sup>大 <sup>39</sup>大 <sup>40</sup>大 <sup>41</sup>大 <sup>42</sup>大 <sup>43</sup>大 <sup>44</sup>大 <sup>45</sup>大 <sup>46</sup>大 <sup>47</sup>大 <sup>48</sup>大 <sup>49</sup>大 <sup>50</sup>大 <sup>51</sup>大 <sup>52</sup>大 <sup>53</sup>大 <sup>54</sup>大 <sup>55</sup>大 <sup>56</sup>大 <sup>57</sup>大 <sup>58</sup>大 <sup>59</sup>大 <sup>60</sup>大 <sup>61</sup>大 <sup>62</sup>大 <sup>63</sup>大 <sup>64</sup>大 <sup>65</sup>大 <sup>66</sup>大 <sup>67</sup>大 <sup>68</sup>大 <sup>69</sup>大 <sup>70</sup>大 <sup>71</sup>大 <sup>72</sup>大 <sup>73</sup>大 <sup>74</sup>大 <sup>75</sup>大 <sup>76</sup>大 <sup>77</sup>大 <sup>78</sup>大 <sup>79</sup>大 <sup>80</sup>大 <sup>81</sup>大 <sup>82</sup>大 <sup>83</sup>大 <sup>84</sup>大 <sup>85</sup>大 <sup>86</sup>大 <sup>87</sup>大 <sup>88</sup>大 <sup>89</sup>大 <sup>90</sup>大 <sup>91</sup>大 <sup>92</sup>大 <sup>93</sup>大 <sup>94</sup>大 <sup>95</sup>大 <sup>96</sup>大 <sup>97</sup>大 <sup>98</sup>大 <sup>99</sup>大 <sup>100</sup>大

brains; a stake for tethering a cow; to lie near to, contiguous, adjacent: <sup>1</sup>*ching pieng*, by the pillow; sleeping together; <sup>2</sup>*ching t'eu*, (coll. <sup>3</sup>*chieng t'au*) a pillow; com., <sup>4</sup>*seu' ching*, an ornamented pillow; <sup>5</sup>*t'auk*, <sup>6</sup>*ching*, a bamboo pillow; <sup>7</sup>*k'ó* <sup>8</sup>*ching*, large pillows for couches; <sup>9</sup>*k'aung' ch'ong' ching*, a square ottoman on a divan.

**振** To shake, to move, to stir up, to agitate; to excite, to stimulate; to repair, to restore, to put in order; to rescue, to save; to joggle; to flap, as wings; to terrify; to uphold; to stop; to receive; to contain; used in the coll. in the sense of to move up; to reckon, as integers: <sup>10</sup>*ching' k'i*, to resume; <sup>11</sup>*ching tong'* to shake, to rouse up; <sup>12</sup>*ching h'ing*, to rise, to flourish; <sup>13</sup>*ching' ó' hai*, (the earth) contains the rivers and seas; COLL., <sup>14</sup>*ching siong'* to add on, as counting fractions for whole numbers; <sup>15</sup>*ching keng*, to move higher up, as on a seat.

**拯** To rescue, to pull out, as from a well; to deliver, to save; to raise up: <sup>16</sup>*ching kew'* to save; <sup>17</sup>*ching wong'* to draw out, to rescue.

**佺** A boy of ten or twelve years: <sup>18</sup>*ching tung*, boys who play at funerals.

**賑** A largess, a bounty; to give, to relieve, to supply; rich, affluent, abundant: <sup>19</sup>*ching chá'* to give

alms to the poor; COLL., <sup>20</sup>*ching' nü sek, chiong*, aid you so as to "make you complete."

**衫** Single thin garments, black silk worn in summer; embroidered garments: <sup>21</sup>*tong' sü' ching' hi k'ek*, in summer (wear) single grass-cloth.

**軫** The boards of a carriage; the cross-board; to move; a carriage; cramped, disturbed, distressed; the last of the 28 constellations, *b. d. ē. g.* in Corvus; the pegs of a lute; <sup>22</sup>*hü' ching*, crooked, winding; distressed; <sup>23</sup>*ching nieng'* grieved in spirit.

**殄** To terminate, to finish, to make an end of; to exterminate: <sup>24</sup>*ching chioik'*, to destroy utterly.

**殫** To divide fields; to come before the idols; to announce the emperor's coming; to die; a motive.

**診** To examine, to look at; to try, to verify: <sup>25</sup>*ching mek'*, to feel the pulse.

**盥** A nuptial vase, the bride and groom pledge each other after exchanging them; they are often made of half a cocoa-nut, anciently were made of half a gourd or of metal; <sup>26</sup>*hak, ching*, to exchange and pledge the nuptial cup.

**井** A well; a deep pit; a field laid out regularly; to draw water; arranged, laid out in order: in the coll.

<sup>1</sup>枕 <sup>2</sup>邊 <sup>3</sup>繡 <sup>4</sup>枕 <sup>5</sup>靠 <sup>6</sup>枕 <sup>7</sup>振 <sup>8</sup>振 <sup>9</sup>河 <sup>10</sup>海 <sup>11</sup>拯 <sup>12</sup>救 <sup>13</sup>童 <sup>14</sup>當 <sup>15</sup>暑 <sup>16</sup>紆 <sup>17</sup>軫 <sup>18</sup>軫 <sup>19</sup>殄 <sup>20</sup>殄 <sup>21</sup>合 <sup>22</sup>盥 <sup>23</sup>脉 <sup>24</sup>合 <sup>25</sup>診 <sup>26</sup>○



read 'chang, q. v.: 'ching 'chwi, well-water; 'ch'e' 'ching, a market-place; 'chó' 'ching kwang t'íeng, to look at the sky from a well—inexperienced, narrow-minded.

**整** To make even, to place evenly; to repair, to mend, to put in order; to make; to arrange, to adjust; to adorn, to make new, to trim up: "ching sok, to arrange, to bind in order; com., "ching chá, in order, trim; pretty, as a face or dress; "ching sèuk, i kwang, "dress neatly and decorously," as for worship; "ching tong" to repair, to put in order.

**煠** The roe or eggs of fish; the name of a fish.

**鬚** Bushy, black hair; a fine head of black hair.

**震** To shake, to quiver; to shiver; the 51st diagram, belongs to thunder; to shake, as by thunder; to quicken, as a fetus; to awe, to impress; thundering, terrible, as a sound; dire, awful; to intimidate; to raise; to alarm: "ching loi, rattling sound of thunder; "ching no' incensed; "ching tong" to quiver, agitated; "te' 'ching, an earthquake.

**縝** Filaments from a cocoon; a thread; to tie; black: "ching mik, close, compact, as texture of cloth.

**紵** To bind with cords; to turn, to twist; to revolve;

a revolution; perverse, crabbed.

**疹** Pustules of any kind; eruptions, pimples; a cutaneous disease; sore lips: com., "hung 'ching, pustules from cold in the system.

**Ching.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in "ching 'chiong, to slap with the palm of the hand; "ching 'chang, to cut off; "ching 'cheng, to clip off with shears.

**Ching.** A coll. word, as in "tò 'ching, the back of a knife-blade; "t'ü t'au 'ching, the part of a hoe above the handle; t'au sè 'ching, the back of a comb.

**秦** A kind of grain; a feudal state which occupied the region of the rivers Wai and King; a range of mountains in the south of Shensi: com., "sá 'ching, ancient feudal state (Shensi); "ching tièu, the Tsin dynasty, B. C. 186-120; "ching 'sü 'huong, "First Emperor" of the Tsin dynasty, who consolidated the Chinese empire B. C. 240.

**螻** A small species of cicada; eggs of the mantis; a breeze or large blue-bottle fly: "ching 'siu, "breeze-head"—a handsome head.

**情** The passions, reckoned to be seven; the feelings, the desires; temper, passion, affection; lust, concupiscence; the circumstances, the facts of a case; an

1井 8坐 4整 6整 7整 9震 11地 13風 15振 17鋤 秦 始  
 2市 3井 5觀 10整 8衣 10震 12縝 14振 16刀 煩 秦 皇  
 井 天 齊 冠 雷 動 密 掌 煩 西 秦 朝 秦 螻 首

affair, a matter: COM., <sup>1</sup>*ching* *ching*, genuine feeling; *ching* 'li, or *ching* 'li siong' according to facts, reasonable; *sung ching*, to act from mere feeling; <sup>2</sup>*sik*, *ching*, the real facts; <sup>3</sup>*ch'ek*, *ching*, the seven passions; <sup>4</sup>*kong* *ching*, to act as a peace-maker; <sup>5</sup>*kang* *ching*, a licentious disposition; *ching* *ai*, the facts or circumstances of a case; <sup>6</sup>*ching* *hing*, appearance, state of affairs; <sup>7</sup>*ching* *hong*, fondness, as from mutual fitness; *ching* *ing*, intimates; <sup>8</sup>*ching* *haiu*, close intimacy; <sup>9</sup>*pok*, *k'ing*, *ing* *ching*, unnatural, outlandish; <sup>10</sup>*ing* *ching* *sié* *s'ü*, "politeness and custom," as in making presents; *ching* *mieng*, to regard tenderly the wishes of another; <sup>11</sup>*t'ó* *ching*, to excite one's compassion.

**晴** The sky clearing up after a rain; the clear blue sky; the stars coming out; in the coll. *sang*, q. v.: <sup>12</sup>*tieng* *ching*, the clear sky; *wang* *ching*, clear sky at evening; *chiok*, *hu* *ching*, the magpie's call promises clear weather.

*Ching*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ching* *cheng*, to dash water on or against; *ching* *chiang*, to spatter about, to rebound, as rain falling.

(53) Chio.

[The next six are interchangeably read *chwo*.]

**朱** A conifera with red heart-wood; vermilion; a cin-

nabar red; a surname: used for next in sense of dwarf: <sup>13</sup>*chio* *i*, "red clothes," one of the attendants on the god of learning; COM., <sup>14</sup>*chio* *tang*, vermilion; <sup>15</sup>*chio* *hi*, or *chio* *chü*, or *chio* *hu* *chü*, the celebrated commentator Chuhi, of the 12th century; <sup>16</sup>*yong* *chio*, a philosopher who opposed the teachings of Mencius.

**侏** Also read *t'ü*: a pigmy, a dwarf; a short pillar in the roof like the king-post: Chu. <sup>17</sup>*chio* *ü*, a dwarf; the king-post.

**茱** A warm peppery medicine: COM., <sup>18</sup>*chio* *ü*, hel-lebore. Chu.

**硃** Cinnabar: COM., <sup>19</sup>*chio* *sa*, cinnabar ore; <sup>20</sup>*chio* *kwong*, essays of successful K'üjin and Chinsz; *chio* *pié*, critiques in red; an imperial answer or rescript; *ngüang* *chio*, vermilion; *chio* *tang*, light red vermilion; *ch'ek*, *chio*, finest vermilion; COLL., *chio* *tiäng*, or <sup>21</sup>*chio* *mék*, red block-ink.

**珠** A pearl; a bead; a necklace; bead-like; pearly; fine, excellent; in the coll. pox-pustules; round, plump, round and firm: COM., <sup>22</sup>*ching* *chio*, genuine pearls; *chio* *kwang*, a frontlet of pearls worn by females; *wang*, *chio*, to barter in pearls; *yü*, *ching* *chio*, night-shining pearl; *chio* *leng*, "the beaded lily"—a female ornament; *hak*, *p'ek*, *liäng* *chio*, "united gems and strung pearls,"

<sup>1</sup>真 <sup>3</sup>七 <sup>5</sup>姦 <sup>7</sup>情 <sup>9</sup>不 <sup>10</sup>人 <sup>11</sup>討 <sup>13</sup>朱 <sup>15</sup>朱 <sup>17</sup>侏 <sup>19</sup>硃 <sup>21</sup>硃  
情 情 情 分 近 情 情 衣 熹 儒 砂 墨  
<sup>2</sup>實 <sup>4</sup>講 <sup>6</sup>情 <sup>8</sup>情 <sup>12</sup>天 <sup>14</sup>朱 <sup>16</sup>楊 <sup>18</sup>茱 <sup>20</sup>硃 <sup>22</sup>真  
情 情 形 厚 人 事 晴 丹 朱 茱 硃 珠

emblems of connubial happiness; <sup>1</sup>*tién chio*, court-beads; <sup>2</sup>*coll.*, *chio chio*, round and hard, as twisted rope; <sup>3</sup>*chio ma*, goddess of small-pox; <sup>4</sup>*chio toi*, ear-drops of pearl; <sup>5</sup>*chio piêng*, braid with bead-like edges; *mék, iu chio*, has a pearl in his eye—clear-sighted, discriminating; *laiu*, *chio*, beads made of silex, glass beads; <sup>6</sup>*ch'ok, chio*, small-pox; <sup>7</sup>*choi chio*, chicken-pox; *lau lau kwa' so' chio ka chü p'i*, "pearls strung on a tiger," false pity, as of a hypocrite.

祿  
祿

Also read *t'ü*: to curse, to imprecate misfortunes upon one; a curse, an imprecation, an oath.

主  
Chu.

Read *chü*; *coll.* *chio*: interchangeably read *chwo*: lord, master; a host; the chief, the head; a family, a household; to govern, to rule: *"chio nëng*, master; *ping chio* guest and host; *chio' chio*, owner of the house; *taing' chio*, shopman; *hüng' chio*, a murderer; *k'u' chio*, the person murdered; *kew' chio*, the Savior, the Lord Jesus; *ong' chio*, a benefactor; *kung' chio*, a princess; *chio s'ü*, a manager; *kwo' chio*, a transfer, as of property; *ngiék, chio*, the proprietor; *chio' chio*, every household; *chio chaung*, chief occupant of a mausoleum; *"chio e'* or *chio sing*, to control, to direct; *mó' chio e'* no help for it! *sing chó' chio*, the mind is the ruler; *ma' chio tek*, *e'* cannot control it; *chio choi*, to plan, to manage; *chio cheng*, absolute

control; *"chó' chio*, to be master; *chio tung*, to inspire, to encourage; *"chio ho' k'ó*, the two commissioners who preside at examinations for the Kūjin degree; *o' chio che'* marketable; *mó' chio che'* unsaleable.

[The next two are interchangeably read *chwo*.]

註

To define, to explain, to illustrate, to record, to write about; to give the meaning; annotations, emendations, a commentary, definitions,

notes; in the coll. to decree, to destine: *com.*, *chio' che'* comments; *"chio' sek*, or *chio' siok*, notes, explanations; *"chio' saü'* the annotated classics; *tiêng chio'* emendations, parallel readings; *chio' ngü*, the caption or first words of a written accusation; *coll.*, *"chio' tiêng'* to settle or determine, as by Heaven's decree; *"chio' seu' si*, "ruler of longevity"—an attendant of the municipal guardian god; *"chio' sang chio' si*, he determines life and death; *ing yong tiêng chio' tiêng'* marriages are determined by Heaven.

鑄

To melt, to fuse metals; to cast, to coin: *com.*, *chio' tiêng* to cast pans or kettles; *"chio' tiék*, cast-iron; *chio' p'au'* to cast cannon; *chio' chiêng kwok*, a mint; *coll.*, *chio' wa'* or *chio' la wa'* to coin talk, to make up a story.

[The next three are interchangeably read *chwo*.]

胙

Roasted flesh offered in sacrifices; to set up an altar to Ceres; to recom-

<sup>1</sup>朝 <sup>3</sup>珠 <sup>5</sup>出 <sup>7</sup>店 <sup>9</sup>救 <sup>11</sup>主 <sup>13</sup>賣 <sup>14</sup>做 <sup>考</sup>疏 <sup>壽</sup>註  
<sup>珠</sup> <sup>墜</sup> <sup>珠</sup> <sup>主</sup> <sup>主</sup> <sup>事</sup> <sup>主</sup> <sup>主</sup> <sup>16</sup>註 <sup>18</sup>註 <sup>司</sup>死  
<sup>2</sup>珠 <sup>4</sup>珠 <sup>6</sup>主 <sup>8</sup>凶 <sup>10</sup>公 <sup>12</sup>主 <sup>15</sup>主 <sup>釋</sup>定 <sup>20</sup>註 <sup>21</sup>鑄  
媽 辦 伙 主 主 意 的 副 註 註 生 鐵



pense, to reward; blessings, happiness; to bless; a seat, a place: 'chio' *nūk*, sacrificial flesh; 'chio' *keng* sacrificial flesh presented to condoling friends after funeral rites; 'chio' 't'u, to bestow land, as the emperor on a good officer; 'tiéng chio' bestowed by Heaven; COLL., 'piong chio' gifts of meats distributed among the friends at the conclusion of the third or seventh week of mourning.

祚  
祚

Happiness derived from wealth or office; dignities, felicity; a year: 'hok, chio' good fortune; 'tiéng chio' *míng taik*, Heaven blesses the virtuous; 'ngwong chio' the first year, as of a reign; 'chiéng chio' to succeed to the throne.

阼  
Tsu.

The steps on the east leading to the hall; landing at the head of the stairs where the host receives his guests: 'chio' *kai*, eastern steps where the master enters; 'chiéng chio' to ascend the steps.

(54) Chioh.

燭  
燭

Read *chēuk*,; coll. *chioh*,; also interchangeably read *chuooh*,; the second is the vulgar form: a candle: 'lak, *chioh*, wax-candles; 'ngu *iū chioh*, tallow-candles; 'ch'ai' *iū chioh*, vegetable-oil candles; 'ngaing' *iū chioh*, hard candles of the *k'éang* or tallow-tree; 'pong (or *pauŋ*) *sing chioh*, candles with stalk and pith wick-

ing; 'tiéng *sing chioh*, candles with cotton-wrapped wicks; *chioh*, 'piong a wooden salver to lay candles on; 'iū *chioh*, 'taing' oil and candle shop; *chioh*, 'iū, or *chioh*, *nū iū* candle-grease; 'chioh, *sing*, candle-wick; *chioh*, 'kó, or *chioh*, *měng*, the stalk wick of candles; *chioh*, 'te' stumps of candles; 'tiéng *chioh*, to light candles; *chioh*, 'law' swaling or guttering of candles; 'hiong *chioh*, incense and candles; *chioh*, *sioh*, 'teu, one candle; 'kang 'ma *chioh*, torches carried in processions; 'chioh, 'tau, a candlestick.

借  
Chieh.

Read *chiā*; coll. *chioh*,; to borrow; to lend; to ask for, to beg of: 'chioh, 'tai' or 'nó *chioh*, to borrow; *chioh*, 'chiéng *chó* 'chai' to get into debt; 'chioh, 'chiéng, to borrow money; *chioh*, 'haung' a borrowed sum; *chioh*, 'tó 'ai' *něng*, to hire an assassin; *chioh*, 'li, to borrow; 'chioh, 'k'ó' to lend; 'nóh, *chioh*, 'i, lend him things; *chioh*, 'má' 'li, can't borrow of him; *chioh*, 'muong' I beg to inquire; 'chioh, 'miang, to borrow a name; 'siá' *chioh*, thanks for the loan; 'kaēng' 'nū *chioh*, to borrow from you; 'chioh, 'sēuk, to beg a night's lodging; *chioh*, 'ka ne' 'le' to borrow at 20 per cent per month; *chioh*, 'pwo nak, borrow to repay in nightly installments.

*Chioh*, A coll. word, as in *chioh*, 'huí' *lěng*, to put a hand-stove under the clothes.

*Chioh*, A coll. word, as in

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 昨 | 3 天 | 6 福 | 明   | 8 昨 | 10 牛 | 油    | 燭    | 14 燭 | 16 燭 | 18 借 | 20 借 |
| 肉   | 昨   | 祚   | 德   | 階   | 油    | 燭    | 13 油 | 心    | 斗    | 錢    | 名    |
| 2 昨 | 4 分 | 7 天 | 7 踐 | 9 蠟 | 燭    | 12 硬 | 燭    | 15 香 | 17 借 | 19 借 | 21 借 |
| 土   | 昨   | 祚   | 祚   | 燭   | 11 菜 | 油    | 店    | 燭    | 貸    | 去    | 宿    |

*chiah, chiah, chiong wang* all alike, all just so.

嚼

Chio.

Read *chiah*; coll. *chiah*; to eat, to chew, to masticate, to ruminate: '*chiah*, *ping-long*, to chew beetle-nut; '*chiah*, *la e* to chew and get the taste of; '*chiah*, *lang* to masticate; '*kong wa* *chiah*, *chiah*, to speak cautiously.

(55)

Chio.

爵

Chiao.

A cyanthus with three legs; a cup for libations; a metallic wine-cup; a bamboo wine-bottle; a degree of nobility, rank or station: used for *ch'io*, small birds: '*tiék*, *chiah*, to discriminate ranks; com., '*kwang chiah*, a degree of rank or nobility; '*chiah*, *luk*, rank and income; '*sëu* *chiah*, to bestow a title; '*chiah*, '*chio*, titled lord, my noble lord! also applied to the *siang hwong* idol; '*ping chiah*, decanter and goblets.

嚼

Chio.

To eat, to chew, to bite, to craunch, to ruminate, to mumble, to masticate; a mouthful, a bite: '*chu chiah*, to chew.

酌

Chao.

To pour out wine, to fill a cup; a glass, *met.* wine, liquor; a dinner, a feast; to avail of, to choose the good and act upon it; to consult, to deliberate; to imitate, to adopt: '*sieu chiah*, to drink wine moderately; com., '*tói* *chiah*, to drink together; '*ching chiah*, to consider, to weigh; '*chiah*, *liang* or *chiah*, *choi*, to

consider and decide; coll., '*chiah*, *tiang* to consider and settle; '*chiä tai* *kié* *maong chai* *ching chiah*, *sioh*, *a* consider the matter once more.

燭

Cho.

A flambeau, a torch, a link; a lighted match burned at night; an arrangement for keeping a light during the night.

嚼

Chio.

A white color, pure, unsullied, clean; nice, clean-looking.

稅

A joist to support a plate or girder; a sort of king post.

著

Cho.

To put on, as clothes; to cover over; to cause, to order, to commission one; after verbs it indicates effect or completion of the action; to stick to; to be, to be at, on, or in: in the coll. read *tioh*, q. v.:

'*ho* *chiah*, joined to; '*na chiah*, seized; '*iu chiah*, true, real; attained; '*u chiah*, unreal, unattainable; *chiah*, *mieng* sticks to the face; com., '*chiah*, *kek*, urgent, hurried; '*chiah*, *mong*, distracted; *chiah*, *sik*, truly, really; *chiah*, *lok*, clear, certain, as a clue or trace of; '*chiah*, *e* a fixed purpose or desire; *chiah*, *lik*, to exert one's self; coll. *chiah*, *i sing siong* to entrust to one; *chiah*, '*na k'ó* *paing* I give you entire control of it.

絕

Chüeh.

Interchangeably read *chwok*; to interrupt a connection with, to cut off a thread; to interrupt, to

1嚼 2嚼 3嚼 4講 5列 6爵 7爵 8爵 9爵 10爵 11咀 12小 13對 14斟 15酌 16酌 17酌 18酌 19附 20著 21著 22著 23著 24著 25著 26著 27著 28著 29著 30著 31著 32著 33著 34著 35著 36著 37著 38著 39著 40著 41著 42著 43著 44著 45著 46著 47著 48著 49著 50著 51著 52著 53著 54著 55著 56著 57著 58著 59著 60著 61著 62著 63著 64著 65著 66著 67著 68著 69著 70著 71著 72著 73著 74著 75著 76著 77著 78著 79著 80著 81著 82著 83著 84著 85著 86著 87著 88著 89著 90著 91著 92著 93著 94著 95著 96著 97著 98著 99著 100著

sunder, to break off, to terminate; to exterminate, to destroy utterly; to renounce, to abjure; to cross water, to overpass; shooting athwart, as meteors; a superlative, very, extremely, entirely, most; a stanza of four lines: *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*chiok, sēn* posterity cut off; *chiok, ching*, no seeds or germs—leaves no heirs; *chiok, ting*, the very top—as of a peak; <sup>2</sup>*chiok, kwo* an inimitable sentence or stanza; <sup>3</sup>*chek, chiok*, a stanza in sevens—heptameter verse; *chiok, suik*, very beautiful; <sup>4</sup>*pai, chiok*, utterly ruined; <sup>5</sup>*chiok, wong* hopeless; <sup>6</sup>*chiok, kau*, to break off friendship; <sup>7</sup>*chiok, mieu* surpassingly excellent; <sup>8</sup>*chiok, ching*, no feeling, ungrateful: *coll.*, <sup>9</sup>*chiok, tio* no road—resources all cut off; <sup>10</sup>*chiok, saung* very exacting; *chiok, chio* a close-fisted fellow.

## (56) Chiong.

**章** A chapter, a section; a composition, an essay; a statement; rules, laws, regulations; a piece of music; clear, distinct, beautiful, manifest; a display; a grove; a metonic cycle: *com.*, <sup>11</sup>*chiong, chi*, the purport of a chapter or section; *yok, huak, sang chiong*, “three contracts” of the emperor *Kō Chu* of the Han dynasty;—in the coll. a bargain, an agreement; <sup>12</sup>*chiong, tiding*, regulations; a settled plan or mode; <sup>13</sup>*tu chiong*, a seal, a stamp; <sup>14</sup>*chiong, chiek*, chapter and verse; <sup>15</sup>*ung chiong*, a literary composition, an essay; *chiong kwo* the

sentences of a chapter or paragraph.

**璋**

An ornament or plaything, made of jade stone: <sup>16</sup>*kiē chiong*, two kinds of stone ornaments borne at levees and sacrifices; <sup>17</sup>*liang, chiong*, to bear a son.

**彰**

Luminous, beautiful, elegant; variegated; manifest; handsome plumage: *Chang.* <sup>18</sup>*chiong ming*, or *chieu chiong*, illustrious; clearly stated; <sup>19</sup>*chiong sieng* to render illustrious the good—as by promotion; *com.*, <sup>20</sup>*chiong luca* a district in the Taiwan prefecture, Formosa.

**漳**

Name of a river; a prefecture in Fookien, near Amoy: *com.*, <sup>21</sup>*chiong chiu hu*, the Changchau prefecture; <sup>22</sup>*chiong p'wo kaing* a district in above prefecture; *chiong ping*, rock-candy; also called in coll. *t'ong t'ong*; <sup>23</sup>*chiong sung*, a kind of velvet from Changchau.

**將**

To take, to hold in the hand; sign of the future, shall, will, about to do; *Chiang.* sign of the ablative, by, with; then, soon, presently; to help, to support, to nourish, to take care of, to accommodate; to use, to avail of; to go with, to escort, to accompany; to imitate; strong, stout; long, large; to receive and act upon, as orders; imbued with; to act, to advance, to increase, to make progress, to approach, to go towards a mark; to follow;

1 絕 8 七 5 絕 7 絕 9 絕 11 章 13 圖 15 文 17 弄 19 彰 21 漳 溥  
 嗣 絕 望 妙 路 旨 章 章 璋 善 州 縣  
 2 絕 4 敗 6 絕 8 絕 10 絕 12 章 14 章 16 圭 18 彰 20 彰 22 漳 23 漳  
 句 絕 交 情 箕 程 節 漳 明 化 漳 絨



going, passing, as time; to conceal one's purpose: used in the coll. as *k'ek*, to mark the accusative or object of a succeeding verb; also in sense of near, nearly, about, like; how, in what way? why? wherefore? Also read *chiong* q. v.: COM., *'chiong lai*, hereafter; *'chiong hó* *'ch'a*, how shall we manage it? *'chiong kung sük, ch'oi* to atone for sin by merit; *'chiong kung*, a general—applied to Tartar General of the city; COLL., *'chiong p'oh*, *'hó*, near; well, almost finished; *'mang chiong chen* *'ch'á k'ó* just let it go at that! *'chiong ch'á* about, nearly; *'chiong wang* thus, so; *'chiong yong* how? in what manner? *'chiong k'í*, or *'chiong yong k'í*, why? wherefore? *'tang chiong ch'ó* *'n*, now how shall we manage it? *'chiong k'ang* near, close at hand; *'chiong 'ch'á n'oh, tó k'ó* take away this thing; *'chiong sing 'p'í sing*, to judge others by yourself; *'chiong kung pok, ha* *'ma*, "the general don't dismount"—a lock of which the key remains fast till the lock is shut; *'chiong ch'ek, chiong paik*, "about 7 or 8"—nearly, as nearly spoiled, almost dead, &c.; *'chiong ch'auk, chen ch'auk*, it's wrong and let it go on so! *'chiong i t'u so, i huk*, "made his Budh with his clay"—equivalent of presents returned; bride dressed at expense of bridegroom, etc.

**漿** Pasty, half-fluid, thick; syrup, juice; pus or matter; broth boiled down thick; sometimes used for

the next: COM., *'chiong ch'auk*, the thin part of rice-starch; *'chín chiong*, wine, liquor; *'tau hó* *'chiong*, bean-curd whey; COLL., *'tu chiong*, mud, mire, slosh; *'tau nó chiong*, the brains.

**粳** An unauthorized character: starch, to starch; paste: COLL., *'ku chiong*, flour-paste; *'mí chiong*, rice ground wet, rice-starch; *'sá chiong*, to wash and starch; *'chiong i chiong*, to starch clothes; *'chiong ch'á*, the refuse of rice-starch; *'mó* *'chiong*, to grind rice for starch; *'ch'ang chiong*, common starch; *'chiong tóí* a starch-bag.

**悼** Alarmed; apprehensive; *'chiong ch'ang*, terrified, a frightened look.

**樟** The camphor (*laurus camphora*): *'chiong muk*, camphor-wood; COM., *'chiong 'nó*, gum-camphor; *'chiong ch'a*, camphor-wood.

**鄣** A feudal state, now part of Tai-ngan-fu in Shantung; an ancient city in Kú, also in the modern Shantung.

**螢** A species of small cicada, or grasshopper, whose elytra are green.

**麀** A kind of chevrotain or gazelle, hornless and of elegant shape, and is said to appear when there is a good emperor on the throne: *'chiong lük*, ga-

<sup>1</sup>將 <sup>2</sup>來 <sup>3</sup>贖 <sup>4</sup>罪 <sup>5</sup>將 <sup>6</sup>次 <sup>7</sup>將 <sup>8</sup>樣 <sup>9</sup>將 <sup>10</sup>近 <sup>11</sup>比 <sup>12</sup>心 <sup>13</sup>將 <sup>14</sup>八 <sup>15</sup>就 <sup>16</sup>錯 <sup>17</sup>酒 <sup>18</sup>漿 <sup>19</sup>糊 <sup>20</sup>漿 <sup>21</sup>生 <sup>22</sup>漿 <sup>23</sup>將 <sup>24</sup>軍 <sup>25</sup>將 <sup>26</sup>換 <sup>27</sup>其 <sup>28</sup>呢 <sup>29</sup>將 <sup>30</sup>心 <sup>31</sup>將 <sup>32</sup>七 <sup>33</sup>錯 <sup>34</sup>漿 <sup>35</sup>汁 <sup>36</sup>漿 <sup>37</sup>○ <sup>38</sup>○

zelle and deer; 'ngung chiong, a white gazelle.

**璋** A husband's parents, called *ku chiong*; 'hing chiong, a husband's brothers.

*Chiong*. A coll. word: to peep, to look at slyly; 'tau chiong, to peep at slyly; 'chiong 'mcong 'pang' to peep through a door-crack; 'chiong 'neng, to peer at people.

(The next four characters interchangeable read *chiong*.)

**專** One, single, alone, undivided; bent on, to turn to one thing; to take upon one, to presume, to assume; selfwilled; 'chiong Chuan. 'ch'ü, only this; 'chiong ek, to apply (the mind) to one thing; 'pok, 'kang chiong, modest; 'chiong 'mcong, the single matter, the sole business; com., 'chiong sing, or 'chiong e' a single mind or purpose; 'chiong sing te' che' to have a fixed resolve; 'ch'ü, 'chiong, assuming, pertinacious; 'chiong 'kong, or 'chiong 'chang' to have entire control; 'tieng ha' 'u nang s'ü' 'ch'ü 'p'ü, sing pok, 'chiong, nothing is difficult to the determined mind.

**鵲** Also read 'tiang: a bird; 'liang' chiong, a bird, one says a species of jay.

**鱖** Also read 'tiang: a large fish, a pike? found in the lake Tungting.

**磚** A brick, a tile; to cover with brick: com., 'chiong 'ngua' bricks and tiles; 'king chiong, golden bricks—indicating wealth; Chuan. 'chiong 'chiong, a brick wall; 'sieu chiong, to burn bricks in the kiln; 'piro chiong, to lay brick floors or pavement; 'chiong 'ngieng' a coarse ink-stone; 'chiong 'pcong, a large earthen vessel; coll., 'eng chiong, red bricks; 'tié chiong, to lay bricks; 'tau 'ü chiong, a flat brick used for floors; 'chiong 'tau, broken bricks.

**掌** The palm of the hand; the paw or sole of animals; a webbed foot; to grasp; Chiong. to control, to rule; a control, a jurisdiction: com., 'ch'iu' chiong (in coll. 'pa' chiong), the palm of the hand; 'chiong sing 'yék, hot palm, as of a sick child; 'hak, 'chiong, to clasp the hands, as in prayer; 'chiong 'kau' to teach authoritatively, as college professors; 'chiong 'k'ang, to control; 'chiong so' or 'chiong koi' to keep accounts; a clerk, a book-keeper; 'sieng 'ing 'chiong, the genii-palm—a plant; 'chiong siong' ming 'chio, a gem on the palm—i. e. precious, cherished; 'chiong 'sieng' a large fan carried in processions; 'chiong 'ku, the drummer (in plays); 'chiong 'p'ang, manager of a theatrical company; coll., 'eng 'chiong, a rosy palm—a lucky sign in palmistry; 'pah, 'ch'iu' 'chiong, to strike the palms, to trifle one; 'chiong 'ch'oi' 'pi

1 銀 2 專 3 不 4 門 5 心 6 專 7 鵲 8 磚 9 磚 10 硯 11 教 12 數  
13 摩 14 此 15 敢 16 專 17 致 18 專 19 瓦 20 鋪 21 盆 22 掌  
1 兄 2 專 3 專 4 心 5 志 6 權 7 燒 8 掌 9 掌 10 掌 11 掌 12 掌  
1 孖 2 一 3 專 4 專 5 自 6 金 7 燒 8 掌 9 掌 10 掌 11 掌 12 掌





**障** A cataract growing over the eye: 'chiong' iē-a cataract Chang.

(The next two characters interchangeably read *chueong*.)

**全** Complete, entire, unbroken, perfect; all, the whole; entirely; to complete, to finish, to perfect; to do all that is required: com., 'chiong pe' fully prepared; complete, as in virtues or graces; 'chiong sū chiong chiong, complete from beginning to end; 'chiong sing, the whole heart; 'chiong neng, almighty, plenipotentary; 'sung chiong, pure and entire; uniform, as a color; 'chiong ka, all the family; 'sek chiong, perfect, faultless; 'pó chiong, to insure, to guarantee; 'iong chiong, both complete; 'chiong chiá' to trust wholly; 'sēu' chiong si, "grants him an unmutilated corpse," scil. by suicide, to avoid being beheaded; 'chiong pwo' a complete set, as of books; whole coffin-boards; 'chiong t'au' extending the entire length; through and through, as water-soaked; 'chiong t'auk, a large folded card; com., 'chiong paik, 'chiong kiang, he that knows all fears all; 'chiong tōi' of a whole piece.

**泉** A fountain, a spring; the headwaters of streams; a department in Fookien: 'yong chiong, a deep fountain; 'k'á chiong, source of a stream; 'chiong pwo' money—because it circulates; 'kin

'chiong, Hades: com., 'chiong 'chwi, spring-water; 'chiong chiu hu, the Chinchew prefecture.

(57)

Chiu.

**周** Universal, complete, entire; to supply, to provide, to assist; plenty, enough, sufficient; to make a circuit, to surround, to environ; a famous dynasty of China, B. C. 1122-255; secret, subtle, fine; close together; a curve, a bend; to extend everywhere; honest, trustworthy; to the end, entirely: 'chiu pieng' all around, everywhere; com., 'chiu chiong, entire, complete; 'chiu nik, well done, as work; faultless, as politeness; 'chiu chuk, all around, environing; 'chiu siong, very minute, as in planning details; 'chiu sui, to surround; 'chiu t'ieu, the Chow dynasty; 'chiu chá' to give alms; tai' ing pok, 'chiu, to treat a person indifferently; 'chiu 'lá, Rites of the Chow; 'chiu kang, the Duke of Chow, a son of Wan-wang, and brother of Wu-wang, who founded the Chow dynasty.

**週** Interchanged with the last: to revolve, to circulate; to inform people; a year: 'chiu pieng' everywhere; 'chiu suoi' a year, a birth-day anniversary; com., 'chiu chiong, all complete; 'chiu nieng, the revolving year; anniversary of a death; 'sieu chiu nieng, to enact sacrificial rites.

<sup>1</sup>障 <sup>3</sup>全 <sup>4</sup>全 <sup>6</sup>純 <sup>8</sup>十 <sup>10</sup>全 <sup>12</sup>屍 <sup>14</sup>透 <sup>16</sup>布 <sup>18</sup>州 <sup>19</sup>周 <sup>21</sup>周  
<sup>2</sup>翳 <sup>5</sup>始 <sup>7</sup>心 <sup>9</sup>全 <sup>11</sup>全 <sup>13</sup>全 <sup>15</sup>溪 <sup>17</sup>九 <sup>20</sup>府 <sup>22</sup>詳 <sup>23</sup>禮  
<sup>24</sup>全 <sup>25</sup>全 <sup>26</sup>全 <sup>27</sup>全 <sup>28</sup>保 <sup>29</sup>賜 <sup>30</sup>部 <sup>31</sup>泉 <sup>32</sup>泉 <sup>33</sup>泉 <sup>34</sup>周 <sup>35</sup>周 <sup>36</sup>週 <sup>37</sup>遍  
<sup>38</sup>備 <sup>39</sup>終 <sup>40</sup>能 <sup>41</sup>家 <sup>42</sup>全

州

Chou.

A district or department, less than a prefecture; a continent, a great division of the earth: <sup>1</sup>*chiu kong* the chiu district and the prefecture; com., <sup>2</sup>*chiu p'ouang* the magistrate of a chiu; *hok, chiu*, Foochow—the capital of Fookien; *ling ngang chiu*, department of Lunggan in S. W. part of Fookien; *ing chung chiu*, department of Yungchun in southern part of Fookien; *kiu chiu wang kwok*, the nine continents, the world.

洲

Chou.

A spot encircled by streams, as an island; alluvial tracts along margins of rivers; a place where men collect, a village: *ing chiu*, the island of the Genii; com., *chiu pieng*, “the side of the island”—the “five points” of Foochow; coll., *tong chiu*, island of Chungchau between the bridges at Foochow; *chiu tau*, head of the island; *chiu ch'eng*, alluvial fields, made land.

舟

Chou.

A boat, a junk, a ship, a vessel, a craft of any kind; to go in a boat; to transport, to carry in a vessel; a stand or holder for a cup; the 137th radical: <sup>12</sup>*chiu chiék*, the propelling implements of a boat; com., <sup>13</sup>*lung chiu*, a dragon-boat, in coll. usually called *liang sung*.

俯

Chou.

To cover over; to conceal, to hide, to shade; something stretched for a shade; to deceive.

稠

Chou.

Grain growing thickly; thickly set, close together; crowded, dense: <sup>11</sup>*ing ká chiu mik*, dwellings crowded together; <sup>12</sup>*sü muk, chiu mik*, a dense forest.

啁

Chou.

Chirping or bickering of birds; to chirp, to bicker: <sup>16</sup>*chiu chieu*, the chirping of birds.

輈

Chou.

A frame in front of a carriage, near which the driver sits; a kind of dashboard: <sup>17</sup>*liang chiu*, the beam or dashboard in front of a carriage.

輜

Chou.

A heavily laden cart which is low in front; a heavy load; heavy.

賙

Chou.

To bestow charity: <sup>18</sup>*siong chiu*, to give alms; com., *chiu chü* to relieve the indigent.

酒

Chiu.

Spirits, liquor; distilled liquor, made from rice, samshoo; *met.* a feast, an entertainment; also used to designate beer, wine, and other liquors; to develop, as wine does the disposition: <sup>19</sup>*chauk, chiu*, or *yong chiu*, to distil liquor; *tieng chiu*, dew; com., *kau pui chiu*, wine drunk by the bride and groom at the marriage ceremony; *chiu liang* capacity for drinking liquor; *chiu p'ek*, one's disposition shown in his cups; *chiu ing*, or *chiu aeng* earthen wine-jars; <sup>20</sup>*tang chiu*, or *sié chiu*, fond of liquor;

<sup>1</sup>州 <sup>3</sup>福州 <sup>6</sup>九州 <sup>7</sup>瀛洲 <sup>9</sup>中洲 <sup>11</sup>州田 <sup>18</sup>龍舟 <sup>稠</sup>稠密 <sup>稠</sup>稠密 <sup>17</sup>樛相 <sup>19</sup>作酒  
<sup>2</sup>州郡 <sup>4</sup>龍巖 <sup>5</sup>永春 <sup>8</sup>萬國 <sup>10</sup>洲邊 <sup>12</sup>舟楫 <sup>14</sup>人居 <sup>15</sup>樹木 <sup>16</sup>啁瞧 <sup>18</sup>賙餽 <sup>20</sup>貪酒

'*ló chiu*, old wine; '*chiu sik*, a feast; '*chín 'iú*, a boon companion; '*sién 'chín*, samshoo, whisky; '*chín 'ping*, or '*chín 'chú*, a wine-bottle; '*chín 'chung*, a small wine-cup; '*ung 'chín*, to brew liquor; '*chiu k'o*' a distillery; '*chín 'chiéng*, or '*chiu 'chü*, a fee, a douceur; '*chín 'tu*, or '*chín 'kwei*, winebibbers, tipplers; COLL., '*sak*, '*chín 'kung*, ravings of a drunkard; '*tioh*, '*chín 'sa*, to have a fit from intoxication; '*chiu 'ing 'k'i*, "commence drinking"—as at feasts; '*siáh*, '*chín 'choi*' drunk; '*chín 'wong*' a wine-stain; '*chín k'èk*, a liquor-syphon; '*chín 'liáng*' a forfeit to drink; '*paing*' '*chín*, to make a feast; '*chiu 'ting*, a large jar for carrying liquor; '*chiu 't'eng*, tubes in wine-heaters.

'*Chiu*. A coll. word, used for '*siu*, to keep, to maintain: '*chín 'kwa*, or '*chiu 'kwa* '*chü 'nióng 'n'eng*, one who maintains widowhood, a widow-woman: '*chín 'sang 'kwa*, one whose husband is absent.

(58) Cho.

**詛** To curse, to imprecate; bad language, curses, imprecations: '*cho*' '*cheu*' to imprecate; COM., '*cho*' '*ma*' to curse, to rail at; COLL., '*cho*' '*ch'oi*' to swear, to take oath; '*laung*' '*cho*' to swear recklessly, to rave; '*cho*' '*cheng*' '*ch'oi*' to take a deep oath; '*cho*' '*ch'oi*' '*mó 'miáng*' to swear away life—"may (I) die if it's not so"; '*cho*' '*n'eng 'mó 'k'i 'k'o*' to swear at people without rule—i. e., recklessly; '*cho*' '*i 'ch'a 'tau má*' '*prok*, '*yong*,

curse him as a block that can never sprout!

**助**

Chu.

To assist, to help, to aid, to strengthen; beneficial; to succor, to support: in the coll. read *ch'ei* q. v.: '*pong cho*' to aid; COM., '*ho*' '*cho*' to succor; '*cho*' '*t'ang*, to encourage, to embolden; '*lok*, '*cho*' to help cheerfully; '*cho*' '*ek*, '*pié*' '*chi tik*, to lend a helping hand.

(59) Chó.

**遭**

Tsao.

To encounter, to meet, to fall in with; to suffer, to endure; to occur, to happen; to cruise, to go about; to make a revolution; a season, a time, an occasion: '*chó 'ng'è*' or '*chó 'hung*, to meet, to happen; '*chó 'piéng*, to degrade; COM., '*chó 'nang*' to meet trials; '*chó 'chai*, or '*chó 'yong*, to fall into calamity; COLL., '*chó 'i 'ch'iu*, fell into his hand—was injured by him; '*chó 'hua*' a mere chance, fortunately.

'*Chó*. A coll. word, as in '*chó 'ng'wong*, senior wrangler at the Hanlin examinations; '*chó 'ng'wong 'tié*, a large pond outside the west gate of Foochow.

**左**

Tso.

The left, the left hand; second, an assistant; to witness to, to prove, as a coadjutor; deflected, bad, depraved; to degrade, to reduce in rank; a surname: COM., '*chó 'ch'iu*, the left hand; '*chai*' '*chó*, on the left side; '*chó 'piéng* (coll. '*chó 'peng*), the left side; '*sióng 'chó*, a mutual mistake; a

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 老 | 3 酒 | 5 酒 | 7 酒 | 9 酒  | 11 醉 | 13 罵 | 15 盡 | 16 護 | 18 樂 | 20 遭 | 22 遭 |
| 酒   | 友   | 瓶   | 庫   | 徒    | 詛    | 詛    | 嘴    | 助    | 助    | 貶    | 災    |
| 2 酒 | 4 燒 | 6 燭 | 8 酒 | 10 餓 | 咒    | 14 詛 | 16 幫 | 17 助 | 19 遭 | 21 遭 | 23 左 |
| 席   | 酒   | 酒   | 錢   | 酒    | 詛    | 詛    | 助    | 胆    | 遇    | 難    | 手    |



disagreement; to miss each other; 'chó tó' a wrong road; false principles; 'chó tong, the chief of the two óh, *k'wang* of a district; 'chó ex' *ping*, chambers on the left and right of the hall; COLL., 'chó *chak*, petty officers.

**早** The morning; early, soon; betimes, beforehand, previously; just commenced; then, presently: in the coll. read 'cha, q. v.: 'chó *sing*, the morning; 'chó *wang*, or 'chó *mwo* morning and evening; 'chó *hucang* breakfast; 'kik, 'chó, early, forthwith; 'chó *sicó* youth, the period of adolescence.

**蚤** Used for the preceding: a flea; a sand-flea, or those produced in the sand; 'chó *spokes* entering the tire; in the coll. read 'chau, q. v.

**棗** The fruit of the Canarium, or jujube tree; dates; the second character is the abbreviated form: COM., 'kong' 'chó, pressed dates without kernels; 'muk, 'chó, sweet dates; 'song 'chó, a kind of acid jujube plum; 'chó *kó*, sugared date-cakes; 'pah, 'chó, the white date; COLL., 'chó *t'au*, large dried dates; 'chó *ná'piang*, cakes with date-stuffing.

'Chó. A coll. word, as in 'chó *sioh*, 'chó, to rap with the knuckles; 't'au *k'á* 'i 'chó *sioh*, *á* give him a rap on the head with your knuckles.

**做** To do, to act, to perform the duties of; to build, to construct, to make, to create; to begin, to commence; to be, to become; used as the coll. of *chauk*, and *ai*: COLL., 'chó' *che* to write an agreement; 'chó' *ueng* to make a bustle; 'chó' *taí* or 'chó' *taí* 'kié' or 'chó' *sên* to work, to do business; 'chó' *ch'coi* bold, bragging; 'chó' *hung*, a wind rising; fits, spasms; 'chó' *k'wang*, to be an officer; 'chó' *k'wang*, or 'chó' *k'wang* *k'wang*, to "take on" —to scream and resist, as an unruly child; 'chó' *má* made for sale, as slop-goods; 'chó' *ch'a*, "to be a stick"—i. e., inflexible; 'chó' *sang*, to cultivate mountain-land; 'chó' *ngang*, "to be eyes"—i. e., to oversee; 'chó' *yeng* tired of doing; 'chó' *t'au*, a mason; 'chó' *tói* to make couplets; to contend with; 'chó' *pa hié* to play at theatricals, as children do; to trifle, to pretend; 'chó' *k'woh*, to trick, to bait for; 'chó' *chó* "to be dough"—a butt for imposition; 'chiáh, 'chó' or 'chiáh, 'chiáh, 'chó' have just done it; 'chó' *sek*, "celebrate the tens"—i. e., every tenth anniversary of one's birth; 'chó' *chui*, to soak in water, as rice to increase the quantity; to play in water, as a child; 'chó' *taw* *seng hung*, the cold preceding the small-pox; *met.*, a fierce attitude; 'chó' *hucó* to keep New Year's eve; 'tiang' 'chó' to contract for; *puuk*, *miang' chó* to mail, to slave; *ng' ch'iong' chó* not act like doing it; unwilling to do;

1左 3左 5早 7極 9貢 11酸 13棗 15做 17做 19做 21隻 23做  
道 雜 晚 早 棗 棗 頭 代 賣 對 做 歲  
2左 4早 6早 8早 10蜜 12白 14做 16做 18做 20做 22做 24定  
堂 晨 飯 歲 棗 棗 字 風 土 局 水 做



other; to monopolize in trade; 'chó' nang tien p'iek, back towards the south and front towards the north, as a house; 'chó' teng' to continue in a place on guard, or at work; 'chó' chó' involved in crime; COLL., 'chó' 'peng, itch on the buttocks; 'chó' ch'ew' to aid one in completing; 'chó' k'ó' to make up a loss—take it off your hands; 'chó' h'oo' to lay in a stock of goods; 'chó' ch'ui' burdened with debt; 'chó' s'ih, sang, pung, to sit idly and eat up your inheritance.

**座**

Tso.

A seat, a throne; a shrine, a pedestal; a classifier for temples, churches, towers, pagodas, hills, cities, moveable pavilions, &c.: 'tá' chó' the imperial star; 's'eu' chó' four seats, as for a social party; COM., 'chó' oí' a seat, a throne; 'paik, chó' eight chair-bearers; 'kung chó' 'ie, an arm-chair; 'wang chó' the bottom of a bowl; 'h'iong lu chó' the pedestal of an incense-vase; COLL., se' chó' k'ieu' a sedan with four bearers; 's'ioh, chó' s'iang, a walled city; 's'iong' chó' rites to the *ai' kai* in which the priests occupy high seats; 'ch'io chó' the head priest in the ceremony.

**皂**

Tso.

A black color; underlings, lictors; low officers who execute commands; a stud of twelve horses; a manger or pen for horses; a tree whose seeds dye a dark color; grain not yet hardened: used for 'chó, early: 'chó' pek, black and white; COM., 'chó' lá' or chó' p'wang,

lictors, policemen; 'chó' Juang, copperas; COLL., 'i chó' soap.

**造**

Tsao.

To build, to erect; to make, to construct; to create, to begin, to commence; to act, to do; to record; also read 'chó' q. v.: 's'ü chó' to begin; 'kiéng chó' a horoscope for a male; 'h'ong chó' horoscope for a female; COM., 'chó' ch'ah, to record officially; 'ch'ang' chó' to create; 'chó' ch'auk, to fabricate; to repair, to patch up, as for sale; 'chó' h'ua' to form, to create.

(60)

Chóh.

**倅**

Tsao.

Read 'chok,; coll. 'chóh, persons employed to bury the neglected dead, and to act as coroners: 'ngu 'chóh, name commonly given to this class of persons; a' 'chóh, grasping, mean; 'wong 'chóh, to bear false testimony.

'Chóh, A coll. word: to fill up, as holes and leaks; to stop, as an accuser by bribery; 'chóh, kak, to plug up tightly.

'Chóh, A coll. word, as in 'chóh, 'ch'eng, to farm on shares; 'chóh, 'k'ui 'ch' ch'eu' to rent fruit trees—to bargain beforehand for the fruit.

'Chóh, A coll. word: to throw down or away; to cast off; to throw aside as worthless: 'chóh, lóh, or 'chóh, a' to cast down; 'chóh, tai' to throw away; 'chóh, te' tau, to dash on the ground; 'k'í' 'i 'chóh, piéng, throw it aside, as grief, business, etc.

<sup>1</sup>坐 <sup>2</sup>坐 <sup>4</sup>帝 <sup>6</sup>座 <sup>8</sup>公 <sup>爐</sup>座 <sup>11</sup>城 <sup>18</sup>皂 <sup>15</sup>始 <sup>17</sup>造 <sup>19</sup>造 <sup>21</sup>化  
南 鎮 座 位 座 座 上 皂 始 造 册 作 倅  
朝 <sup>3</sup>坐 <sup>5</sup>四 <sup>7</sup>八 椅 <sup>10</sup>一 座 隸 始 册 作 倅  
北 罪 座 座 香 座 皂 腴 乾 創 造 ○



(61) Choi.

*Choi.* A coll. word; to gather, to crowd together: *choi* 'tó, to push over by crowding against; *choi* 'múang, to fill with a crowd, to crowd a place.

**醉** Tsui. Exhilarated with drink, intoxicated, fuddled, drunk; a debauch; fascinated, enchanted, devoted to, stupefied with; absorbed in, engrossed with: com., 'chiu choi' intoxicated with liquor; 'choi' e' tipsy; *choi* 'pau (coll. *choi* 'pa), drunk and full—a debauch; 'sing choi' fascinated with; *choi* 'ha, salted prawns; 'choi' 'ngang mung lung, eyes dim from intoxication, muddled; 'choi' 'haiu' after intoxication, scil. people act in different ways; coll., 'hong choi' intoxicated with smoking.

**裁** Tsui. To cut out garments; to make clothes; to trim, to cut off; to moderate, to reduce, to diminish; to guess, to plan; to regulate, to adjust: com., 'choi' chiu, to trim off books, as in binding; 'choi' i, to cut out clothes; *choi* 'cheng, to cut out; to adjust; to diminish, as the price; 'choi' p'ung, to cut out and sew; 'choi' 'tó, a paper-knife; 'chung choi, the examiner for the Chinsz degree; 'choi' tok, or chiok, *choi*, to plan; 'choi' 'keng, to diminish; 'choi' k'wok, to reduce the number of men; coll., *choi* ch'ioh, a tailor's foot-measure; 'chio choi, to decide for yourself; *twai* 'choi, cut out of whole cloth.

**悴** Tsui. Sad, chagrined; downcast, sorry-looking, in which sense same as next: 'k'au'ng' choi' sad, sorrowful.

**頽** Tsui. Sick, lean and sallow, cadaverous: com., 'ngang saik, 'chieu choi' the visage wan and haggard.

**萃** Tsui. Thick, tufted, like tussocks of grass; a sort of honeysuckle; to collect, to assemble, to flock together, to be with; a collection, a selection; rustling, as of bushes or apparel: 'koi' choi' tufts of grass; clumps of trees; 'kung choi' a friendly gathering; 'choi' chuk, clansmen.

**瘁** Tsui. Diseased, infirm, suffering; doleful, dumpish, indisposed; worn out, destroyed, ruined: 'ló choi' or 'huong choi' tired, fatigued.

**啐** Tsui. Also read *chok*; to call out, to cry out in alarm; to hist, to call to; to taste, to eat, to craunch; to suck, noise of sucking.

**淬** Tsui. A thing to put out fire with, an extinguisher; to temper metals in water; to bring into contact with, as fire with water; the first also means to dip, to dye, to color; the second also means to burn.

**睽** Tsui. The angles or canthi of the eye; a clear bright eye; clear, pure; to look directly at: 'choi' 'tieng, the fifth heaven.

1 酒 2 心 3 朦 4 烟 5 裁 6 裁 7 裁 8 困 9 憔 10 羣 11 勞  
 醉 醉 醉 醉 衣 刀 度 缺 悴 頽 萃 萃  
 2 醉 4 醉 5 醉 7 裁 9 裁 11 總 13 裁 15 主 17 顏 18 蒼 20 萃 22 睽  
 意 眼 後 書 縫 裁 減 裁 色 萃 族 天

**諄**<sup>Tsui.</sup> To rail at, to scold, to vilify, to abuse; to impeach, to accuse; petulant, angry: *kai' choi'* to brawl, to rail at; *'ling choi'* to disgrace one.

(62) Chói.

**最**<sup>Tsui.</sup> To come together, to assemble; an adjective indicating the most important, the highest degree of; very, extremely, exceedingly; altogether; ability, as of an officer: com., *'chói' hó*, very good; *'chói' yeu'* highly important; *'chói' pok, k'ang*, utterly worthless; coll., *chói' hua ch'ia'*, very wasteful; *chói' t'ek, hó' ing' sing*, the malicious female heart; *'chói' seng*, a long time ago, anciently; *chói' kiáng*, very timid.

**猝**<sup>Tsui.</sup> Read *choi'*; coll. *chói'*: a full year of age: *ma chói'* "clutch when a year old"—custom of placing implements before a child to see which it will first take; *'siáng chói'* a full year old; *'chói' 'pa*, or *chói' sióng'* over a year old; *'sioh, chói' sioh, sang nik*, one year and one birth-day anniversary—i. e. three years of age, as the Chinese reckon; *chói' ne'* one year and two months old; *'chói' k'oi*, a year and how many months old?

**罪**<sup>Tsui.</sup> A bamboo net for fish; to become entangled in the meshes of the law; a trespass, crime, sin, fault, offence; a violation of the laws of the land, or of decorum; to criminate, to

regard as criminal; guilt, punishment, retribution; *"chói' huang'* or *chói' ch'in*, a culprit; com., *"chói' k'ui*, the chief culprit; *"huang' chói'* or *taik, chói'* to transgress, to sin; *"sieu chói'* a trifling offence; *"neng' chói'* to confess a fault; *"tong chói'* to bear the penalty of sin; *"huk, chói'* to confess and submit to punishment; *"suk, chói'* to atone for sin; *te' chói'* to punish offences; *chói' auk*, wickedness; *"chói' kuo'* or *chói' k'ieung*, transgressions, sins; *chói' sióng' ka chói'* accumulated guilt; coll., *chói' taeng'* or *chói' woi'* a grievous sin; *muong' chói'* or *ch'ok, chói'* banished for crime; *'si chói'* a capital crime; *paing' chói'* to inflict punishment.

(63) Chok.

**卒**<sup>Tsu.</sup> One who executes orders; a licitor, a soldier; underlings, menials; to conclude, to end, to finish; to die; to the last, the very end; hastily, abruptly, urgently, in which sense also read *choi'*: *chok, yong*, abruptly; com., *ping chok*, a soldier; *"sieu chok*, camp-followers; coll., *"ngwoh, chok*, a turnkey, an under-jailer; *"chok, kiáng*, the "soldier" chess-pieces; a servant, one sent forward to do.

**猝**<sup>T'suh.</sup> A dog rushing from a cover; abrupt; fierce, impetuous, precipitate; suddenly, hastily, hurriedly: *"ch'ong chok*, impetuous; perplexed, harassed.

<sup>1</sup>凌 <sup>3</sup>最 <sup>5</sup>堪 <sup>7</sup>猝 <sup>9</sup>猝 <sup>11</sup>罪 <sup>13</sup>小 <sup>15</sup>當 <sup>17</sup>贖 <sup>19</sup>小 <sup>21</sup>卒  
<sup>2</sup>諄 <sup>4</sup>要 <sup>6</sup>最 <sup>8</sup>猝 <sup>10</sup>幾 <sup>12</sup>魁 <sup>14</sup>罪 <sup>16</sup>罪 <sup>18</sup>罪 <sup>20</sup>卒 <sup>22</sup>仔  
<sup>3</sup>最 <sup>5</sup>最 <sup>7</sup>把 <sup>9</sup>一 <sup>11</sup>犯 <sup>13</sup>認 <sup>15</sup>服 <sup>17</sup>罪 <sup>19</sup>獄 <sup>21</sup>倉  
<sup>4</sup>好 <sup>6</sup>不 <sup>8</sup>成 <sup>10</sup>日 <sup>12</sup>罪 <sup>14</sup>罪 <sup>16</sup>罪 <sup>18</sup>過 <sup>20</sup>卒 <sup>22</sup>猝

摔,  
Tso.

T80.

To grasp, to clutch, to seize, as by the nape; to butt, to push; to pluck out: *'chok, ki huak*, to clutch his hair.

昨  
T80.

Tso.

Yesterday; time past;  
recently: 'chok<sub>2</sub> nik<sub>2</sub> yes-  
terday; 'chok<sub>2</sub> 'ngu, yes-  
terday-noon; 'chok<sub>2</sub> yä'  
last night.

恠  
Tso.

Tso.

Ashamed, disconcerted,  
out of countenance; to  
blush, to redden; blush-  
ing, shame-faced: 'k'oi'  
*chok*, ashamed.

醉  
Tso.

T80.

To pledge a host, to return health; to recompense, to return a compliment; a vessel for steaming food: *'sin chok*, host

and guest pledging.

柞  
Tso.

Tso

A spinous tree of firm wood, whose new leaves appear as soon as the old ones fall; to root up trees, to fell trees; narrow, con- a trap for catching beasts.

摧  
Tso.

Tso

To take out, to select, to raise, to promote; to employ in office; to reject, to extinguish, as good resolutions; to pull up, to exhort: 'pak, chok, to promote men to office.

濯  
Cho.

Choi

To wash, to rinse; to drink;  
large; fat, sleek, bright:  
\**chok*, *chok*, sleek and fat;  
bare, as a mountain-top;  
bright; \**sá chok*, to sprinkle,  
cleanse, as the heart.

濁  
Cho.

Choi

**濁** Muddy, turbid, thick, foul, impure; vicious, profligate: <sup>10</sup> *hong' chok*, mixed, ill-assorted; *met.*, bad company; *com.*, <sup>11</sup> *ch'ing chok*, clear and muddy; *coll.*, <sup>12</sup> *yeng' chok*, confused, excessive, as ornament.

鑿金

ellen

**鑿** <sup>2</sup> A chisel, a punch; to cut, to chisel, to bore into; to grind or pound to powder; to dig, as a well; to open out, as a road; to puncture; to brand, to mark, as a thief; to act contrary to right principles: in the coll. read *ch'ek*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*tauk*, *chok*, to chisel out; <sup>2</sup>*chok*, *pek*, to dig through a partition; <sup>3</sup>*ch'iong chok*, to bore through; *met.*, to pervert right principles.

(64)

Chong.

尊尊

Tsu

**尊尊** Honorable; eminent; high, exalted, great; respected, noble; a term of respect, your; to respect, to revere, to dignify, to venerate; a vessel used for libations: com., <sup>16</sup>*chong hó* (what is) your honorable name? <sup>17</sup>*chong 'tióng*, honored elders; <sup>18</sup>*chong keng* or *chong t'äng* to revere; <sup>19</sup>*chong koi* exalted, eminent; <sup>20</sup>*chong k'ü* Sir! your honor! <sup>21</sup>*leng' chong*, or *chong kung*, your father; <sup>22</sup>*tiéng chong*, celestial, honorable ones—applied to Taoist idols.

遵  
Tsun.

T81

**遵** Tsun. To obey, to follow a superior; to comply with, to conform to; to act as required, to yield; to induce one to obey; obedience, acquiescence: "chung sung, to

<sup>1</sup> 捫其髮○  
<sup>2</sup> 昨日  
<sup>3</sup> 昨午  
<sup>4</sup> 昨夜  
<sup>5</sup> 愧怍  
<sup>6</sup> 酬酢  
<sup>7</sup> 拔擢  
<sup>8</sup> 濯濯  
<sup>9</sup> 洗濯  
<sup>10</sup> 混濁  
<sup>11</sup> 清濁  
<sup>12</sup> 艷濁  
<sup>13</sup> 琢鑿  
<sup>14</sup> 鑿壁  
<sup>15</sup> 穿鑿  
<sup>16</sup> 尊號  
<sup>17</sup> 尊長  
<sup>18</sup> 尊敬  
<sup>19</sup> 尊貴  
<sup>20</sup> 尊駕  
<sup>21</sup> 令尊  
<sup>22</sup> 天尊  
<sup>23</sup> 遵循



obey; *'kank, ngi 'ling chong,*  
"let all tremblingly obey"—  
phrase at the end of edicts; com.,  
*'chong meng'* to obey commands.

**蹲**

Tsun.

To sit cross-legged or  
cuddled up, to sit on the  
heels; to make antics; to  
sit haughtily; to walk with  
measured steps; placed to-  
gether, as scales of armor: *'chong*  
*ci,* to sit haughtily.

**樽**  
**蹲**

Tsun.

A vase for libations; a  
bottle, a decanter, a jar,  
a vase; the first also means  
luxuriant foliage: com.,  
*'chiu chong,* a wine vase;  
*'k'ci chong,* a feast given  
by a successful literary  
candidate; *chi'k, chong,*  
a feast given to a graduate by his  
friends.

**臧**

Tsun.

Good, generous; virtuous,  
faithful; to scold  
slaves: *'chong hek,* to be-  
rate slaves; *'hó'üng' pok,*  
*chong,* in what respect is  
it not good?

**粧**  
**妝**

Chuang.

To adorn the head; or-  
namented, dressed, adorned;  
to dress, to rouge, to  
adorn, to beautify; to  
feign, to appear in a false  
guise: com., *'chong sok,*  
to make the toilet—as ladies  
do; *'sè chong,* to  
dress the hair; *tang' chong,* moderately  
adorned; *'chong tai,* or  
*chong tai tóh,* a toilet-table;  
*'chong liéng,* a bride's dowry,  
trousseau; COLL., *'chong liá' liá'*  
or *'chong ch'wó' ch'wó'* finely  
dressed; *'chong ch'ó'* to assume  
to be, to feign; *'chong 'ta,* to

dress up, adorned; *hióng a'*  
*chong,* country-fashion.

**牂**

Ch'iang.

A ram, a ewe; full,  
plenty; exuberant, as fo-  
liage.

**贓**  
**賊**

Tsang.

Booty, plunder, loot;  
stolen goods; pawned ar-  
ticles; to receive bribes;  
to suborn, to bribe; to  
hide, to conceal: com.,  
*'chong cheng'* marks or  
proofs by which stolen  
property is recognized;  
*'nak, chong,* to give a bribe;  
*'chek, chong,* or *chong uk,*  
booty, plunder; *chong tang,* an  
inventory of stolen articles;  
*'kung chong pok, ming,* an un-  
equal division of the spoils;  
*'taik, chong,* to receive bribes;  
*'kwong chong,* to lay away pawn-  
ed garments; *'mwang chong,*  
expiration of time on a pawned  
article.

**裝**

Chuang.

To put into, as a bag;  
to store; to load, to stow  
in, to pack; to catch in,  
as rain; to receive, to con-  
tain; to send to, as a pres-  
ent; to bind, to tie on; to dress;  
style, dress, fashion; *chong sok,*  
to tie up, as a bundle: com.,  
*'chong hwo'* to pack away goods;  
*'chong 'nawang,* stowed full;  
*'ming tieu chong,* dress of the  
Ming dynasty; *'heng chong,*  
traveling clothes; *siong' chong,*  
the upper parts of a garment;  
*'nü 'ka nang chong,* a female  
dressed in man's clothes; *chong*  
*siong,* to pack in a box; to pack  
(paper) trunks (for the spirits at

1 各 2 遵 4 酒 6 粧 6 粧 10 粧 12 贓 14 賊 不 17 滿 19 裝 裝  
宜 命 罇 束 臺 做 證 贓 明 贓 滿 滿 行  
凜 夷 蹲 臧 梳 粧 納 分 得 裝 明 朝  
遵 夷 獲 粧 奩 贓 贓 贓 貨 朝 ○

a funeral); coll., *chong hong*, to put tobacco (in the pipe).

**莊** Plants growing rank or luxuriantly; sedate, serious, grave, stern; correct in conduct; adorned; a farmhouse; a barn, a grange; a cottage; a road; a surname: *'hiong chong*, (coll. *hiong ch'ong*), a farmhouse, a village; *'chong ngiêng*, stern; *'saiik, chong*, a false appearance.

**庄** A vulgar character sometimes used for the preceding: read *p'ang*; coll. *chong*; a large shop, a store: *'poo' chong*, a cotton-cloth store; *'chiêng chong*, a bank; *'chong ku*, a customer; one of whom to borrow.

**椿** Read *ch'ung*; used in the Paik Ing for the coll. *chong*; a sort, a kind; a classifier of affairs or incidents: *'chong chong*, sorts, kinds; *'chiâ chong*, or *'chiâ chong tau*, this kind; *'chi sioh, chong ki tai* this particular affair.

**鱒** A fish with red eyes and small scales like the roach. In Japan this character denotes the salmon: coll., *'chong meuang*, the lamp-eel.

**噂** Many persons conversing amicably; to talk pleasantly to one; unitedly, as a chorus: *'chong tuk*, to flatter and then traduce.

**搏** To restrain, to bring within limits; to hold the bridle-rein; to adjust, to regulate: *'chong chiék*, to regard order, to economize.

**鑽** Read *ch'uang*; coll. *'chong*, as in *'chong pek*, or *king kong 'chong*, a small diamond used for cutting glass.

**吮** To suck, to draw the breast; to lick, as a sore: *'chong' ang*, or *chong' chû*, to suck out an ulcer.

**俊儁** Superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; to win, to overcome; to excel in wisdom, eminent, exalted; unusual, strange; in the coll., fine, splendid; attractive, agreeable; palatable: *'chong' sêr*, an eminent scholar; *'chong' 'mi*, good, excellent; com., *'chong' 'sen* the purchased degree of *kang seng*; coll., *'chiong chong* excelling in goodness; *'yâ chong'* or *cheng' chong'* or *chong' chidh, chong'* fine, most splendid! *'hó chong'* excellent!

**竣** To stop work, to finish, to complete a task; completed, done; to stand still; to wait aside, to retire; proud: *'kó' chong'* to report the completion of; com., *'seong chong'* completed; *'pó' chong'* "reported done," finished, as a temple.

1 鄉莊 3 色莊 5 錢庄 7 椿椿 9 頭只 11 其代 13 噂 15 鑽 17 俊士 19 野俊 21 完竣  
2 莊莊 4 布庄 6 庄家 8 者椿 10 鱒 12 搏節 14 吮癰 16 俊美 18 獎俊 20 告竣 22 報竣

**峻** To see, to look at; the name of a hero in the Han dynasty.  
Chün.

**峻** High, lofty, steep, as mountains; impetuous, hasty; stern, severe, as one's temper; long, extended, large: 'chong' 'hiéng, high and precipitous; 'ngiêng chong' stern, exacting; chong' 'tiáng, a lofty slope; 'chong' kik, ü, 'tiéng, towering to the skies; met., exalted, as doctrine.

**峻** A husbandman, a peasant, a rustic; an officer who superintended the fields; the god of husbandry; a district: 'tiéng chong' a superintendent of fields.  
Chün.

**濬** Deep, profound, as water; to dig a channel, to deepen a water course; deep, serious, as reverence; abstruse, well-read; a district in Honan: 'chong' tiék, having deep wisdom.  
Chün.

**浚** Interchanged with the preceding: deep, abstruse; reverential; to dig deep; necessary, should; to take out, to appropriate, as another's property: 'chong' 'ngó 'i seng, takes our property to nourish himself.  
Chün.

**雋** Fat, fleshy, as a bird in season; an excellent scholar; racy, pleasant discourse: 'chong' 'nga, elegant in style and sentiment, as an essay; 'ing chong' clever, excelling in intelligence.  
Chün.

**駿** A stately horse; dignified, majestic; excelling; rapid; high, elevated: com., paik, chong' or 'paik, chong' 'nu, the eight fine horses—in ornamental work.  
Chün.

**餽** Hot food; the fragments of a meal, or of an offering in worship; to eat the leavings: "chong' ü, the leavings; "chong' hié the fragments distributed to the worshippers.  
Chün.

**糝** Dumplings of glutinous rice, wrapped in leaves and eaten on the 5th day of the 5th moon: in the coll. read chaëng' q. v.

**藏** To store up, to lay by; to hoard, to treasure up; to contain; to conceal, to hide, to secrete; to gather, to accumulate: "ch'ing chong, to hide closely; "chong k'e' ü, sing, to equip with armor; met., to have talent in reserve; com., "chong chek, to hoard large quantities; "chong kiong, or chong ngrook, kiong, to lay up provisions for the month; "äng chong, concealed, secret; coll., "chong k'ang' to lay by; to hide one's self; "chong te' ang' to secrete in an underground vault; "chong sing hwa' 'tau, "hides the stars and transforms the Dipper"—tricky, scheming.  
T'sang.

**存** To preserve, to defend from injury; alive, to exist; to lay by; to take care of, as of one's life; to inquire  
T'sun.

1 峻 2 峻 3 田 4 浚 5 雋 6 八 7 餘 8 藏 9 身 10 糧 11 困 12 藏  
險 極 畋 我 雅 駿 餽 藏 藏 隱 藏 星  
嚴 於 畋 以 英 馬 惠 器 積 地 化  
峻 天 哲 生 雋 餽 深 於 藏 藏 暗 斗



after, as one's health; to attend carefully to; com., 'chong chiew' or 'chong kong, to keep fac-similes of bank-bills for proof; 'chong ung' to reserve law-cases; coll., 'chong sing' tié, to lay up in the mind; 'chong' chiá ngai sing, cherishes the wicked purpose; 'chong e' or 'chong' chong e' to intend; 'chong chó' ng' 'chong chó' will you do it or not? ng' 'chong e' unexpected; 'chong au' have thought of the future; 'chong siá, 'chiá p'rong' intend to do this for a living.

(65)

Chu.

租

Tsu.

Rent in kind, rental, rent; to lease, to rent, to let; to hire; tribute, taxes: com., 'te' chu, land-rent; 'chu' pong, a rent-contract, a lease; 'chu yok, an agreement to rent; 'ié chu, seat-hire, as at theatres; 'pó chu, security for rent; 'nak, chu, or 'tói' chu, to pay rent; 'kiéng' chu, arrears of rent; 'chién chu, or 'ch'ok, chu, to offer to let—as in posted notices; 'ing' wong chu yok, a perpetual lease; 't'iu chu, a tax on rents; coll., 'chu ch'io' or 'chu ch'io' teu' to rent a dwelling; 'chu p'woi' to hire bedding; 't'ó chu, to collect rent.

Chu. A coll. word, as in 'chu wai' or 'chu wai' 'nē, here, in this place.

祖

Tsu.

A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder of a family; ancestral temple; origin, beginning; the first, as of a family; to do like, to imitate a

founder; accustomed to; to worship the wayside gods: com., 'chu ho' grandfather and father, ancestry; 'chu chung, or 'chu siéng, ancestors; 'chéng' chu, a great-grandfather; 'chéng' chu 'pi, a great-grandmother; 'kó' chu, a great great-grandfather; 'ngwoi' 'chu, and 'ngwoi' 'chu 'mu, maternal grandfather and grandmother; 'sü' chu, the first, as of a family—used for Adam and Eve; 't'ai' 'chu, the first emperor of the dynasty; 'chu ngiek, the ancestral estate; 'chu sü, an originator, an inventor; 'siéng' chu, a deceased grandfather; 'lié' chu pok, 'lié' k'iong, leaves the old home but does not forget his native tongue; coll., 'chu ch'io' the old homestead; 'chu tói' siá, 'chiá p'rong' an employment perpetuated in a family.

阻

Chu.

To hinder, to impede, to obstruct; to stop, to cause delay; to oppose, to prevent; grieved; dangerous; an impediment; a defile; to suspect, to doubt: 'hiéng' chu, obstructions by land and water; 'chu liú, to detain; 'k'wong' chu, to coax and hinder; com., 'lang' chu, to oppose, to stop; 'chu chek, to prevent, to block the way; 'chu' chi, to hinder; coll., 'chu' ü mó tek, 'k'i' siéng, prevented by rain from starting; 'chu tek, teu' stopped him; 'chu má' teu' could not prevent him.

沮

Tsu.

Interchanged with the above: to stop, to prohibit; to pass over; to divulge; to destroy, to dia-

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 存 | 2 存 | 3 租 | 4 保 | 5 招  | 6 祖  | 7 曾  | 8 始  | 9 祖  | 10 祖 | 11 阻 | 12 攔 |
| 照   | 意   | 榜   | 租   | 租    | 父    | 祖    | 祖    | 業    | 厝    | 留    | 阻    |
| 2 存 | 4 地 | 6 租 | 8 納 | 10 抽 | 12 祖 | 14 高 | 16 太 | 18 祖 | 20 險 | 22 勸 | 24 阻 |
| 案   | 租   | 約   | 租   | 租    | 宗    | 祖    | 祖    | 師    | 阻    | 阻    | 截    |

comfit, to scare; 'chu 'chi, to quash, to intrigue against; 'chu te' obstructed. Read *chü*: an affluent of the river Yang-Tsz, west of K'ing-chau-fu in Hupeh; an ancient district, now the extreme southwest of Shensi.

**俎** A basin or bowl like a tripod, used in sacrifices: 'chu taiu' a basin used in worship.

**俎**

Tsu.

**組** A band, a fillet, a string, a tape for tying the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk; to tie, to sew to: 'chu seu' cap strings; 'kai 'chu kwi tieng, to untie the cord and go home—to resign office.

**咀**

Tsu.

Also read *chu*: to taste, to bite; to chew in order to taste: 'chu chiok, to chew.

**齒**

Tsu.

Irregular teeth, which do not interlock easily; discordant, as opinions, incongruous; to bite, to eat: 'chu ngu, teeth like saw-teeth; *met.*, uncongenial.

**雛**

Tsu.

A chick, a fledgeling; the callow young of birds: 'sieu chu, a fledgeling; 'yéng' chu, young swallows.

**咀**

**阻**

Rocks covered with earth; cliffs. Read 'chu, to obstruct, to hinder; an impediment; a defile.

**蛆**

Chu.

Maggots in putrid flesh; fly-blows, eggs of flies: 'siok, chu, snow-worms, found in Sz-chuen. Read *chü*, a centipede or millipede called 'chek, *chü*, that eats the brains of snakes.

**殂**

Tsu.

To die; dead; a path to the grave: in the coll. dying, as fowls; gone! dead! —used to avoid the common term 'si: 'chu lok, to die like falling leaves: *coll.*, chu kié 'kiäng, a dying chick; 'i chu k'ó' 'ló, he's dead!

**徂**

Tsu.

Interchanged with last: to go up; to proceed, to travel; to preserve, to lay up: 'chu 'wong, to proceed; 'chu ching, to go forth to war.

(66)

Chü.

**書**

Shu.

A book, a volume; a record, a letter, a writing; documents, dispatches; to write; style of writing: 'lek, *chü*, the six styles of writing; *com.*, 'chu ping, an officer's correspondence; 'chu king, the Shooking—Book of Records; 'süu' *chü*, the Four Books; 'chu seng' or *chü chak*, an epistle; *chü ka* book-shelves; 'chu paing' a writer in a government office; *chü seng*, a scholar—now applied to the character of "teacher" in plays; 'chu ngu, the language of books; *mek, chü*, to re-write a book from memory; 'kong *chü*, to discourse from a book, to preach; *chü tung*, boy waiters in schools; *chü pau*, a satchel for books; *chü pui*,

1 沮 2 滯 3 組 4 綴 5 歸 6 田 7 齒 8 燕 9 雛 10 蛆 11 伊 12 徂 13 往 14 去 15 六 16 書 17 經 18 書 19 信 20 書 21 語 22 講 23 書 24 辦 25 書 26 書 27 書 28 書 29 書 30 書 31 書 32 書 33 書 34 書 35 書 36 書 37 書 38 書 39 書 40 書 41 書 42 書 43 書 44 書 45 書 46 書 47 書 48 書 49 書 50 書 51 書 52 書 53 書 54 書 55 書 56 書 57 書 58 書 59 書 60 書 61 書 62 書 63 書 64 書 65 書 66 書 67 書 68 書 69 書 70 書 71 書 72 書 73 書 74 書 75 書 76 書 77 書 78 書 79 書 80 書 81 書 82 書 83 書 84 書 85 書 86 書 87 書 88 書 89 書 90 書 91 書 92 書 93 書 94 書 95 書 96 書 97 書 98 書 99 書 100 書

book-covers; 'ho' *chü*, a portfolio; 'ch'ó *chü*, or *sheng chü*, a running-hand; 'kau *chü*, an agreement in dividing an estate; 't'ung *chü*, an almanac; COLL., *chü t'ák*, 'kau 'lá k'ó' learning reached only his head—a dull scholar; *chü tai*, a pedant, a mere book-worm; *chü tai*, a pressing-block for books; *i pok*, 'wó' *chü kwong* he is well read.

**貲**

Used for the next: a fine paid to redeem one's self; riches, wealth, property; to slander, to hear false witness: 'chü *chai*, property; 'ka *chü*, family possessions.

**資**

Property, riches, goods, things of value; necessities, articles wanted; a fee, a douceur; a treat, a present; to take; to trust, to rely on; what belongs to one, what is natural, as disposition: 'chü *hwo* property, riches; com., *kwang chü*, a teacher's salary; 'ng'ook *chü*, the monthly pay (of employés); 'chiu *chü*, a douceur; *pok chü*, the pay of a writer or physician; 'chü *puong*, capital; *chü chek*, ability, intelligence; COLL., *k'eng chü*, wages.

**咨**

To deliberate, to plan, to consult; to state or ask in writing; a dispatch between equals in rank; to sigh, an interjection, ah! oh! 'wong' *chü*, to lament; 'chü *chau*, to consult, as on official matters.

**諮**

Tsu.

Used for the last: to deliberate, to consult, to devise a way; to inquire about: 'chü *meu*, to plan.

**姿**

Tsu.

Manner, gait, form, carriage, air; beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts; natural endowments: 'hung *chü* a fine figure; 'ti'eng *chü*, natural endowments; 'chü *chek*, a beauty; natural ability.

**儲**

Also read *sü*: to collect; to provide for need; furnished; to assist, to act as second to: 'tung *chü*, or *chü kung*, the heir-apparent.

**諸**

Chu.

To discriminate, to discuss; not one alone, all, several, many, every; in, respecting; a pronoun at the end of a sentence, or a word implying doubt; a sign of the dative, on, upon, to, from, at; it is often introduced to make rhythm: used in the coll. in the terms for woman and daughter: com., 'chü *ti'eng pu sak*, all the celestial Budhs—24 in number; 'chü *hwang*, all, every; 'chü *heu*, a feudal prince or viceroy; 'chü *oi* all the persons, guests, or places; COLL., *chü wa' tu 'hiu*, understands all that is said; 'chü *ni'ong*, or *chü ni'ong n'eng*, a woman; *chü n'eng ki'ang*, a daughter, a miss; 'chü *n'eng*, all those present.

**疽**

Tsu.

A deep-seated ulcer; a carbuncle or anthrax; in the coll. a kind of itch or rash: 'tung *chü*, an ul-

1 護書 2 通書 3 家貲 4 月資 5 資本 6 咨諏 7 風姿 8 姿質 9 諸天 10 諸凡 11 諸位 12 諸人 13 草書 14 貲財 15 資貨 16 酒資 17 怨咨 18 諮謀 19 天姿 20 東儲 21 菩薩 22 諸侯 23 諸娘 24 癰疽



cerated wound; 'chong' *chü*, to suck a sore; COLL., 'ch'ü *chü*, a rash on the hands; 'sang mah' *chü*, to have "the wheat-rash"—during the harvest of the 3d moon.

**髭** Tzu. The mustaches, which the Chinese wear long; beautiful, good-looking.

**疵** Tzu. Malady, disease, infirmity; an imperfection, as a mole; a failing, a fault; an eccentricity: 'sieu *chü*, a trifling blemish, as in one's character; 'ch'ü *mó k'iu chü*, to magnify another's foibles.

**趑** Tzu. To walk slowly, impeded in going: 'ch'ü *chü*, hobbling, walking step by step.

**粢** Tzu. A common name for grains and pulse; rice used in sacrifices, which must be of the best; a cake of glutinous rice: 'ming *chü*, clean cooked-rice; 'chü *sing*, rice in vessels for sacrifice.

**緇** Tzu. Dark colored silk or satin; the dark color of sediment; black: 'chü *i*, dark clothes.

**鎰** Tzu. A weight equal to eight t'ü, or the third part of a tael—not now in use: 'chü *t'ü*, small weights; a mite.

**饅** Tzu. Unleavened cakes; pan-cakes, or dumplings made of rice-flour, called 'hung *chü*.

**菑** Tzu. Waste, untilled land: overgrown, jungly; to clear new or waste land; ground under cultivation one year; to open a road; to cut, to rend; a dead tree still standing; the end of the axle, in which sense used for next: 'chü *meu*, to extirpate grass and weeds; cleared land.

**輜** Tzu. End of the axle within the nave; treasure wagons, or such as carry arms and spoil; large wagons with places for sleeping and carrying stores; manure carts: 'chü *kü*, baggage wagons; 'chü *t'üing*, traveling equipage, impedimenta.

**茨** Tzu. To thatch; grass on a wall; a spinous trailing plant with a triangular seed; to collect: 'chü *ku*, the Caladium Sagittifolium, a species of Arum.

**菹** Tzu. Pickled vegetables; melons, etc., salted; grass growing in marshes—sedge, rushes.

**孳** Tzu. To bear, to produce; to suckle, to nourish, as animals; to grow; loving, affectionate, as mothers; unwearied, repeated, diligent, in which sense the same as the next: also read *che* q. v.

**孜** Tzu. Unwearied effort; diligent, persevering, untiring; self-denying, disinterested: 'chü *chü ui sieng*, to labor unweariedly in doing good.

1 吮 2 痘 3 生 4 小 5 求 6 趙 7 榮 8 盛 9 緇 10 衣 11 粉 12 塗 13 菑 14 輜 15 茨 16 菹 爲 善  
手 痘 麥 疵 疵 趙 榮 盛 衣 塗 菑 輜 菹 菹 善  
手 痘 吹 毛 明 榮 銖 車 車 汝 汝 〇



cence; <sup>1</sup>*tióng* 'chū, the eldest son; <sup>2</sup>*tek*, 'chū, children by the principal wife; <sup>3</sup>*sēn* 'chū, an adopted son of the same surname; <sup>4</sup>*chū* 'nū, sons and daughters; <sup>5</sup>*chū tá* younger sons and brothers; <sup>6</sup>*chū* 'ngu song ch'ūng, the hours 'chū and 'ngu (water and fire) conflict; *met.*, opposition in the destinies of two persons; <sup>7</sup>*chū sá* ' or *pwang* 'chū, a son-in-law; <sup>8</sup>*tai* 'chū, the heir apparent; <sup>9</sup>*kung* 'chū, sons of the nobility; <sup>10</sup>*ing* 'chū, the sons of men—used for the Son of man, the Savior; <sup>11</sup>*k'ung* 'chū, or <sup>12</sup>*k'ung* 'hu 'chū, Confucius; <sup>13</sup>*ni* 'hok, 'chū, a child born after the death of the father; <sup>14</sup>*ngiék*, 'chū, a disobedient son; <sup>15</sup>*sē* 'chū, anciently children of nobles, now of the gods; <sup>16</sup>*ngu* 'chū 'teng 'k'oo, five sons all Kūjins; <sup>17</sup>*chū* 'song 'tióng, the two middle rafters of a roof; <sup>18</sup>*ek*, 'chū 'k'i 'kó 'leu, one son raises the high tower, i. e. has talent.

**仔** To bear, to carry; to undertake, as an officer: <sup>19</sup>*chū* 'kiéng 'tēng' *eng* 'able to sustain important offices; *com.*, <sup>20</sup>*chū sá* 'careful, discriminating.

**𤝵** Also read *chū*: to weed and hoe earth around the roots of plants, to hill.

**煮** To boil in water, to stew, to steep, to decoct; to cook, to dress food; boiled, cooked: *com.*, <sup>21</sup>*chū* 'sák, to cook thoroughly; <sup>22</sup>*chū* 'tiéng, to boil with sweetening in; <sup>23</sup>*chiéng* 'chū, to fry and then stew;

*coll.*, <sup>24</sup>*chū* 'p'ong' to boil rice;

<sup>25</sup>*chū* 'long' to boil soft; <sup>26</sup>*chū* 'mooi' 'sák, not boiled through; <sup>27</sup>*chū* 'siáh, to cook food; <sup>28</sup>*ch'ang* 'chū 'pah, 'kong, cooked without condiments; <sup>29</sup>*chū* 'hong, to prepare opium for the pipe; <sup>30</sup>*chū* 'chui 'kak, 'tiáng, boil water and it sticks to the pan; *met.*, unsettled, vexatious.

**主** A ruler, a lord, a master; the chief, the head; *Chu.* a host; to govern, to rule; to make one the head; certainly, undoubtedly, as a lord's behests: in the coll. read <sup>31</sup>*chio*, *q. v.*: <sup>32</sup>*chū* 'kung, or <sup>33</sup>*chū* 'siong' your highness! my lord! the emperor; <sup>34</sup>*chū* 'te' to rule (the empire); <sup>35</sup>*kung* 'chū, the daughters of the emperor; <sup>36</sup>*p'ing* 'chū, guest and host; *com.*, <sup>37</sup>*sing* 'chū, or <sup>38</sup>*sing* 'chū 'pá, the ancestral tablet; <sup>39</sup>*cheng* 'chū, to place the tablet in the ancestral temple; *coll.*, <sup>40</sup>*teng* 'chū, to mark or dot the tablet—as done by an invited person of distinction.

**拄** A prop, a post, to shore up; to pierce; to stick; to point at.

**翥** To fly upwards, to fly high; to soar like the phenix: <sup>41</sup>*hong* 'chū, the phenix flies high.

**梓** A sort of tree considered the best of all trees, is classed with the yew, cypress and cedar; to cut blocks for books; one's village: <sup>42</sup>*song* 'chū, mulberries and yews (planted by ancestors), hence one's birthplace; <sup>43</sup>*chū* 'ch'iong' a cabinet-maker; <sup>44</sup>*chū*

<sup>1</sup>長 <sup>3</sup>嗣 <sup>5</sup>子 <sup>8</sup>相 <sup>10</sup>太 <sup>12</sup>人 <sup>15</sup>子 <sup>18</sup>世 <sup>21</sup>重 <sup>24</sup>煮 <sup>27</sup>主 <sup>30</sup>神  
<sup>2</sup>子 <sup>4</sup>子 <sup>6</sup>弟 <sup>9</sup>冲 <sup>11</sup>子 <sup>13</sup>子 <sup>16</sup>遺 <sup>19</sup>任 <sup>22</sup>熟 <sup>25</sup>治 <sup>28</sup>主  
<sup>2</sup>嫡 <sup>4</sup>子 <sup>6</sup>子 <sup>9</sup>子 <sup>11</sup>公 <sup>13</sup>孔 <sup>15</sup>腹 <sup>18</sup>仔 <sup>21</sup>仔 <sup>24</sup>主 <sup>27</sup>公 <sup>30</sup>桑  
<sup>2</sup>子 <sup>4</sup>女 <sup>6</sup>午 <sup>9</sup>婿 <sup>11</sup>子 <sup>13</sup>夫 <sup>15</sup>子 <sup>18</sup>肩 <sup>21</sup>細 <sup>24</sup>君 <sup>27</sup>主 <sup>30</sup>梓



*chung tá' kung*, a title of the god of literature.

**渚**

Tsu.

An affluent of the river Hwai, near Hoochow, in Honan; an islet; alluvion in a river: *'chiu' chū*, an island.

**楮**

Chū.

A mulberry (*broussonetia papyfera*) from the bark of which paper and cloth can be made: *'piēng' chū*, a leaf of paper; *'chū siēng' sēng*, a fine quality of paper.

**麀**

Chū.

Sometimes read *chū*: a large ruminant with a bushy tail (a yak?).

**欸**

Chū.

A coll. word: a brogue for *'chui*, water.

**慈**

Tzu.

Maternal affection; love, kindness, mercy, compassion; gentle, soft, tender to; a mother: *'chū ngiēng*, mother and father; *'ing chū*, benevolent and merciful; com., *'ka chū*, my mother; *'chū' p'i' qū' p'wong*, compassion is the chief thing—a Buddhist saying; *'chū' sēng*, kind-hearted; *'sēng' chū*, of a kind disposition.

**鷺**

Tzu.

The fishing cormorant, the *Phalacrocorax*; a wader, a kind of heron: *'lu chū*, the fishing cormorant; *'lo' chū*, a white egret with pendent crest.

**茲**

Tzu.

Herbs and shrubs growing in great abundance; a mat; an adjective, this, that; an adverb, now, the present; a conjunction, but, still: *'king chū*, the present.

**滋**

Tzu.

Used for the last: sweet, pleasant, rich; humid, soft; to increase, to grow; to enrich; to moisten, to fertilize; to rise, to overflow; moisture, juices, sap; numerous, many: *'chū' e'* (coll. *chū' e'*) a fine flavor; *'chū' sēu'* to get up a row; *'chū' p'wo*, to strengthen, as by tonics; com., *'chū' ing k'wong' h'wo*, to nourish the vital secretions and depress the igneous principle, as by cooling food.

**礮**

Tzu.

The loadstone; porcelain, chinaware: *'chū' sū'*, *'ing cheng*, the loadstone attracts the needle; com., *'chū' k'e'* crockery, fine pottery; *'yong' chū*, foreign chinaware; coll., *'chū' k'e' h'uo'*, pulverized porcelain.

**鉞**

Tzu.

Also read *chū*: a hoe, called *'chū' k'i*, having a long, narrow blade.

**孖**

Tzu.

Also read *chū*: twins; to bear twins; to grow luxuriantly: read *ma* in Canton.

**高**

Tzu.

Also read *chū*: a small round tripod; a round lid or cover of a tripod.

(67)

Chui.

**Chui.** A coll. word: an independent demonstrative pronoun, this: *'chū' chui*, this, this thing; *'chū' tō' k'wak' i'*, give this to him; *'chū' hó' ch'zū'*, *'kong' k'i'*, how can this be told or explained!

1 洲  
2 渚  
3 片  
4 楮

5 慈  
6 嚴  
7 仁  
8 慈

9 家  
10 慈  
11 悲

12 慈  
13 悲  
14 爲  
15 本

16 鷺  
17 鷺  
18 鷺

19 鷺  
20 鷺

21 今  
22 茲  
23 滋

24 滋  
25 事  
26 滋

27 滋  
28 陰  
29 降

30 火  
31 磁  
32 石

33 引  
34 針  
35 磁

36 器  
37 磁  
38 器

39 灰  
40 鐵  
41 鎡  
42 鎡

## (68) Chuk.

族

Tsu.

A barb of a dart; to collect, to draw together, as a banner does; a clan, a tribe; a family, or kindred of the same surname; degrees of kin; a class, a kind: *'chui chuk*, aquatic animals; COM., *'chung chuk*, of the same clan; *'chuk, 'tong*, the chief of a clan; *'chuk, 'p'wo*, genealogical register of the clan; *'koi' chuk*, a clan that produces officers; *'chuk, 'wong*, a flourishing clan; *'chuk, kang, hing tá*, fellow-clansmen.

鏃

Tsu.

The barb of a dart or arrow, iron head of a dart; sharp-pointed: *'ch'i chuk*, or *chieng' chuk*, the barb of an arrow.

簇

Tsu.

Used for the last and the next: tufts of small bamboo; thick, luxuriant growth, as of trees or flowers; a mold for cakes.

簇

Tsu.

To collect, to crowd together; a crowd of people; a framework, or whisk, on which the silkworms spin their cocoons, called *'chang chuk*. Read *ch'aiw* one of the notes in music.

鶯

Tsu.

A phenix of a carnation color; a species of large duck near river banks.

## (69) Chung.

宗

Tsu.

An ancestral temple; an ancestral tablet; what is honored; to honor, to reverence; that to which men

recur or resort; to revert to; the natural center; the origin or source of; a clan, those of the same surname: *'tieng chung*, the celestial bodies; *'chung ing 'hu*, Board of the imperial kindred; *'te' chung*, seas, rivers, mountains; *'hok, 'chiá chung, 'chi*, students revere him (Confucius); *'pai, 'chu 'uk, chung*, to disgrace one's ancestry; COM., *'chung 'chu*, or *'chu chung*, ancestors; *'chung mien'* an ancestral temple; *'chung chuk*, fellow-clansmen; *'chung hing*, senior kinsman!—a compellation; *'chung tá* L. your young kinsman.

棕

To rejoice; pleasure, delight; to think over, to consider.

淙

The noise of water; murmuring, flowing water; bubbling, as a fountain.

琮

Tsu.

An ancient badge of princely dignity, eight or nine inches wide, octagonal, with a hole in it: *'p'ek, chung*, round and square gems, anciently worn by officers.

蹤

踪

Tsu.

A vestige, a trace; a track, a footprint; to follow in the track of another: *'p'eu chung*, straggling footsteps; *met.*, unsettled, vagrant; COM., *'chung chek*, a footprint; a trace, a clue to; *'au chung au chek*, no clue whatever.

逡

Tsu.

To recede, to retire; to act as if returning; to go back; to follow; a revolution of the moon; self-

1 水 族 2 族 3 貴 族 4 族 5 族 6 族 7 族 8 族 9 族 10 天 宗 11 宗 12 府 地 宗 13 學 者 宗 之 14 宗 祖 宗 廟 15 宗 兄 宗 弟 16 璧 琮 浮 蹤 17 無 踪 無 跡





**准** To permit, to approve; to hear or answer, as a prayer; to allow, to decide; to receive, as imperial orders on a certain day: com., 'pok, 'chung (coll. ng' 'chung), not granted; 'pié chung, to approve officially; 'chung pe' to make ready; 'chung ki 'tó, to answer prayer, as God does; coll. 'chung sioh, siäng' ka' granted on one throw of the divining blocks—one block with the obverse, the other with the reverse, side up.

**Chung.** A coll. word: to guess: 'chung 'chi, to guess dice, cash, or seeds, held in the hand; 'chung me' to guess riddles; 'chung tioh, to guess correctly; 'chung ting me' to guess enigmas on lanterns—in the first month; k'ëuk, 'nū 'chung nioh, wai' how many do you guess?

**推** Read 'sung in the dictionaries; to point a piece of wood and fit it into a hole; **樵** a tenon, a wooden spike.

**憊** Poor and distressed; harassed, pressed: 'k'ung 'chung pok, ha' worn out, harassed incessantly, distracted with cares.

Ts'ung.

**崇** Lofty, eminent; in the highest degree estimable and honorable; noble, exalted; worthy of worship; to adore, to praise, to extol; to revere; to collect, to fill: 'chung kó, very lofty; great, honorable; 'iêng chung 'iêng tó' to revere heavenly principles;

'chung diou, the whole morning; 'chong chung, or 'chung t'ëung' to respect profoundly; com., 'chung pai' to worship; 'chung hong' to obey reverently; 'chung ang, Chungan, a district in Kienning prefecture, celebrated for tea.

**叢** A thicket, a bushy place; crowded, as trees; bushy; **叢** collected, assembled in numbers: 'ch'ó muk, **取** 'chung, grass and trees Ts'ung. crowded together; com., 'chung ling, a thicket; 'twai' chung ling, a large monastery.

**派** Smaller streams flowing into the main river—tributaries; the meeting of waters.

(70) Chüng.

**鐘** A bell, a clock: com., 'chung 'ku, bells and drums; 'chung sang 'kang' a temple of the 'ngu tá' at the 'Yong bridge, Foochow; 'ch'eu' ming chung, a clock; 'chung 'pieu taing' a clock and watch shop; taung' chung, to ring or strike a bell; chung 'hiong, the bell sounds; 'chung lau, a belfry; coll., 'kwoi 'teng chung, what o'clock is it?

**鍾** A measure equal to 64 or 100 'tau; a cup or goblet; to collect; to bestow, to confer; to repeat; heavy; gifted with, endowed; again, repeated: 'chung ai' very dear, beloved; com., sang' chung, the surname Chüng; 'chung ki, a god who

1 不准 8 準備 5 禱 6 暇 7 欽 8 尊 10 崇 12 大 鼓 15 自 18 鍾  
2 批准 4 准 祈 不 崇 高 道 崇 天 道 崇 拜 安 叢 叢 林 鐘 山 澗 鐘 鳴 鐘 樓 鐘 店 鐘 樓 鐘 愛 鍾 道

is said to extirpate evil spirits.

**螞**  
Tsung.

A long-headed grasshopper; a species of locust: *'chüng sü*, a green locust (truxalis).

**春**  
**椿**  
Chung.

To beat with a pestle; to pound, to pulverize, to grind to powder: com., *'chüng 'mi*, to pound or hull rice in a mortar; coll., *'chüng k'o'* a stone mortar; *'chüng k'o' 't'ui*, a pestle; *'chüng ch'á'* to pound rice into flour; *'chüng 'piéng*, to flatten by beating; *'kung 'tau 'chüng*, to beat with the fists.

**終**  
Chung.

The end, termination, a finis; death; to end, to terminate; to end one's days; to the last; at length, finally: *'seng' 'chüng*, to perform obsequies carefully; com., *'siéng' 'chüng*, a peaceful death; *'chüng 'sing*, a lifetime; *'u 'sü 'u 'chüng*, without beginning or end; *'chüng 'sü 'chüng 'chüng*, complete from first to last; *'ling 'chüng*, near death; *'chüng 'kiu*, at last, finally; *'chüng 'sing 'kié*, *'k'oo*, to reap life's results—at death; *'chüng 'sing 'hoai' 'sü*, the great matter of life—i. e. marriage.

**種**  
Chung.

A seed, a germ, a kernel; a sort, a kind, a class; that which sprouts: com., *'t'iong 'chüng*, to transmit, to propagate; *'ong 'chüng*, sprouts of grain; *'ngü 'chüng*, little fishes; *'chüng 'chüng*, sorts, kinds; *'chak' 'chüng*, mixed; illegitimate, a

bastard; coll., *'chüng 'chi*, seed; *'ié' 'chüng*, to sow, to plant; *'ch'ioh' 'chüng*, seed-rice; *'sioh' 'chüng lo'* of the same kind or species.

**踵**  
Chung.

The heel; to follow one, to imitate, to go after one; to visit; to tread hard; to connect: *'chiék' 'chüng*, uninterruptedly.

**煙**  
Tsung.

Fire burning up; to kindle, to burn: com., *'h'ui 'chüng*, an ember or coal to kindle with.

**瘰**  
**腫**  
Chung.

To swell up, to tumefy; a swelling; inflated, swollen: com., *'p'eu 'chüng*, swollen, inflated; *'wong 'chüng*, jaundiced and puffed; *'chüng 't'iong' 'tuk*, a sudden swelling or sore; coll., *'mék' 'cheng' 'chüng*, the eyes much swollen; *'chüng 'k'i 'di*, to swell up, to bloat.

**從**  
Ts'ung.

To listen to, to follow, to comply with, to agree; to believe in; commencing from, place of origin; a preposition, through, by, from, in; since, whence; a way, a manner; compliance; a follower: also read *'ch'üng* and *'chéung'* q. v.: *'chüng 'miéng'* to assent to one's face: com., *'chüng 'meng'* to obey orders; *'chüng 'chéung'* to follow the many; *'chüng 'piéng'* at convenience; *'chüng 'k'wong*, compulsory; *'chüng 'chiéng*, formerly; *'chüng 'ku 'i 'lai*, from former times to the present; *'chüng 'ch'ü 'hai'* from this time on, henceforth; *'chüng 'lióng*, to reform, as a prostitute; *'song'*

1 螞 3 椿 5 善 7 無 9 臨 11 結 13 大 15 魚 17 種 19 火 21 腫 23 從  
斯 白 終 始 終 局 事 種 子 煙 脹 權  
2 椿 4 慎 6 終 8 無 10 終 12 傳 14 雜 16 接 18 浮 20 從  
米 終 身 終 身 身 種 種 踵 腫 命 前

*chùng*, to obey, to follow; 'chai'  
*ka chùng ho' ch'ok*, *ka' chùng*  
*hu*, before marriage she obeys her  
 father, after marriage her hus-  
 band; COLL., 'chùng t'au ek, ne'  
 item by item from the first; 'chùng  
 sing chai' ch'ó' k'í, to make over  
 new again.

## (71) Chwa.

**抓** Read *chau*; coll. *chwa*:  
 to scratch, to titillate; to  
 Chao. tear with claws; to grasp,  
 to snatch, to clutch; 'chwa  
*pa liàng*, to grasp by the  
 collar; 'chwa *la hong*, to mark  
 or scratch in clutching; 'chwa  
*má' t'oh*, fails to clutch it.

**揸** Read *cha*; used in the  
 Paik Ing for the coll.  
 Ch'a. *chwa*: to take; to pull,  
 to draw, to drag; to pull  
 out, to draw, as lots: the  
 preceding character is commonly  
 used instead of this: 'chwa *ch'ok*,  
 to pull out; 'chwa *ch'íng*, to  
 draw lots; 'chwa *pá*, to draw  
 cards; 'chwa *k'íng*, to draw a  
 bad card.

**爪** Claws, talons, nails; to  
 Chao. scratch, to claw; to take  
 up with the fingers; an  
 agent, a minion; the 87th  
 radical: also read *chau*,  
 q. v.: 'chwa *nga*, claws and  
 teeth; *met.*, emissaries, assistants.

## (72) Chwah.

*Chwah*. A coll. word: to vary  
 from a model or stand-  
 ard; to err, to miss, to  
 mistake: *yong' chau chwah*, k'ó'  
 varies from the pattern; *kauk*,  
*chwah*, a bone displaced, sprained.

## (73) Chwai.

*Chwai*. A coll. word: to eat:  
*chwai kaing'* accustomed  
 to eat it; *chwai 'pa*, or  
*chwai 'pa 'pa*, to eat heartily;  
*chwai má' k'ó'* can't eat it all.

## (74) Chwak.

**攔** To grasp, to lay hold of;  
 to take up with the hand.

**緝** To bind, to tie; the lap-  
 ping of a selvage, as in  
 sewing.

## (75) Chwang.

**攢** Also read *chuang'*: to  
 collect, to assemble, to  
 come together; to place  
 a coffin in a dead house;  
 poles and thatch to cover a coffin.

**鑽** An awl, a gimlet, an  
 Tsuan. auger, a drill; to bore, to  
 drill, to pierce, to perfo-  
 rate; *met.*, to worm your-  
 self into, to investigate se-  
 crets; to pry into, as abstruse  
 doctrines: 'chwang *chi mi*  
*kiéng*, the farther you bore the  
 harder it is; *met.*, deep, abstruse;  
 com., 'chwang *le'* to toil for  
 wealth, avaricious.

**趲** Also read *chang'*: to  
 Tsuan. walk, to advance; to flee,  
 to run away; to scatter,  
 to put to flight; to hasten,  
 to urge, to quicken, to  
 press: 'chwang *pro'* to hasten  
 one's steps.

**續** To connect things to-  
 Tsuan. gether, to continue, to car-  
 ry on, to take up where  
 another left off; to imi-  
 tate, as virtues: 'chwang *sèu'*

<sup>1</sup>在家從父 <sup>2</sup>出嫁從夫 <sup>3</sup>從頭一二 <sup>4</sup>從新再做 <sup>5</sup>起抓巴額 <sup>6</sup>抓喇痕 <sup>7</sup>抓賣着 <sup>8</sup>揸出 <sup>9</sup>揸牌 <sup>10</sup>揸揸 <sup>11</sup>爪牙 <sup>12</sup>彌堅 <sup>13</sup>鑽鑽 <sup>14</sup>趲步 <sup>15</sup>續緒



or <sup>14</sup>*ch'wang* *sing*, to carry on the work of a predecessor.

**纂** Interchanged with the last: a kind of carnation band or cord, a red tassel or tape; to connect; to collate; to compile a work: <sup>12</sup>*ch'wang* *siu*, to collate, to examine and revise.

**瓚** Also read *chang*: a sort of stone scepter made with a cup, used in pouring out libations; a kind of bottle used in worship.

<sup>1</sup>*Ch'wang*. A coll. word: full-fleshed, hearty, hale, stout.

**聽** Read <sup>1</sup>*kwang*; coll. *ch'wang* in imitation of Foochow Mandarin: to profit, to make gain in trade: <sup>2</sup>*ch'wang* *le* to make gains; <sup>4</sup>*tó ch'wang* *k'wi* 'a *chiéng*, gain a few cash more.

**饌** To eat, to drink; to feed persons, to provide for; dressed food; delicacies, condiments, relishes: *seng* <sup>2</sup>*ch'wang* a rich banquet; com., <sup>1</sup>*ngau ch'wang* meats, delicacies.

**撰** To regulate, to correct, to dispose in order; to grasp; to compose, to record; a statute, a rule; a received maxim; a business, an act; to edit, to revise books, to publish: <sup>6</sup>*siu ch'wang* to record; a title of the first Han-lin academician; <sup>7</sup>*e* <sup>2</sup>*ch'wang* strange, marvelous; <sup>8</sup>*ch'wang* *chié* to compose works. Read

<sup>1</sup>*saung* to reckon. Read <sup>1</sup>*song*, to select, to commission.

**譔** Used for the last: to admonish, to exhort by precepts; to communicate instruction: <sup>1</sup>*ch'wang* *ung*, to write essays; <sup>14</sup>*ch'wang* *suk*, to narrate.

(76) Chwi.

**槁** To beat anything with a piece of wood; a kind of hard wood.

**傾** Read *twi*; coll. *ch'wi*: full, jutting out, prominent, as a forehead; full and rising in the middle, as the contents of a vessel: <sup>11</sup>*ch'wi* *keng*, or *ch'wi* *k'i* *li*, rising, as leavened bread.

**水** Water, liquids, fluids; fluid, running; clear, watery, limpid; aquatic; a stream, a river; a tide, the tide; a passage, the time of going by water from one place to another; danger by flood, inundation; the first of the five elements; a discount on coin or bullion; trivial, common, as water; easy, gentle, unstable; the 85th radical: com., <sup>12</sup>*u* *ch'wi*, rain water; <sup>13</sup>*ch'wi* *k'au*, a town at the foot of the Min rapids; <sup>14</sup>*ch'wi* *h'uo* *hu*, water-carriers and fire-kindlers; <sup>15</sup>*ch'wi* *twai* spring tides; <sup>16</sup>*ch'wi* *s'ieu*, neap tides; <sup>17</sup>*ch'wi* *k'ieu*, half-moon dumplings, stuffed and boiled; <sup>18</sup>*ch'wi* *seng* the nature of water; *met.*, yielding, as said of bad women; <sup>19</sup>*ch'wi* *ung*, ripples; <sup>20</sup>*song* <sup>2</sup>*ch'wi*, to go with the tide; <sup>21</sup>*ch'wi* *k'auk*, a puddle; <sup>22</sup>*ch'wi*

<sup>1</sup>續 <sup>8</sup>聽 <sup>幾</sup>個 <sup>5</sup>穀 <sup>7</sup>異 <sup>9</sup>譔 <sup>11</sup>傾 <sup>13</sup>水 <sup>夫</sup> <sup>16</sup>水 <sup>15</sup>水 <sup>20</sup>水  
<sup>2</sup>承 <sup>4</sup>利 <sup>錢</sup> <sup>6</sup>饌 <sup>8</sup>撰 <sup>10</sup>撰 <sup>12</sup>高 <sup>14</sup>水 <sup>15</sup>水 <sup>17</sup>水 <sup>19</sup>順 <sup>21</sup>水  
<sup>3</sup>纂 <sup>5</sup>多 <sup>錢</sup> <sup>6</sup>修 <sup>8</sup>撰 <sup>10</sup>撰 <sup>12</sup>雨 <sup>14</sup>火 <sup>15</sup>小 <sup>17</sup>性 <sup>19</sup>水 <sup>21</sup>銀  
修 聽 ○ 撰 制 述 水 火 ○ 性 水 銀

*ngung*, quicksilver; <sup>1</sup>*chwi lung*, a fire-engine; <sup>2</sup>*chwi sieng hwa*, the Narcissus; <sup>3</sup>*chwi hwo lu*, large pewter heaters used in liquor and barber shops; <sup>4</sup>*chwi proo*, the water-gate ward in Foochow suburbs; COLL., <sup>5</sup>*chwi lung*, the water is roiled; <sup>6</sup>*chwi p'wook*, seum on water; <sup>7</sup>*chwi kié*, a frog; a flower of the 3d and 4th moons; <sup>8</sup>*chwi 'ma*, a water-spider; <sup>9</sup>*chwi jeng*, a pale red; <sup>10</sup>*chwi p'au*, bubbles; <sup>11</sup>*chwi p'a*, blisters; *chu wai*, <sup>12</sup>*chwi 't'u siáh tek, tloh*, has become acclimated here; *chó*, <sup>13</sup>*chwi*, watered, as rice to increase its bulk; to play in water, as a child; <sup>14</sup>*chwi tong*, floodtide; <sup>15</sup>*chwi p'wong*, ebb-tide; <sup>16</sup>*chwi t'auk*, or <sup>17</sup>*chwi tah*, water receding or drained off; <sup>18</sup>*chwi ch'au*, a naval review; <sup>19</sup>*chwi lau kiá*, water runs down; *met.*, to put the blame on subordinates; <sup>20</sup>*chwi 'ch'íeng ngü hiéng*, in shallows the fish appears; *met.*, known by plain facts.

## (77) Chwo.

This syllable in its various tones is interchangeably read *Chio*, q. v.

## (78) Chwoh.

This syllable in its various tones is interchangeably read *Chioh*, q. v.

## (79) Chwoi.

**贅** To pledge, to pawn; an excrescence, a blemish; unsuitable; verbiage, tautology; connected with, hanging to, appended, as a postscript: <sup>1</sup>*chwoi' sá*, a son-in-law; <sup>2</sup>*chwoi' ngü*, tautology; <sup>3</sup>*ch'ok, chwoi'* to pawn, to pledge.

**毳**

The down on birds, the fine undergrowth of hair on animals; birds molting; furry, downy, soft, delicate; like felt, velvety: <sup>1</sup>*chwoi' miéng*, a felt hat; <sup>2</sup>*'hwo chwoi'* asbestos cloth; <sup>3</sup>*chwoi' mok*, a felt tent.

## (80)

## Chwok.

(The next seven are interchangeably read *chioh*.)

**茁**

Grass and plants just sprouting; fat, hearty, vigorous, as cattle: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ó chwok, ki nga*, the plants have sprouted; *ngiu yong chwok, chaung' t'iong*, large fat cattle.

**拙**

Stupid, dull; unskillful, unapt: <sup>1</sup>*k'ieu chwok*, expetness and stupidity; COM., <sup>2</sup>*chwok, jéng*, the dull thorn, i. e. my wife: <sup>3</sup>*chwok, chai*, my poor abilities; COLL., <sup>4</sup>*i chái á' chwok, sióh tek, kiáng*, his talent is rather inferior.

**掇**

To pick up, to gather with the hand; to pluck, to seize, to lay hold on: <sup>1</sup>*chwok, sik*, to gather, to cull out.

(The next four also read *tiok*.)

**啜**

To sob; to prate, to talk incessantly: to imbibe, to drink; to sip, to taste; to kiss: <sup>1</sup>*lin chwok*, to gulp, to swallow; <sup>2</sup>*chwok*, to drink congee; *met.*, poor, destitute.

**刈**

To clip, to pare; to engrave; to mutilate, as culprits; to reject, to cast off:

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 水 | 2 龍 | 3 水 | 4 花 | 5 部 | 6 水 | 7 紅 | 8 水 | 9 漲 | 10 贅 | 11 壻 | 12 出 | 13 贅 | 14 火 | 15 毳 | 16 草 | 17 茁 | 18 巧 | 19 拙 | 20 才 | 21 流 |      |      |
| 2 水 | 仙   | 3 火 | 爐   | 4 水 | 雞   | 5 水 | 泡   | 6 水 | 沒    | 7 贅  | 語    | 8 毳  | 9 幕  | 10 草 | 11 其 | 12 芽 | 13 拙 | 14 荆 | 15 掇 | 16 拾 | 17 啜 | 18 菽 |

'*ch'cook, teng*' to engrave and publish.

**紉** To join, to connect, to sew or tie together; to oversee royal robes; mixed, variegated; to stop, put an end to; fenceers or posture-makers in ancient courts.

**輟** To stop, to desist from; a repaired carriage: '*hok, pok, ch'cook*, to study incessantly.

(81) Chwong.

This syllable in its various tones is interchangeably read *Chiong*, q. v.

(82) Ch'a.

**差** A mistake, an error; mistaken, erroneous; to err, to differ, to miss the mark; difference, discrepancy; fault, excess; differing, unlike, unassorted; also read '*ch'a* and '*ch'i*, q. v.: com., '*ch'a ch'auk*, error, mistake; used for death in coll. books; '*ch'a pok, tó*, nearly, almost; '*ch'a pok, teng*, unlike, of different sorts; '*hung hó pok, ch'a*, not the least error; coll., '*ch'a tek, huong*' a great difference; '*ch'a sioh, pwo*' differs by one step—to vary slightly, a little too late; '*ch'a sioh, hieng*, a narrow escape from danger; '*mó ch'a ié*, unchangeable, fixed.

**叉** A fork in a road; a prong, a crotch; to cross or interlace the fingers: com., '*ch'a ch'iu*, to interlace the fingers; '*t'iek, ch'a*, an iron fork; '*yá' ch'a*, evil spirits; coll., '*sang ch'a tío*'

three diverging roads; '*sioh, kong sioh, ch'a*, a straight mark and a cross—error-marks in compositions; '*ch'a má' tloh*, can't fork it.

**叉** To fork out, to nip; to drive out, to pitch out, to strike.

**杈** Used for the last: diverging branches of a tree; an instrument for catching fish; a prong for sticking mud-fish: '*ch'a ngu*, to fork fish; com., '*ch'a t'iong*' a pronged stick; a long wooden fork; coll., '*aung' ch'a*, a long-handled prong, used in shops.

**岔** The first also read '*ch'a*': streams or roads diverging: '*sang ch'a lo' k'eu*, a trivium; '*sang ch'a só*, a river in Liautung.

**瘥** Read '*ch'ó*; coll. '*ch'a*': to recover from sickness; convalescent, recovered; a slight ailment, a slight epidemic like the influenza: com., '*sau ch'a*, slightly better; coll., ' *pang' á' ch'a*, the sickness has abated somewhat; '*twai' ch'a*, much better; '*chek, chiéng' m'wong ch'a*, steadily improving; '*cheng' má' kiéng' ch'a*, no improvement in the disease.

**炒** To roast in a pan or boiler; to fry in fat or oil: com., '*ch'a ch'ai*' to fry vegetables in oil; '*ch'a ch'au*, to fry with a seasoning of distiller's grains; coll., '*chiéng ch'a*, to fry and roast; '*ch'a mi*, or '*ch'a mi t'ong*, sug-

1 劉 2 定 3 學 4 輟 5 差 6 不 7 等 8 不 9 差 10 遠 11 叉 12 夜 13 叉 14 叉 15 杠 16 一 17 叉 18 魚 19 杈 20 岔 21 岔 22 路 23 口 24 稍 25 瘥 26 炒 27 菜 28 炒 29 糟



ared rice roasted and formed into cakes; 'ch'a p'woi' to heat and dry over a fire; 'ch'a chieu, to roast and scorch, to toast thoroughly; 'ch'a k'o pi, to roast coffee; 'ch'a má' sák, k'ong má' lang' fry it and it does not get done through, boil it and it does not become tender; met., a block-head.

**吵** Read 'ch'au; coll. 'ch'a: to disturb, to annoy, to tease: 'ch'a t'iong, to disturb a place of recreation; 'ch'a ngu, hiá, to throw everything into confusion; 'p'ah, 'ch'a, to cause trouble; 'k'ok, chu wai' 'ch'a nguai, you stay here and annoy me!

'Ch'a. A coll. word, as in 'ch'a seng, or 'ch'a leng, a short time since, a little while ago.

**鈔** Interchanged with 'ch'au (to copy): a document, a government paper; a bank-note, a receipt; paper money: com., 'chieng ch'a' (or 'chieng p'ieu') government paper; 'pwang' ngung pwang' ch'a half in silver, half in paper; COLL., ch'ek, siang ngung sang siang ch'a' seven parts silver, three parts paper.

**詫** To talk extravagantly, to vaunt; to deceive; 'k'wa ch'a' to boast; 'ch'a' nga' startled; 'ch'a' e' strange, in doubt.

**吒** Used for the last: to foam and sputter in anger; to talk angrily; to grumble: in the coll., to trouble, to interfere with: 'ch'ek,

ch'a' to rail at; COLL., 'p'ah, ch'a' to disturb, to cause failures.

**姪** A handsome girl, a beautiful unmarried young lady. Ch'a.

**蜡** To bind up, to seal up; sealed up, as in winter; a sacrifice at the end of the year, when all things are sealed up by the cold. Ch'a.

**柴** Firewood, fuel, faggots; wood, brushwood; to stop up; to guard, to defend: com., 't'ó, ch'a, to gather firewood; 'ch'a tó, a wood cleaver; 'ch'a tang' a picul of wood; 'ch'a nga, a wood broker; 'ch'a hu, a sudorific medicine; COLL., p'wai' ch'a, to split wood; ch'a kaik, a sickle for cutting grass; ch'a t'au k'ioh, blockheads, stupid workmen; 'ch'a k'ah, or ch'a' chio k'ah, wood dealers; ch'a' h'ui, fuel; ch'a' pa, bundles of wood; ch'a' tong, a block to cut or pound on; ch'a p'woi' chips, shavings; ch'a' mi hu ch'a' "wood-and-rice husband and wife," scil. living together only while their stores last; ch'a' kwok, billets of wood; 'ch'a' ngu, a wooden fish; met., a blockhead.

**瘵** Thin, lean, emaciated, sick; met., vicious, depraved; bad, spoiled, ruined: COLL., ch'a' ngai' a kind of paralysis; 'ch'a pe' utterly vicious; ruined, as business; cheng' yá ch'a, a wasting disease; 'ch'ó, ch'a, to degenerate; to go on and spoil it; m'ek, tu ch'a k'ó' eyes fixed in death.

1 炒 2 吵 3 吵 4 吵 5 半 6 誇 7 詫 8 拍 9 柴 10 柴 11 柴 12 瘵  
焙 五 屈 我 銀 詫 異 吒 刀 牙 客 痺  
吵 罇 只 錢 半 詫 斥 討 柴 柴 柴 坐  
場 拍 塊 鈔 鈔 訝 吒 柴 担 胡 魚 瘵

**Ch'a.** A coll. prefix, as in *ch'a ch'a*, forks; forked, transverse, crossed.

(83) Ch'á.

**妻** A wife, a partner, a spouse, a consort taken with legal ceremonies: Ch'i.

<sup>1</sup>*ch'ëu* *ch'á*, to marry a wife; COM., <sup>2</sup>*hu* *ch'á*, husband and wife; <sup>3</sup>*ch'á ch'ü*, wife and children; <sup>4</sup>*k'auk*, *ch'á*, "destroys the wife"—as fortune-tellers say of a husband's adverse horoscope; <sup>5</sup>*ch'á ch'ü hō* *hak*, a happy and united family; <sup>6</sup>*p'au* *ch'a piék*, *ch'ü*, to leave wife and children, as when going on a journey; <sup>7</sup>*t'auk*, *ch'á kiē* *ch'ü*, to entrust wife and children to another's care. Read *ch'á*; to give a daughter in marriage to one.

**萋** Luxuriant foliage: *ch'á ch'á*, thick foliage; moving clouds; to exert one's self, as an officer does; <sup>7</sup>*ch'á ch'ü*, cautious, reverential.

**悽** Similar to the next: Ts'au. *grieved, afflicted, sorrowful; suffering from hunger: <sup>8</sup>ch'á ch'á, famishing; COM., <sup>9</sup>ch'á ch'ang, or *ch'á ch'ang* *ch'á*, pitiable, distressing.*

**淒** Intense cold; bleak, cloudy, wintry, stormy, a cold wind; shivering, freezing; calamitous; afflicted, grieved: <sup>10</sup>*ku* *ch'á*, solitary, lonely; <sup>11</sup>*lung* *'ü* *ch'á ch'á*, sleety wind and rain; COM., <sup>12</sup>*ch'á liong*, or *ch'á liong* *ch'á ch'ang*, pitiable, grievous; afflicted.

**縷**

Ch'i.

The stripes, colored or plain, in silken fabrics; ornamented, blended colors and stripes.

**棲**

Ch'i.

To roost, to perch, to nestle; to sojourn, to stay at; to reside, to settle down; to rest, to repose, at peace; a perch, a sleeping place, lodgings: <sup>13</sup>*ch'á seng*, a place to live, a home; <sup>14</sup>*chang* *ch'á*, temporary lodgings; COM., <sup>15</sup>*ch'á sing*, or *ch'á chi*, or *ch'á pōh*, a stopping place; COLL., *mō tōi* *ch'á pōh*, no place to stay, no home.

**差**

Ch'a.

Read *ch'ai* in the dictionaries; coll. *ch'á*: a messenger, a commissioner, an ambassador, one sent to manage affairs; to send, to commission: also read *ch'a* and *ch'i*, q. v.: COM., <sup>16</sup>*k'ing* *ch'á*, an imperial commissioner; <sup>17</sup>*meu* *ch'á*, to look out for business; <sup>18</sup>*tong* *ch'á*, to be a policeman; *chiék*, *ch'á*, the bearer of a memorial to the emperor; *ch'á k'ieŋ*, or <sup>19</sup>*ch'á sai*, to send, to commission; <sup>20</sup>*ch'á sung*, revenue cutters; *ch'á lá*, a policeman's fees; *ngwoŋ* *ch'á* (coll. *ch'á yāh*, or *ch'á nēng*), messengers, bailiffs; *paing* *ch'á*, to provide for officers while traveling; <sup>21</sup>*ch'á cha*, a police search.

**糲**

Ts'au.

A vulgar character, used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for coll. *ch'á*: flour made from rice: *k'ui* *ch'á* rice flour for steamed dumplings; *t'ai* *ch'á* to sift rice flour; *ch'á chio*, coarse particles in pounded

1娶妻 3妻子 5妻子 6拋妻 7萋苴 9悽慘 11風雨 12淒涼 14暫棲 16欽差 13當差 20差船  
2夫妻 4尅妻 好合 8悽悽 10孤淒 13棲生 15棲身 17謀差 19差使 21差查

rice; *ch'á' ch'á' pah*, as white as rice flour; *'saëng' ch'á'* a present of rice flour to a family in mourning; *'hwi ch'á'* presents in return for rice-flour.

## (84) Ch'äë.

**蒞** Tsao. A vulgar character used in the *Paik, Ing*; a kind of long gourd with a rough deep-green skin: coll., *'sié ch'äë'* a long serpentine gourd; *'ch'äë' nong*, gourd-pith—used as a medicine; *'ch'äë' mó*, seed-gourds; *'ch'äë' pang*, a frame to trail gourd-vines on.

**擦** Ch'a. Read *ch'ak*,; used for the coll. *ch'äë'*: to rub with the hands or feet: *'ch'äë' kwong kwong*, to rub smooth; *'ch'äë' k'i*, or *ch'äë' k'ó'* or *ch'äë' mó*, to rub off; *'ch'äë' má' k'i*, can't rub it off.

*Ch'äë'* A coll. word: to scold, to repel sternly: *ch'äë' neng*, to scold people; *tó' ch'äë'* to rail at each other.

## (85) Ch'äëk.

**軸** Tsu. Read *tak*,; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ch'äëk*,: a chart, a map; a hanging picture or drawing; pasteboard for maps, &c.: *'pooi' ch'äëk*, to make pasteboard for charts; *'che' ch'äëk*, a scroll with inscriptions; *'wa' ch'äëk*, drawings, pictures; *ch'äëk, t'an*, the lower roller of a chart; *ch'äëk, sioh, hok*, one map, one hanging picture; *'ku ch'äëk, má' kiäng*, old charts are not salable.

*Ch'äëk*,. A coll. intensive particle, as in *ch'äëk, ch'äëk, sing*, or *ch'äëk, ch'äëk, sing*, quite fresh, span-new.

## (86) Ch'äëng.

**諺** Ts'an. Read *ch'ang*, used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ch'äëng*,: to make another angry; to provoke; mutual recriminations: *'ch'äëng' k'i ch'äëng'* angry recriminations.

*Ch'äëng'*. A coll. word, as in *ch'äëng' k'i*, to bristle up, as hair; to rise, to flame up, as fire: *'tau hock, ch'äëng' k'i li*, the hair bristling; *k'e' ch'äëng' ch'äëng' k'i*, steam rising; anger flaming up.

## (87) Ch'äh.

**冊** Ts'è. Read *ch'aih*,; coll. *ch'ah*,: a slip, an inventory, a register, a list; a census-book; a patent or commission of nobility: *'chü ch'ah*, a register; books; *'hok, ch'ah*, to examine the official records; *'chai' ch'ah*, recorded; *'chäü' sieu ch'ah*, revenue report to the emperor; *'ch'ah, kwong'* documents, law-books; *kau tai' ch'ah*, a transfer-paper; *'piäng' lang ch'ah*, official list of literary candidates; *'ting' k'eu ch'ah*, a census of population; *ch'ah, hung*, a patent of nobility; a commission, as to appoint a king of Loochoo.

**策** Ts'è. Read *ch'aih*,; coll. *ch'ah*,: a book, an essay, writings: *ngo' tó' ch'ah*, essays on the five themes at the 3d session of examina-

1送 2回 3蛇 4蒞 5蒞 6擦 7擦 8光 9起 10字 11畫 12古 13諺 14冊 15核 16奏 17冊 18冊 19丁 20口  
 2回 3蒞 4蒞 5擦 6擦 7光 8起 9起 10軸 11軸 12古 13諺 14書 15載 16冊 17便 18覽 19冊



tions for Kūjin—hence called 'sang tiōng ch'ah,' 'cheng' tiāng ch'ah, the prize essay of the first Kūjin, and list of graduates, as forwarded to Peking; 'hiong se' ch'ah, essays at the 3d session of the provincial examinations; 'chū ch'ah, books; 'tōi' ch'ah, to compare copies with the original essays; 'mūong' ch'ah, subjects for 3d session essays; 'tūng' se' ch'ah, essays of the Chintsz at the examination before the emperor.

Ch'ah, A coll. word, as in ch'ah, 'k'i, to raise up, to lift; to help one rise; ch'ah, keng, to raise high.

Ch'ah, A coll. word, as in ch'ah, ch'ih, almost, nearly, within a little: 'wang tō' ch'iu ch'ah, ch'ih, p'ah, p'cai' carried the bowl in his hand and almost broke it.

(88) Ch'ai.

**纔** Read ch'ai; coll. ch'ai: now, just now; scarcely; used in imitation of the court dialect; the common colloquial is ch'ih, q. v.: 'ch'ai ch'ai, just now; 'ch'ai ch'ai k'ó' has just gone.

**猜** To guess, to conjecture, to doubt; to dislike, to abhor; to fear, to apprehend, lest: 'teng ch'ai, enigmas on lanterns; 'ch'ai tok, to judge of; 'ch'ai pok, ch'ok, inconceivable; com., 'ch'ai 'siong, to suspect; si ch'ai, to "guess poetry"—by supplying the missing word; ch'ai kung, to "guess the fist," or number of extended fingers,

morra—a drinking game; ch'ai me' to guess a riddle; coll., k'ëuk, nū ch'ai, for you to guess.

**釵** A broad hairpin; met., females: com., 'ch'ai k'wang 'siu sek, hairpins, rings, and head-ornaments in general; 'hung ch'ai p'ó' k'ing' to scatter the hairpins and break the mirrors; met., a family broken up.

**采** Interchanged with the next three: to pluck, to choose, to take with the hand; variegated, adorned with colors; cities or lands allotted to officers for revenue; a surname: 'ch'ai kwo' to select sentences; pek, seu' ch'ai, a white ground takes the colors; com., 'hwa ch'ai, variegated, beautiful; 'ngu ch'ai, the five colors.

**採** To select, to pick, to pluck, to choose, to take with the hand: com., 'ch'ai m'ai, to buy up for government, as rice; ch'ai leng, or ch'ai leng 'ku, to collect money (as for the dragon-boat festival) by beating gongs, and drums; ch'ai leng kó, "songs of the Lotus," sung at the dragon-boat festival; ch'ai ta, to pick tea leaves.

**采** Lands or cities allotted for the revenue of officers: 'ch'ai te' territory set apart for grandees; lieu ch'ai, officers jointly ruling a circuit.

**彩** Variegated, ornamented with different colors, elegant, gay-colored; beautiful, as figures in silks and

1 三 呈 策 策 試 9 纔 猜 不 14 釵 15 分 16 采 18 五  
場 策 4 書 6 間 試 策 纔 纔 去 11 猜 度 13 猜 環 首 破 華 19 採  
策 8 鄉 策 策 8 纔 去 11 猜 度 13 猜 環 首 破 華 19 採  
2 進 試 2 對 7 殿 纔 10 燈 12 猜 想 節 鏡 采 買

gems; lucky, pleased: COM., *'kwong 'ch'ai*, glossy, brilliant; *'ch'ai 'wa* painting in colors; *'ch'ai 'saik*, variegated; COLL., *'ch'ai 'ch'èa* fine prospect, said of a flourishing family, festivities, &c.; *'ng' t'èng pa'h*, *'ngwai 'ch'ai t'au*, don't injure my good omen! *scil.* by uttering infelicitous words; *'hwa 'ch'ai*, a gift to a messenger; *'sieu 'ch'ai*, douceurs—as to waiters in eating houses; *'hak, 'ch'ai*, to encore, to praise; *'k'wi 'ch'ai*, to commence any business; *mèk, 'ch'ai*, a good eye, discriminating taste.

**綵** Interchanged with the last: variegated silks or satins; festoons, streamers: COM., *'ch'ai t'iu*, red silk for festoons; *'ch'ai 'ki*, red silk banners borne before graduates and at funerals; *'ch'ai 'pwo* red cotton cloth; *'lùng hong' 'ch'ai 'piàng*, presents of cakes before weddings; *'kièk, 'ch'ai 'yong teng*, to wreath festoons and light lanterns; COLL., *'ch'ai 'kaik*, festoons; *'saèng' 'ch'ai*, to send silks and satins (to the betrothed); *'sang cheng 'ch'ai 'kieu* a three-storied ornamented sedan; *'p'wak, 'ch'ai*, to wear silken scarfs, as graduates do.

**栳** A sort of tree, the wood of which is hard and durable like that of the chestnut or locust.

**睬** To pay attention to, to notice, to greet: *'pok, 'ch'iu* (or *ch'ieu*) *'pok, 'ch'ai*, the cut direction, to pay no attention to.

**菜** Vegetables, edible herbs, greens; food, viands: *'ch'ai' 'saik*, an emaciated look; *'su 'ch'ai' 'vegetables: COM., 'ch'ai, 'huong, a garden of herbs; 'chau 'ch'ai' pickled vegetables; 'hai 'ch'ai' seaweed, limpets; 'sieu 'ch'ai' condiments of leaves and greens; COLL., 'sih, 'ch'ai' to be a vegetarian; 'ch'ai' t'au, the turnip-radish; 'ch'ai' 'ch'eng, salted leaves of vegetables; 'pah, 'ch'ai' cabbage; 'ch'ai' 'chai, vegetable sprouts; 'ch'ai' 'kang, dried vegetables; met., rumples clothes; 'ch'ai' 't'ong 'p'wong' herb-soup and rice—thank-offering to the *a' kai*; 'ch'ai' 'huk, "herb-Budh," i.e. a vegetarian; 'ch'ai' 'pié, or 'ch'ai' 'pó, 'pié, the outer leaves of vegetables; 'ch'ai' 'kwok, vegetable stalks; 'ch'ai' 't'èng 'ch'ai' 'lá 'si, the vegetable worm perishes with the vegetable; met., the sinner dies in his sins; 'mwoi' 'sih, 'sang nik, 'ch'ai' 'p'woh, 'siong 'siong' 'sá, 't'èng, expects to be deified before he has fasted three days.*

**蠆** A bee; an insect having a sting; a kind of scorpion with a long tail: *'p'ung 'ch'ai' a bee; 'ch'ai' 'mwoi, the sting of a bee.*

**蔡** Grass, herbs, esculent herbs; a law, a rule; name of a feudal state, now Juning-fu in the southeast of Honan; a tortoise: *'ch'ai' 's'uk, a prince of the Chow dynasty.*

**纔** An adverb of time; just now, near, at hand; shortly, presently, then, at once;

<sup>1</sup>光 <sup>3</sup>彩 <sup>拍</sup> <sup>5</sup>綵 <sup>7</sup>綵 <sup>綵</sup> 燃 <sup>綵</sup> 不 <sup>13</sup>疏 <sup>15</sup>糟 <sup>17</sup>小  
彩 色 我 綢 布 餅 燈 轎 睬 菜 菜 菜  
<sup>2</sup>彩 <sup>4</sup>怀 <sup>6</sup>彩 <sup>8</sup>綵 <sup>9</sup>結 <sup>10</sup>三 <sup>11</sup>不 <sup>12</sup>菜 <sup>14</sup>菜 <sup>16</sup>海 <sup>18</sup>蜂  
畫 通 頭 旗 鳳 綠 層 飲 菜 菜 菜 菜 菜 菜 菜

scarcely, barely: in the coll. read *ch'ai*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ai dai*, just come; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ai k'ó*, then it will do; <sup>3</sup>*hwong ch'ai*, then, just now.

**豺**  
Ch'ai.

Read *ch'ai*; coll. *ch'ai*: a ravenous beast, a wolf or lynx: <sup>2</sup>*ch'ai long*, a wolf; <sup>3</sup>*ch'ai long sing kang*, a wolf's heart; *met.*, cruel.

(89)

Ch'aik.

**側**  
Ts'è.

Side, the side, on the side, lateral; to incline, to bow down, to bend; mean, perverted, low; rebellious, seditious; only one: in the coll. read *ch'aik*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*sang ch'aik*, hill-side; <sup>2</sup>*tieng tieng hwang ch'aik*, tossing to and fro, sleepless; <sup>3</sup>*ch'aik muk*, to cast hateful glances at; <sup>4</sup>*ch'aik, ngi*, to incline the ear; <sup>5</sup>*hwang ch'aik*, rebellious; com., <sup>10</sup>*ch'aik, sek*, a concubine.

**測**  
Ts'è.

To fathom, to sound; to estimate, to measure; pure, clear, as varnish: com., <sup>11</sup>*ch'aik, tok*, to fathom, to investigate; <sup>12</sup>*pok, ch'aik*, inscrutable, as a sudden death; <sup>13</sup>*ch'aik, che*, to dissect words—a species of divination.

**側**  
Ts'è.

Secret grief; distress; to pity, to commiserate, to sympathize: in the coll. anger, envy: com., <sup>14</sup>*ch'aik, 'ang*, tender-hearted, humane; <sup>15</sup>*k'au ch'aik*, grieved; coll., *ch'aik, sing*, or *ch'aik, ch'aik, sing*, displeasure; distressed, as by death of friends; *ch'aik, sing taeng*, deep envy; *ch'aik, si neng*, "envious to death"—filled

with envy; *tié cheng*, *ch'aik*, to weep bitterly; *ch'aik, neng po' ch'ieu' neng kang*, to envy the rich and mock the poor.

**策**  
Ts'è.

A thorn, a spike, a prick-le; to prick, to pierce with a thorn.

**策**  
Ts'è.

A bamboo slip, such as books were once engraved on; a book, a writing; a stratagem, a plan, means, an expedient, a scheme; to whip, a switch, a whip; a divining slip: in the coll. read *ch'ah*, q. v.: <sup>16</sup>*chü ch'aik*, books; com., <sup>17</sup>*kié' ch'aik*, a scheme, a contrivance; <sup>18</sup>*liang ch'aik*, a capital plan; <sup>19</sup>*hiong' ch'aik*, to submit a plan.

**册**  
Ts'è.

A list, an inventory, a register; a census-book; a patent or commission of nobility; to choose, to plan, to contrive: in the coll. read *ch'ah*, q. v.: <sup>20</sup>*chü ch'aik*, books; <sup>21</sup>*sü ch'aik*, a historian.

**柵**  
Ts'è.

Posts of a stockade, a railing; a stockade: in the coll. read *chak*, q. v.: <sup>22</sup>*ch'aik, mwong*, street-gates.

**拆**  
Ts'è.

To break up or open, to split; to destroy, to pull down, to take away; to dissect, to take to pieces: <sup>23</sup>*ch'aik, eng*, to dismiss from office; *ch'aik, 'wei*, to destroy; *ch'aik, k'ai*, to split, to open.

**坼**  
Ts'è.

To rive, to crack, to open, to burst open, as buds; split, riven, cracked: *kak, ch'aik*, the bursting of buds.

1 纔 3 方 5 豺 6 山 8 側 10 側 12 不 14 側 16 書 18 良 20 書 22 柵  
來 纔 狼 側 耳 室 測 忍 策 策 冊 門  
2 纔 4 豺 心 側 9 反 11 測 13 測 15 苦 17 計 19 獻 21 史 23 拆  
可 狼 肝 目 側 度 字 惻 策 策 冊 任



(90)

Ch'aing.

**識**<sup>1</sup> To verify, to prove, to fulfill; a prognostic, an omen, a sign: COM., 'ch'aing' *tieu* a prophecy, an omen; 'ch'aing' *chü*, a priest's fees; 'ch'aing' *ngü*, prophetic sayings; COLL., *maëng* 'ch'aing' a prophetic dream; 'ch'aing' *ngai*, the omen is bad.

**襯**

Ts'en.

Inner garments; to give, to assist, to patronize, to befriend; to give effect to, to illustrate, to show off; to match: COM., 'ch'aing' to illustrate by examples; 'ch'aing' *sang*, long dresses worn by Manchu women and concubines; 'ch'aing' *i*, or 'ch'aing' *pó*, a Taoist's gown.

**櫬**

Ts'en.

An inner coffin; to collect firewood. Read *kwang* a bucket for drawing water.

**倩**

Ch'ien.

Beautiful, good, comely, fair, personable, as youths; a pretty mouth, smiling; a daughter's husband; to borrow for a purpose, to serve an occasion: in the coll. read *ch'iang* q. v.: 'ch'aing' *tai* to employ a substitute, for, instead of; 'mì ch'aing' fine, beautiful.

**蒨**

Ch'ien.

Used for the next: luxuriant herbage: fine growing grain; fresh, new; fine, illustrious.

**茜**

Ts'en.

A plant, called 'ch'aing' *ch'ó*, the root of which dyes red or madder; one sort gives the carnation color, once used to dye the imperial robes.

(91)

Ch'aiu.

**湊**

To collect, to gather; to run together, to run into each other; a gathering on the water, as at a regatta; to go with, to enter together; a concurrence, as of circumstances; in the coll. to add to, to increase, to supply a deficiency: COLL., 'ch'aiu' *chiëng*, to add more cash; 'ch'aiu' *king*, to add to one's troubles; 'ch'aiu' *siöh*, *chiäh*, to add to; 'ch'aiu' *siöh*, *chiäh*, to add one more; 'ch'aiu' *lú nang* confusion worse confounded; 'ch'aiu' *tuang* to increase the mortgage and sell off; 'ch'aiu' *so* to make up the number; 'ch'aiu' *pó* to grow richer and richer; *chak*, 'ch'aiu' to add in at random.

(92)

Ch'ak.

**察**

Ts'a.

To examine, to judge, to search out the truth, to observe closely, to look into all the particulars: COM., 'cha ch'ak, to scrutinize; 'sing ch'ak, to examine, as one's own heart; 'sá' ch'ak, to examine carefully; 'ch'ak, *ch'ok*, to ferret out; 'ch'ak, *ching*, to investigate the circumstances of; 'ch'ak, *twak*, to examine and decide officially; 'ang' ch'ak, *si*, provincial judge; 'sek, *kauk*, ch'ak, to neglect to examine.

**擦**

Ch'a.

To rub with the hand; to rub hard: 'mó ch'ak, to rub smooth.

**扱**

Ts'a.

Wrongly used for the next: to take, to receive; to raise; to courtesy with the hands bowed to the

1 識 2 識 3 識 4 陪 5 襯 6 襯 7 襯 8 倩 9 美 10 茜 11 湊 12 湊 13 斷 14 查 15 察 16 細 17 察 18 察 19 察 20 按 21 察 22 覺 23 察 24 察 25 察 26 察 27 察 28 察 29 察 30 察 31 察 32 察 33 察 34 察 35 察 36 察 37 察 38 察 39 察 40 察 41 察 42 察 43 察 44 察 45 察 46 察 47 察 48 察 49 察 50 察 51 察 52 察 53 察 54 察 55 察 56 察 57 察 58 察 59 察 60 察 61 察 62 察 63 察 64 察 65 察 66 察 67 察 68 察 69 察 70 察 71 察 72 察 73 察 74 察 75 察 76 察 77 察 78 察 79 察 80 察 81 察 82 察 83 察 84 察 85 察 86 察 87 察 88 察 89 察 90 察 91 察 92 察 93 察 94 察 95 察 96 察 97 察 98 察 99 察 100 察

ground; to tuck up the skirts.

**插**, To insert, to pierce, to set in, to stick into, to tuck in; to thrust into or through; to transplant; to set in a socket; to

Ch'a. meddle, to interfere in, to help; an iron-pointed pole used for carrying sheaves

or prying up clods, in which sense the next is used: COM.,

'ch'ak, 'hwa, to insert flowers, as in a vase; 'ch'ak, 'liu, to stick willow boughs, as a charm at the

'Ch'ing ming festival; COLL., 'ch'ak, 'ch'ang, to stick up green

twigs, as one does when leprous, to ward off the disease from his

village; ch'ak, 'ong, to set out rice shoots; 'ch'ak, 'ch'oh, to

stick up a candle; met., a boat going down stern foremost; ch'ak,

ch'oi, to interrupt by talking; 'ch'ak, 'ch'ó má, 'sing, "stick

grass in the hair and sell one's self into slavery"—as the poor

say when pressed for money; 'ch'ak, pek, 'nèng tai, to meddle

in other people's business; 'king ch'ak, tai, willing to help.

**鐵** Iron farming utensils,

spades; a pointed pole to carry sheaves called 'hó,

Ch'a. 'ch'ak,; a needle: used in the coll. for a flat hairpin

ornamented with green swallow feathers: COLL., 'ch'ak, ak, a

hairpin casket.

**雷** To pound off the husks of wheat; a pounder used

Ch'a. in building earth walls: used for ch'ak, (to insert):

'tèak, ch'ak, a pounder used in making earth walls,

in the coll. called tèak, 'ch'a.

**飲**, To drink each other's blood in spirits; to bloody the lips—a form of oath:

Ch'a. 'ch'ak, 'hièk, to let blood and touch the lips with

it—an oath of blood.

**插**, Garments with a double border: COM., 'ch'ak,

Ch'a. kaèk, the pieces inserted at the sides where the

skirts separate.

(93) Ch'ang.

**參** To be concerned with; to join with for consulta-

tion, to advise, to give counsel to; to blend, to

mix, to adulterate, to mix Ts'an. in, as inferior goods; to

form one of three; to have an audience, to see one; to

impeach, to report to the throne on other officers; confused, mixed,

as colors; a deposition, an impeachment; the 20th constellation

comprising the stars a, b, g, d, e, x, é, and k, in Orion: 'ch'ang hiok, to

wait upon a superior; 'ch'ang 'k'ó, to examine; COM., 'ch'ang meu,

to plan, to scheme; 'ch'ang pai, or 'ch'ang kièng, to visit a superior;

'ch'ang chiong, a colonel; 'ch'ang 'ch'a pok, 'chá, uneven,

unassorted; 'kwang 'ch'ang, to depose from office; 'ch'ang

woong, a degraded officer; COLL., 'ch'ang 'ch'wi, to add water; met.,

to talk covertly; 'ch'ang taèng, to cool by adding cold water.

**摻** A delicate hand, a hand with tapering fingers; fine,

Ts'an. tapering, small; to take up with the hand.

1 挿 2 挿 3 挿 4 挿 5 荷 6 築 7 插 8 插 9 插 10 插 11 插 12 參 13 參 14 參 15 參 16 參 17 參 18 參 19 參 20 參 21 參 22 參 23 參 24 參 25 參 26 參 27 參 28 參 29 參 30 參 31 參 32 參 33 參 34 參 35 參 36 參 37 參 38 參 39 參 40 參 41 參 42 參 43 參 44 參 45 參 46 參 47 參 48 參 49 參 50 參 51 參 52 參 53 參 54 參 55 參 56 參 57 參 58 參 59 參 60 參 61 參 62 參 63 參 64 參 65 參 66 參 67 參 68 參 69 參 70 參 71 參 72 參 73 參 74 參 75 參 76 參 77 參 78 參 79 參 80 參 81 參 82 參 83 參 84 參 85 參 86 參 87 參 88 參 89 參 90 參 91 參 92 參 93 參 94 參 95 參 96 參 97 參 98 參 99 參 100 參



筊  
Ts'an.

Bamboos varying in length; a pandean pipe; a hairpin.

驂  
Ts'an.

Three horses abreast in a chariot; the horses outside the thills, called 'ch'ang ma; 'to'ak, ch'ang i chaing' (Confucius) loosened the outside horse and gave it (to a poor man).

青  
Ch'ing.

Read ch'ing; coll. ch'ang; the color of nature, as the azure sky, or the green of growing plants; a green or blue tint; a dark color; wan, pale, sallow; 'twai' ch'ang, or ching ch'ang, dark, jet black; 'tiéng ch'ang, a reddish black; 'tiék, ch'ang, iron-gray; 'ch'ang kak, a kind of green frog; 'ch'ang kiáng, apricots; 'ch'ang k'wo, "the green fruit"—olives; ch'ang k'ang, "blue vein"—a fierce fellow; ch'ang lang, dark blue; 'ch'ang sioh, porphyry; ch'ang ch'ang lioh, lioh, dark and greenish; ch'ang pok, ch'ang lang pok, lang, neither black nor blue; met., as one neither decidedly wise nor silly; 'ch'ang i, "dark clothes"—a play-actor in female dress; ch'ang i siáng' black silk thread; 'ch'ang pwo' black cotton cloth; 'ch'ang wong, dark yellow, jaundiced.

生  
Sheng.

Read seng; coll. ch'ang; raw, green, unripe; met., ignorant, unskilled; a stranger; 'ch'ang ch'ek, raw varnish; 'hwang ch'ang, "becomes more and more raw;" met., at last

unwilling; 'ch'ang siáh, eaten raw; 'k'i ch'ang, to insult a stranger; 'ch'ang 'leng, things raw and cold—seil, to be eaten sparingly; 'ch'ang t'au, "raw head"—one ignorant, yet assuming; ch'ang sük, hong, uncured and cured tobacco; 'moung' ch'ang sük, half raw and half ripe or cooked; 'ch'ang te' a bulbous root—medicine for the blood; ch'ang kiáng, greatly frightened; ch'ang 'ch'iu, an unpracticed hand; ch'ang 'moung' taung' green and silly, as in teasing one excessively.

眚  
Ch'eng.

Read 'seng; coll. ch'ang, as in 'ch'ang mang, blind; ch'ang mang pó' 'mico nu' pwoh, twai' the blind in getting wives wish only for large ones; met., to regard only size in choosing; ch'ang mang n'eng k'ie hak, 'ma, a blind man riding a blind horse; met., to attempt hazardous feats.

慘  
Ts'an.

Cruel, inhuman, hard-hearted; to be afflicted, pained, injured in mind; a superlative applied to sufferings, sad! lamentable! 'ch'ang kok, unfeeling, tyrannical; com., 'ch'á 'ch'ang, most lamentable; 'ch'ang siong, pained, deeply grieved; coll., ch'á lióng, ch'á 'ch'ang, distressing, most pitiable; 'ch'ang 'ló, alas! 'ch'ang mó 'ch'ang, is it not sad?

慼  
Ts'an.

Like the preceding; pained, feeling acutely, grieved, distressed; sickened from former suffering; already, formerly:

1 驂 而 4 天 6 青 6 青 10 青 12 青 14 生 16 生 18 生 20 慘 22 慘  
馬 贈 青 蛤 果 衣 黃 食 冷 地 酷 傷  
2 脫 8 大 5 鐵 7 青 9 青 11 青 13 生 15 欺 17 生 19 青 21 悽 慘  
驢 青 青 仔 石 布 漆 生 頭 盲 慘 慘 眊



<sup>11</sup>ch'ang t'ak, to feel acutely.

**醒**

Sing.

Read *sing*; coll. 'ch'ang, as in <sup>2</sup>ch'ing 'ch'ang, to awake, as from sleep or intoxication; <sup>3</sup>pwak, 'ch'ang, to arouse, to excite by

appeal or instruction.

'Ch'ang. A coll. word, as in 'ch'ang 'ch'ang *sing*, just new; fresh and fine, as clothes.

**粲**

Ts'an.

Half a 'tau or peck; a meal; fine rice, rice flour; many, much; fine, excellent, beautiful, as woman; to laugh, smiling; to examine; clear, bright; three girls together: 'pek, 'ch'ang' white rice, anciently culled as a punishment; 'ch'ang' 'yong, laughing; clear, pure; 'ch'ang' 'ch'ang' i huk, beautiful clothes.

**燦**

Ts'an.

Bright, clear, resplendent: com., 'ch'ang' lang' lustrous, brilliant; 'ch'ang' lang' kwong, bright, luminous.

**識**

**懺**

Ch'ien.

The first read *ch'aing*; coll. 'ch'ang': to repent and confess; the prayers and incantations of Taoists and Buddhists for the dead: com., 'king 'ch'ang' prayers and confessions; 'pai' 'ch'ang' to recite prayers, as employed priests do; 'ch'ang' h'ooi' to make penitent confession; 'ch'ang' 'tau, the worship of "Measure Mother" (guardian of children) on the 15th of the 8th moon; 'ch'ang' ngwong' to regret (do away with) the vow—a ceremony enacted

when a previous prayer has not been answered.

**璨**

Ts'an.

A brilliant gem, the luster of gems: <sup>13</sup>ch'oi 'ch'ang' pendent gems; *met.*, hanging flowers.

'Ch'ang. A coll. word: strong, rude, fierce, eager, impetuous: 'ch'ang ma' eager, venturesome; 'ch'ang tek, 'heng, very strong and bold; 'ch'ang k'a 'ch'ang 'ch'iu, strong feet and hands—to act rudely; 'ch'ang ngu 'ch'ang 'ma, (like) a fierce ox or horse.

(94)

Ch'au.

**抄**

**鈔**

Ch'ao.

To transcribe, to copy; to buy up, as forfeited goods; to confiscate, to sequester: in the coll. to beg, as priests do: the second also read *ch'a* q. v.: <sup>14</sup>ch'au muk, ik, kwang, confiscated to the government; com., <sup>15</sup>ch'au ch'au, to transcribe a book; <sup>16</sup>ch'au 'sia, to copy; <sup>17</sup>ch'au chong, or <sup>18</sup>ch'au t'ang' to buy forfeited goods at pawnshops; <sup>19</sup>ch'au ka, to confiscate household property; coll., 'ch'au hwa' to beg subscriptions, as Buddhist priests do; 'ch'au 'la 'ta, to take a copy of; 'ch'iu 'ch'au k'woh, 'pwong, a book of copied songs.

**操**

Ts'ao.

Read, 'ch'ó; coll. 'ch'au: to practice, as troops, to train, to drill; anxious, solicitous: <sup>20</sup>ch'au tieng' to drill; <sup>21</sup>tieng 'ch'au, a winter drill; k'ang' 'ch'au, to review troops; 'ch'ui 'ch'au, a naval review; 'ch'au ping, or

<sup>1</sup>潛 <sup>8</sup>撥 <sup>5</sup>粲 <sup>衣</sup> <sup>光</sup> <sup>9</sup>拜 <sup>11</sup>懺 <sup>18</sup>瑾 <sup>入</sup> <sup>16</sup>抄 <sup>18</sup>抄 <sup>20</sup>操  
<sup>恒</sup> <sup>醒</sup> <sup>然</sup> <sup>服</sup> <sup>經</sup> <sup>懺</sup> <sup>斗</sup> <sup>璨</sup> <sup>官</sup> <sup>寫</sup> <sup>當</sup> <sup>練</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>青 <sup>4</sup>白 <sup>6</sup>粲 <sup>7</sup>燦 <sup>懺</sup> <sup>10</sup>懺 <sup>12</sup>懺 <sup>14</sup>抄 <sup>15</sup>抄 <sup>17</sup>抄 <sup>19</sup>抄 <sup>21</sup>冬  
<sup>醒</sup> <sup>粲</sup> <sup>粲</sup> <sup>爛</sup> <sup>懺</sup> <sup>懺</sup> <sup>懺</sup> <sup>抄</sup> <sup>抄</sup> <sup>抄</sup> <sup>抄</sup> <sup>抄</sup>

*ch'au yéng*, to drill troops;  
*ch'au sing*, or *ch'au sing pah*,  
*pok*, anxious, careworn.

**搗**

Ch'iu.

Read *ch'eu*; used in the  
*Paik*, *Ing* for the coll.  
*ch'au*: to hold up the  
dress in walking; to over-  
haul, to examine: *lióng*  
*ch'iu ch'au i*, to hold up the dress  
with both hands; *ch'iu wong*  
*ch'au keng*, to push up the  
sleeves; *ch'au chak*, to raise  
and fasten (the skirts); *ch'au*  
*naung* or *ch'au ngu hiá*, to  
throw into utter confusion by  
overhauling.

**草**  
**艸**

Ts'ao.

Read *ch'ó*; coll. *ch'au*:  
grasses, herbs, plants with  
herbaceous stems, plants  
in general: *ch'au té*  
grassy lands; *met.*, disrepu-  
table places; *pek*, *ch'au*  
*p'i*, to pull grass; *met.*,  
involved in trouble by  
others; *cha ch'au*, straw of the  
first rice crop; *ch'au yoh*, herb  
medicine; *ling hiong ch'au*, a  
fragrant plant used in hair oil;  
*ch'au t'ak*, a straw bed; *ch'au*  
*ch'á*, coarse, badly done, as needle-  
work, compositions, &c.; *ch'au*  
*li liák*, straw slippers without  
heels; *ch'au pau*, a straw pouch;  
*met.*, a simpleton; *ch'au á ma*,  
foot travelers; *ch'au á lá*, "straw-  
sandal fee"—to police going far;  
*ch'au nëng kiáng tiáng yá á*  
*pauk*, *téng*, even a straw image  
hearing it would be excited as by  
inspiration.

**吵**

Ch'ao.

To clamor, to wrangle;  
to annoy, to trouble, to  
tease; to interrupt one:  
in the coll. read *ch'a*, q.v.:

com., *chauk*, *ch'au*, to  
trouble, as evil spirits do; *ch'au*  
*yeu*, to annoy; *ch'au nau* to  
make a disturbance; coll., *ké*  
*ch'au* (brogue *kaé* *ch'au*), to  
annoy one; *ch'au siáh*, to tease  
for food; *ch'au nëng wong*,  
prince of teasers; *ch'au nang*  
*seu* hard to bear the annoyance.

**臭**

Ch'ou.

Read *ch'eu*; coll. *ch'au*:  
effluvia, bad odor, putridity,  
stench; to stink, to smell, to  
rot; *met.*, vile, corrupt;  
disreputable, in bad odor:  
*ch'au k'e* a stench; *ch'au é* or  
*ch'au la é* a putrid scent; *ch'au*  
*lang* or *ch'au ho* rotten; *ch'au*  
*ch'ó*, or *ch'au sing ch'ó*, a fishy  
smell; *ch'au nëng siêng*, the  
smell of milk; *ch'au ma* to  
hoot, to rail at; *cheng ch'au* or  
*ch'au ngu seng* or *ch'au ngu*  
*haing* an intolerable stench;  
*ch'au miáng siáng*, a bad rep-  
utation; *ch'au sing kang*, a  
corrupt heart; *ch'au ché ong*  
"bad-odor luck"—said in jest of one  
who succeeds with poor talents;  
*ch'au hui ing*, smoked, as in  
being cooked; *ch'au kau k'auk*,  
*cheng si nëng*, even a filthy ditch  
may drown people: *met.*, it's dan-  
gerous to trifle even with trivial  
fauls.

(95)

Ch'auk.

**錯**

Ts'ó.

To wash or plate with  
gold; stripes, striæ, as in  
stones or fabrics; to file,  
to polish; to tattoo; a  
stone for grinding gems,  
&c.; to mistake, to err, to do  
wrong; to slip, erroneous; mixed,  
in disorder, confused; crossed,  
barred: also read *ch'ó* q.v.:

1 操 2 心 3 搗 4 衣 5 亂 6 早 7 草 8 草 9 草 10 鞋 11 馬 12 吵 13 吵 14 臭 15 臭 16 臭 17 臭 18 臭 19 臭 20 臭 21 名 22 聲 23 肝 24 肝 25 臭 26 臭 27 臭 28 臭 29 臭 30 臭 31 臭 32 臭 33 臭 34 臭 35 臭 36 臭 37 臭 38 臭 39 臭 40 臭 41 臭 42 臭 43 臭 44 臭 45 臭 46 臭 47 臭 48 臭 49 臭 50 臭 51 臭 52 臭 53 臭 54 臭 55 臭 56 臭 57 臭 58 臭 59 臭 60 臭 61 臭 62 臭 63 臭 64 臭 65 臭 66 臭 67 臭 68 臭 69 臭 70 臭 71 臭 72 臭 73 臭 74 臭 75 臭 76 臭 77 臭 78 臭 79 臭 80 臭 81 臭 82 臭 83 臭 84 臭 85 臭 86 臭 87 臭 88 臭 89 臭 90 臭 91 臭 92 臭 93 臭 94 臭 95 臭 96 臭 97 臭 98 臭 99 臭 100 臭 101 臭 102 臭 103 臭 104 臭 105 臭 106 臭 107 臭 108 臭 109 臭 110 臭 111 臭 112 臭 113 臭 114 臭 115 臭 116 臭 117 臭 118 臭 119 臭 120 臭 121 臭 122 臭 123 臭 124 臭 125 臭 126 臭 127 臭 128 臭 129 臭 130 臭 131 臭 132 臭 133 臭 134 臭 135 臭 136 臭 137 臭 138 臭 139 臭 140 臭 141 臭 142 臭 143 臭 144 臭 145 臭 146 臭 147 臭 148 臭 149 臭 150 臭 151 臭 152 臭 153 臭 154 臭 155 臭 156 臭 157 臭 158 臭 159 臭 160 臭 161 臭 162 臭 163 臭 164 臭 165 臭 166 臭 167 臭 168 臭 169 臭 170 臭 171 臭 172 臭 173 臭 174 臭 175 臭 176 臭 177 臭 178 臭 179 臭 180 臭 181 臭 182 臭 183 臭 184 臭 185 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*sēu'* *si ch'auk*, *heng*, the seasons rotate; COM., *sek*, *ch'auk*, or *ch'auk*. *nguo'* to err, to mistake; *'ch'a ch'auk*, a mistake, an error; *'ch'auk*, *chak*, mixed, miscellaneous; *'ch'auk*, *kwai'* to be offended by mistake; COLL., *'ch'iong ch'auk*, to err through haste, to do hurriedly.

**最**  
**絕**  
Ts'o.

A sheaf of coarse sedge, as used for straining spir- its through; to collect together; small, vile, insignificant, for which the first is commonly used.

**撮**  
Ts'o.

To take a pinch with two or three fingers; a pinch, a pugil; to take up a little; to snatch; to bring together; a little; a meas-

nre of 256 grains; COM., *'ch'auk*, *mó'* to snatch off one's cap; *'ch'auk*, *mó*, to pluck hair or feathers; COLL., *'ch'auk*, *k'i*, to pluck up; *ch'auk*, *k'eng*, to hire additional workmen; *sioh*, *pa sioh*, *ch'auk*, *chek*, *ki*, amassed by handfuls and pinches; *ch'auk*, *sioh*, *kwó'* to select one sentence; *ch'auk*, *hoa*, to cull out here and there; *ch'auk*, *sa*, to pinch (the throat in order to cure) colic; *ch'auk*, *chiéng*, to borrow money; *nó ch'auk*, to borrow.

(96) Ch'au'ng.

**寸**  
Ts'un.

The Chinese inch, regard- ed as long as the middle joint of the finger, the tenth of a foot, and varies with the foot; a very little; the 41st radical: COM., *'ch'au'ng' ek*, an inch and a tenth; *'ch'au'ng' siong'* over an inch; *'huong ch'au'ng' hoang'* the mind confus-

ed; *'ch'au'ng' kwang ch'ek*, the three locations of the pulse—a medical term; *'ch'au'ng' mah*, only an inch of pulse—near death; *'ch'au'ng' ing*, an inch of time; COLL., *ch'au'ng' ch'au'ng' 'pó*, mere bits precious—parsimonious; *ch'au'ng' king nang 'má ch'au'ng' kwang ing*, with an inch of gold it is hard to buy an inch of time!

**創**  
**紉**

To wound, to cut and injure, in which sense the first is also read *ch'ong*; *'ch'au'ng' ch'au'ng' 'pó*, to begin, to invent, to cre- ate, to found, to lay the Ch'uang foundation of; to reprove, to correct; the commence- ment, the first: *'ting ch'au'ng'* to blame, to punish; COM., *'ch'au'ng' ch'ó'* to create; *'ch'au'ng' sié'* to create the world; *'ch'au'ng' 'sü*, to begin; the commencement; *ch'au'ng' ngiék, üng é 'süu ngiék, nang*, to make a fortune is easy, to keep it is difficult; *'ch'au'ng' lié'* to establish a custom.

**門**  
Suan.

Read *song* or *swang*; coll. *ch'au'ng'*: a cross-pin; a bar, a bolt; to bolt: *'huang ch'au'ng'* a cross- bar; *met.*, a sore on the abdomen; *'muong ch'au'ng'* a door-bolt *'ch'au'ng' muong*, to bolt the door.

**闖**

A horse going out of a door; to thrust out the head; to appear suddenly, Ch'uang, to bolt out; suddenly, abruptly, forcibly; COM., *'ch'au'ng' 'tó'* to rush across the road, as before an officer when pass- ing; *'ch'au'ng' wong muong*, to bolt by the gates of a yamun; *ch'au'ng' kong'* or *ch'au'ng'*

1 差 8 錯 6 撮 7 寸 9 方 13 寸 14 創 16 創 18 橫 20 門 22 闖  
錯 怪 毛 一 寸 尺 寸 陰 造 始 門 門 轅  
錯 撮 撮 寸 亂 11 寸 13 懲 15 創 17 創 19 門 21 闖 門  
雜 帽 起 上 10 寸 脉 創 世 例 門 道 ○



*chiong* a rough, lawless fellow.

**闖** Read *ch'auŋ*; coll. *ch'auŋ*: to force one's way, to bolt ahead; *ch'auŋ* 'tiě, or *ch'auŋ* 'tiě k'ó to bolt into a place; 'm'ong *ch'auŋ* 'm'ong *ch'auŋ* just push ahead! as when uncertain of the way; 'ngaung' *ch'auŋ* to rush about like a stupid fellow.

(97)

Ch'e.

**飲**

Tz'u.

Read *ch'ēu*; coll. *ch'e*: the bride's dowry, sent to the bridegroom's house a few days before marriage; a corpse: 'ngiāng *ch'e* to carry the dowry with a display; 'chiēk, *ch'e* to receive the dowry; 'ch'e tang, list of the articles sent; *ch'e* p'ieu' the carriers' tickets—as checks for their pay; 'kiēng' *ch'e* to visit the corpse previous to its being encoffined.

**飽**

Ch'ih.

Read *ti*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ch'e*: to feed a child; to feed, as the parent bird its young; 'ch'e' neng, to feed with milk: 'ch'e' niē 'kiāng, to feed a child; 'ch'e' sioh, *ch'ó* give him a mouthful; 'ch'e' miēng to offer vermicelli (to the corpse in a sitting posture).

**試**

Ch'ih.

Read *sēu*; coll. *ch'e*: to try, to experiment, to test; to compare and find out; a test, a trial: 'ch'e' k'ang' to test and see; *ch'e* m'ong' or *ch'e* ang m'ong' to try with questions; 'ch'e' 'ch'in tang' to test one's skill; 'ch'e' sioh, *ch'e* to make a trial; *ch'e* chong, trial-toilet (of a bride);

*ch'e* 'tiāng, "try the pan"—the bride's essay at cooking when the husband's friends are invited.

**嘍**

Ch'i.

Read *ch'ó*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ch'e* for which the last is commonly used: to try food, to taste: 'ch'e' sioh, to taste food; 'ch'e' siong, to test by tasting.

*Ch'e*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'e ch'ie* to stab, to kill, as a chicken; *ch'e* *ch'ēu* to look about.

**市**

Ch'ih.

A market place, a square or open place where people trade; a crowd, groups of marketmen; crowded, vulgar, billingsgate; marketable, salable; to buy, to trade in the market; to bid, to offer a price: 'sieu ing k'ēng' *ch'e* low people frequent markets; com., *ch'e* ka' the market price; 'm'ong *ch'e* the regular shop-prices—in distinction from commission rates; 'ch'e' wong' prosperous trade; *ch'e* pai' (coll. *ch'e* p'í) dull trade; 'ch'ui *ch'e* the tide (which brings fish, etc.) to market; the tide serving; siong' *ch'e* opening of market; 't'ó' *ch'e* close of market; 'ch'e' k'ing, state of the market; coll., *ch'e* t'au, a market place; 'sa' *ch'e* má' mó, *chiēng*, a brisk market but no profits.

**嚏**

Ti.

Read *te*; coll. *ch'e* as in *hak*, *ch'e* to sneeze; 'ch'e' hak, 'k'ui ch'ih, to sneeze a few times; *ch'e* hak, má' ch'ok, unable to sneeze.

*Ch'e*. A coll word: the obverse side of a cash; *ch'e* p'ok,

1 闖 3 迎 5 飲 7 飽 9 仔 11 飽 13 試 15 一 17 嘍 19 近 21 市 23 聽  
 2 裡 4 飲 6 單 8 乳 10 飽 12 手 14 試 16 嘗 18 市 20 旺  
 3 歎 5 接 7 見 9 飽 11 試 13 段 15 嘍 17 小 19 門 21 市  
 4 闖 6 飲 8 飲 10 飽 12 試 14 儉 16 人 18 市 20 景 22 幾

the obverse and reverse sides; *mong ch'è p'ok*, a game of twirling two cash and guessing heads or tails; *səng ch'è* both obverse sides up.

(98)

Ch'è.

**初** Read *ch'u*; coll. *ch'è*: the first, the beginning; incipient, at first: *ch'è ek*, the first day of the month; *ch'è t'au*, the first few days of the month; *ch'ok, ch'è*, the commencement of next month; *ngwok, ch'è*, from the 1st to the 10th of the month; *tong, ch'è*, at the first, formerly; *ch'è kwi*, what day of the first decade is it? *ch'è ek, sek, ngo* the 1st and 15th days—are set days to burn incense to heaven and the gods; *ch'è sek, tié*, before the tenth; *ch'è sek, ngiè* just after the tenth; *ch'è kau ne' sek, se* the 9th and 24th—are fast days; *ch'è sang, ch'è se' mi, mó ngwok*, on the 3d and 4th it is eyebrow moon—new moon.

*Ch'è*. A coll. word: to scold harshly, to belch out a word or two in anger: *ch'è ngwai*, you speak harshly to me! *ch'è kaing* accustomed to scold.

(99)

Ch'eh.

*Ch'eh*. A coll. word, as in *ch'eh, k'ó* to go fast, to run away; *k'èuk, i ch'eh, k'ó* he has darted away from me; *ch'i ch'eh*, to rush past; *ch'eh, mó*, bolted! disappeared! *mwang t'ieŋ ch'eh*, a kind of rocket; *ch'oi ch'eh*, a squirt; *ch'i ch'eh, ch'óh, ch'óh*, to rash to and fro.

(100)

Ch'ek.

**柒七** The numeral seven; used in coll. as a superlative or intensive: COM., *ch'ek, sek*, seventy; *sek, ch'ek*, seventeen; *ch'ek, Ch'i. ch'ek*, the seven sevenths—days of funeral rites for the dead; *ch'ek, ch'ü paik, sá* seven sons and eight sons-in-law—a numerous family; COLL., *ch'ek, kong paik, kong* (or *t'äng*), to talk deceitfully; *ch'ek, ch'ieh*, seven (persons or things); *ch'ek, ka n'eng*, seven persons; *ch'ek, ié paik, ié*, the tall and short devils—attendants of the *ngu tá*; *ch'ek, t'ung paik, k'iew* very quick to comprehend; *ch'ek, ki siong paik, ki á* (the mind confused) by many things; *ch'ek, p'wo paik, nak*, patched all over; *taung ch'ek*, close of the 49 mourning days.

**叱**

To scold, to cry out to; to hoot at; to mention: *ch'a. ch'ek, ch'á* to hoot at; *ch'a. ch'ek, ming ong ang*, give my name and salutations—an epistolary phrase.

**尺**

A cubit or Chinese foot of 10 *ch'ang*: in the coll. *Ch'ih. ch'ek, ch'á*, q. v.: *ch'ek, ch'ang* regular, proportioned; *sang ch'ek, kieng* a three-foot sword; *chi ch'ek*, near, as to place; *ch'ek, hwook*, the looper or geometrical worm; *ch'ek, ek, chi, ch'ü*, an epistle; *l'eh, ch'ek, chi, ku*, a minor reigning.

**拭**

Read *sek*; coll. *ch'ek*: to wipe, to rub with a dry cloth: *hok, ch'ek*, to dust and wipe; *ch'ek, mek, ch'ai*, to wipe away tears;

<sup>1</sup>初 <sup>8</sup>出 <sup>5</sup>當 <sup>7</sup>初 <sup>8</sup>七 <sup>八</sup>八 <sup>12</sup>叱 <sup>13</sup>尺 <sup>劍</sup>劍 <sup>書</sup>書 <sup>孤</sup>孤  
<sup>一</sup>一 <sup>初</sup>初 <sup>初</sup>初 <sup>一</sup>一 <sup>十</sup>十 <sup>壻</sup>壻 <sup>講</sup>講 <sup>名</sup>名 <sup>寸</sup>寸 <sup>15</sup>尺 <sup>16</sup>六 <sup>17</sup>拂  
<sup>2</sup>初 <sup>4</sup>月 <sup>6</sup>初 <sup>十</sup>十 <sup>9</sup>七 <sup>10</sup>七 <sup>11</sup>叱 <sup>間</sup>間 <sup>14</sup>三 <sup>一</sup>一 <sup>尺</sup>尺 <sup>之</sup>之 <sup>拭</sup>拭  
<sup>頭</sup>頭 <sup>初</sup>初 <sup>幾</sup>幾 <sup>五</sup>五 <sup>子</sup>子 <sup>講</sup>講 <sup>咤</sup>咤 <sup>安</sup>安 <sup>尺</sup>尺 <sup>之</sup>之 <sup>之</sup>之 <sup>○</sup>○

*ch'ek*, 'iē tōh, to wipe chairs and tables; 'ch'ek, t'ah, to wipe clean.

**赤**

Ch'ih.

Carnation, purplish or light red, flesh color; naked, destitute, barren, poor; to redden; to denude; the 155th radical; in coll. read *ch'iah*, q. v.: *ch'ek*, saik, carnation color; 'ch'ek, chū, an infant; the people; 'ch'ek, tō' the equator; 'ch'ek, sing, sincere; COLL., *ch'ek*, pō tēng 'ka chiāng' king, bright brass counterfeits pure gold; *met.*, a hypocrite; *ch'ek*, tiēu tiēu, nude, stripped to the waist.

**漆**

**柒**

Ch'i.

Varnish, lacquer, viscid or resinous juices that can be used in painting; to paint, to varnish; black, as lacquer; adhesive; exceedingly friendly, doating upon: 'keu *ch'ek*, siong *jiēng*, united as by glue and varnish—intimate friendship; COM., 'ch'ek, miēng' varnish-paste—for stopping holes; 'ch'io *ch'ek*, red varnish; 'iu *ch'ek*, paint and varnish; 'ch'ek, 'ch'oi, the quality or gloss of varnish; COLL., *ch'ek*, sa ho' a painter; 'ch'ang *ch'ek*, raw varnish; p'ah, *ch'ek*, t'ēng, to close up the cracks of a coffin with varnish; k'ēuk, *ch'ek*, ka' poisoned by lacquer; *ch'ek*, tek, hō, well varnished; *ch'ek*, sioh, kwō' to varnish one coat; t'oi *kwong ch'ek*, highly polished varnishing.

**膝**

Ch'i.

The knee, the patella; a long slender spear: 'ch'ek, ha' at the knee; *met.*, children; 'pe' *ch'ek*, nu ngang, the knees and

face of a slave—i. e., obsequious; COM., 'k'ok, *ch'ek*, to bend the knee; 'hok, *ch'ek*, stork's legs; *met.*, along thin spear: in the coll. long-legged like a stork.

**斥**

Ch'ih.

To exclude, to expel, to drive off, to send off; to scold at; to pry into; far-reaching, extending to, extensive; plenty; saltish land: 'ming *ch'ek*, or tik, *ch'ek*, to reprimand sternly; 'ping *ch'ek*, to drive off; 'chi *ch'ek*, to point out one's faults; 'miēng' *ch'ek*, to rebuke one to his face.

**戚**

Ch'i.

Used for the second below: a sort of pole-ax; to compassionate, to pity; mournful, sorry; aroused, vexed; deformed, marked in any way; near, related to, dear to; relatives: 'hiuch'ek, siong kwang, mutual sympathy; COM., 'ch'ing *ch'ek*, kindred; 'juwong, *ch'ing kwok*, *ch'ek*, the imperial kindred; 'ch'ing, peng *ch'ek*, 'iu, kindred and friends; COLL., 'tiē *ch'ing ngwoi* 'ch'ek, near and distant relatives; *ch'ing ch'ek*, twai' sá' all of one's kindred.

**感**

Ch'i.

Used for the last; grief, sorrow; to be afflicted, sad, pained, mournful: 'iu *ch'ek*, sad, afflicted.

**鍼**

Ch'i.

A sort of pole-ax, a bill; an ornamental kind of ax carried in processions.

*Ch'ek*, A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'ek*, *ch'io*k, to drink; *ch'ek*, *ch'ak*, to insert: *ch'ek*, *ch'au*k, to pluck with the thumb and finger; *ch'ek*, *ch'ia*k, to rub, as clothes in washing; to

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 拭 | 3 赤 | 5 膠 | 6 漆 | 8 油 | 10 膝 | 13 奴 | 15 鶴 | 17 屏 | 19 面 | 20 皇 | 21 親 |
| 潔   | 道   | 漆   | 麪   | 漆   | 下    | 顏    | 膝    | 斥    | 斥    | 親    | 朋    |
| 2 赤 | 4 赤 | 相   | 7 硃 | 9 漆 | 11 婢 | 12 屈 | 14 明 | 16 指 | 18 親 | 國    | 戚    |
| 子   | 心   | 聯   | 漆   | 水   | 膝    | 膝    | 斥    | 斥    | 戚    | 戚    | 友    |



grate, to cut up fine, as vegetables.

**賊**

Tsā.

Read *chek*; coll. *ch'ek*; a thief, a robber, a bandit, a highwayman; seditious, those who rise against the government, the enemy; a term of reproach: *'ch'ek*, *'p'i*, banditti; *'ch'ek*, *'tong*, or *'ch'ek*, *'huo*, a band of thieves; *'ch'ek*, *'sen* or *'ch'ek*, *'mo*, a den of thieves; *'hai* *'ch'ek*, a pirate; *'huang* *'ch'ek*, rebels; *'ch'ek*, *'t'au*, leader of thieves; *'pah*, *'taung* *'ch'ek*, day-thieves; *'ch'ek*, *'chung* *'kak*, a thief-catcher; *'nidk*, *'ch'ek*, *'ping* *'chong*, to catch a thief by the articles stolen; *'ch'ek*, *'ch'oi* *'ch'ok*, *'sen* *'chi*, a thief uttering an imperial edict; *'met*, he lies grandly! *'ch'ek*, *'p'oi*, "thief's talent"—used in scolding a pilfering child; *'ch'ek*, *'mek*, thief's eye; *'met*, keen eyesight; *'ch'ek*, *'se* *'kek*, *'m'eng* *'chó* necessity makes thieves. (101) *Ch'ek*.

**鑿**

Tsao.

Read *chok*; coll. *ch'ek*; a chisel, a punch; a cold chisel; to chisel: *'ch'ek*, *'kiang*, a small chisel; *'yéng* *'ch'ek*, a gonge; *'ch'ek*, *'hiá* (or *'pauk*), burst it in chiseling; *'ch'ek*, *'t'au* or *'ch'ek*, *'t'eng* *'t'au* to chisel through; *'ch'ek*, *'má* *'seu* can't endure the chiseling—i. e., teasing, as of a child; *'ch'ek*, *'tiéng* *'p'iong* *'ling*, able to chisel out the skies—has great ability. (102) *Ch'eng*.

**撐**  
**撐**

Ch'eng.

To prop, to shore up; to fasten open, as with a stretcher; to pole, to push off, to make a show; a fulcrum, a prop, a stay.

**撐**

A branch stretching out; a fulcrum, a prop, a support, a slanting post; to pole a boat.

*Ch'eng*. A coll. word: to murmur, to complain, to find fault: *'ch'eng* *'i*, find fault with him; *'ch'eng* *'ch'eng* *'siang*, teasing, as a child does; *'ch'eng* *'hai* *'hai*, to groan.

**筴**

Hsien.

Read *'siéng*; coll. *'ch'eng*: a brush broom, a besom; a coarse bamboo brush for cleaning out pots and kettles; to sweep away: com., *'ch'eng* *'ch'iu*, a besom; *'ch'eng* *'ch'iu* *'sing*, a comet; coll., *'tiáng* *'ch'eng*, a brush to cleanse pans and pots; *'ch'eng* *'k'ó* to sweep away; *'ch'eng* *'tong*, to clean house—in the 12th moon; *'ch'eng* *'kuong* to copy compositions carelessly—as examination-copyists do, unless feed by the students.

**秤**

A steelyard: com., *'kwo* *'ch'eng* to weigh it; *'ch'eng* *'siu*, one who attends to the weighing, as at salt-houses; *'ch'eng* *'cheng*, the pointer on the top of scales; *'cheng* *'ch'eng* scales having a pointer; *'tau* *'ch'eng* the peck and scales, measure and weight; coll., *'ch'eng* *'kuang*, a steelyard bar; *'ch'eng* *'hwa*, the notation of pounds and ounces on the bar; *'ch'eng* *'t'ui*, the poise; *'ch'eng* *'kau*, the hook; *'ch'eng* *'nau* the cord to hold by in weighing; *'pang* *'ch'eng* the common catty of 16 oz.; *'wai* *'ch'eng* the large catty of 18 or 20 oz.; *'iu* *'ch'eng* the oil catty of 17 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub> oz.; *'ek*, *'paik*,

1賊 3賊 5反 7白 總 憑 11賊 急 13鑿 15鑿 受 帶  
匪 窩 賊 撞 甲 脏 目 伙 仔 透 7筴 星  
2賊 4海 6賊 8賊 9拿 10賊 12賊 做 14圓 16鑿 17筴 19針  
黨 賊 頭 賊 賊 胚 是 ○ 鑿 賣 15筴 秤

*ch'eng'* a catty of 20 or 21 oz.; *ting' p'ang ch'eng'* a kind of steelyard used in fruit shops; *'kau' ch'eng'* full weight; *twai' ch'eng' ch'ing' tié 'sieu ch'eng'* *ch'ing' ch'ok*, to buy by the large pound and sell by the small.

**稱**

Same as the preceeding: a steelyard; to weigh, to adjust; suitable, as one wishes; corresponding to, satisfied with: also read *ch'ing*, q.v.: *'siong ch'eng'* suited to each other; *'pok, ch'eng'* unsuitable, not fitted; *'üng ch'eng'* to adjust, to regulate.

**清**

Cold, as weather, the person, things; frigid: com., *'yé, ch'eng'* hot and cold; *'ch'eng' t'üeng*, winter; *'oi' ch'eng'* (coll. *kiäng ch'eng'*) to fear the cold; *'ch'eng' ch'ek*, cold accumulated (in the system)—a medical term; COLL., *sóí' ch'eng' 'ié*, "to occupy the cold chair"—rejected, not loved; *siäh, ch'eng' p'wang'* to eat cold rice; *met.*, unusually early; *á' ch'eng' 'a má'* are you cold? *'ch'eng' 'tiäng ch'eng' ch'au'* "cold kettle and hearth," destitute, desolate.

**沁**

To sound, to fathom; *met.*, to comprehend; cold water; *met.*, to cool one's affections; a department in Shansi: *'ch'eng'* *'ch'ui*, a large affluent of the Yellow river; *'ch'eng' äng sing pi*, to cool a person's affection.

*Ch'eng'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'eng' ch'iong'* to thread; *ch'eng' ch'üäng'* to insert,

to join; *ch'eng' ch'äng'* to bolt; *ch'eng' ch'üäng'* to hire workmen; *ch'eng' ch'üäng'* to pierce; to join, as boards with bamboo pins; *ch'eng' ch'eng' ch'üäng' ch'üäng'* bristling of the hair; rising of rough flesh, as before an ague

**田**

Read *tiäng*; coll. *ch'eng'*: a field, a patch laid out in plats; land, a plantation, cultivated fields: *'ch'eng te'* cultivated lands;

*'ch'eng' h'wang'*, fields and gardens; *'p'no' ch'eng'*, to set out rice-shoots; *'ch'eng loi äng*, snail-shell striæ; *met.*, waving streaks in wood; eddies; *'ch'eng k'ie'* land deeds; *'ch'eng ch'ing*, dikes between fields; *ch'eng chu*, the rent of fields; *'chó' ch'eng*, to farm; *'hwong ch'eng*, uncultivated fields; *ch'eng 'chio*, owner of lands; *lung niäng ch'eng*, fields reaped in rotation—to support ancestral worship; *chü ch'eng*, fields for the support of a student; *ch'eng meng'* the chief ownership of land—which pays the taxes, etc.; *ch'eng kang*, secondary proprietorship of one who rents and divides; *'ch'eng k'ui 'mu*, how many acres has the lot? *kung ch'eng ng' kau' só' 'ch'ui*, thirsty fields are insatiable; *met.*, the gains not enough to satisfy creditors.

**蠶**

Read *chang*; coll. *ch'eng*; the silk-worm, caterpillars which weave cocoons: *'ch'eng keng*, the silk worm; *'ch'eng keng si*, cocoons; *ch'eng keng t'o' si* (or *wong si*), the silk worm weaving silk; *'yong*

<sup>1</sup>至 <sup>8</sup>不 <sup>5</sup>熱 <sup>7</sup>畏 <sup>9</sup>沁 <sup>心</sup> 田 <sup>12</sup>田 <sup>14</sup>田 契 <sup>田</sup> 幾 <sup>21</sup>蠶  
<sup>秤</sup> <sup>稱</sup> <sup>清</sup> <sup>清</sup> <sup>水</sup> <sup>脾</sup> <sup>園</sup> <sup>螺</sup> <sup>16</sup>田 <sup>18</sup>荒 <sup>田</sup> <sup>畝</sup> <sup>繭</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>相 <sup>4</sup>勻 <sup>6</sup>清 <sup>8</sup>清 <sup>10</sup>沁 <sup>11</sup>田 <sup>13</sup>佈 <sup>紋</sup> <sup>15</sup>田 <sup>17</sup>塋 <sup>19</sup>田 <sup>20</sup>蠶 <sup>絲</sup>  
<sup>稱</sup> <sup>稱</sup> <sup>天</sup> <sup>積</sup> <sup>人</sup> <sup>地</sup> <sup>田</sup> <sup>田</sup> <sup>做</sup> <sup>田</sup> <sup>繭</sup> <sup>繭</sup> <sup>○</sup>

*ch'eng keng*, to rear silkworms; *ch'eng keng pieng' ngó*, silkworms change to moths; *ch'eng keng siáh, nioh*, the silkworm eats the leaves; *met.*, to eat greedily, a ravenous appetite; *ch'eng keng 'sai*, silkworm dirt—used medicinally for sore eyes.

*Ch'eng*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'eng' ch'ong*<sup>2</sup> to twist, to wring, as clothes; *ch'eng' ch'iong*<sup>2</sup> to put up, as the boards of a shop-front, or the movable doors of shelves; to attach, as uppers to the soles of shoes.

(103) Ch'eng.

**葱** Read *ch'ung*; coll. *ch'eng*; onions: *ch'eng chio*, onions cut up fine; *ch'eng t'au*, onion bulbs; *ch'eng k'iu saung*<sup>2</sup> onions, Ts'ung. chives and garlic; *ch'eng pah*, the stalk just above the bulb; a very light blue; *ch'eng hwa*, to sprinkle bits of onions in cooking; *ch'eng t'au ta*, decoction of onions and tea, used in measles and colds; *ch'eng kwong*, onion-stalks; *met.*, things made hollow, as hairpins and ear pendants; *ch'eng kwong chang*<sup>2</sup> a circular punch or chisel.

**菖** Read *ch'iong*; coll. *ch'eng*, as in *ch'eng p'oo*, sweet flag, used on doors as a charm, on the 1st day of the 5th moon; *hang ch'eng p'oo hwa hang tek k'oi*, sweet flag rarely blooms; *met.*, a rarity, a wonder, as one strangely benevolent.

(104)

Ch'eu.

**搨** To seize, to take hold of with all the fingers; to rumple; to take, as the guitar.

**筍** A strainer made of wicker or bamboo for straining spirits.

**臭** To track by the scent; effluvia, savor, smell, odor, stench, putridity; to rot, to stink; a bad name, disreputable: in the coll.

read *ch'au* q. v.: *ch'eu ho*<sup>2</sup> putrid; spoiled; *u sing u ch'eu* without sound or smell—recondite, as principles; *mi ch'eu wang nieng*, a bad name lasts forever; *com.*, *hiong ch'eu pok, ti*, can't tell fragrance from stench.

**嗅** To smell, to perceive odors, as a dog does; plaintive cry of birds.

**糗** Roasted or parched wheat or rice; coarsely pounded rice, like grits: *ch'eu liong*, food of dried grain: *ch'eu ne* parched rice-cakes.

**趨** To walk, to go, as if weary.

**榱** A vulgar character, used in *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ch'eu*: wood, a tree; wooden; timber, lumber: *ch'eu sioh tau*, a tree; *ch'eu muk*, trees, woods: *pa ch'eu* to climb trees; *ch'eu sing*, silvan elves; *chiék, ch'eu* to graft a tree; *ch'oi ch'eu* to fell trees; *ch'eu lai*<sup>2</sup> timber; *ch'eu yeng*<sup>2</sup> a

<sup>1</sup>葱 <sup>2</sup>葱珠 <sup>3</sup>葱白 <sup>4</sup>葱散 <sup>5</sup>葱頭 <sup>6</sup>葱管 <sup>7</sup>葱茶 <sup>8</sup>花 <sup>9</sup>菖蒲 <sup>10</sup>的開 <sup>11</sup>無聲 <sup>12</sup>遺臭 <sup>13</sup>香臭 <sup>14</sup>糗 <sup>15</sup>榱 <sup>16</sup>一 <sup>17</sup>木 <sup>18</sup>爬 <sup>19</sup>臭 <sup>20</sup>萬 <sup>21</sup>年 <sup>22</sup>臭 <sup>23</sup>臭 <sup>24</sup>臭 <sup>25</sup>臭 <sup>26</sup>臭 <sup>27</sup>臭 <sup>28</sup>臭 <sup>29</sup>臭 <sup>30</sup>臭 <sup>31</sup>臭 <sup>32</sup>臭 <sup>33</sup>臭 <sup>34</sup>臭 <sup>35</sup>臭 <sup>36</sup>臭 <sup>37</sup>臭 <sup>38</sup>臭 <sup>39</sup>臭 <sup>40</sup>臭 <sup>41</sup>臭 <sup>42</sup>臭 <sup>43</sup>臭 <sup>44</sup>臭 <sup>45</sup>臭 <sup>46</sup>臭 <sup>47</sup>臭 <sup>48</sup>臭 <sup>49</sup>臭 <sup>50</sup>臭 <sup>51</sup>臭 <sup>52</sup>臭 <sup>53</sup>臭 <sup>54</sup>臭 <sup>55</sup>臭 <sup>56</sup>臭 <sup>57</sup>臭 <sup>58</sup>臭 <sup>59</sup>臭 <sup>60</sup>臭 <sup>61</sup>臭 <sup>62</sup>臭 <sup>63</sup>臭 <sup>64</sup>臭 <sup>65</sup>臭 <sup>66</sup>臭 <sup>67</sup>臭 <sup>68</sup>臭 <sup>69</sup>臭 <sup>70</sup>臭 <sup>71</sup>臭 <sup>72</sup>臭 <sup>73</sup>臭 <sup>74</sup>臭 <sup>75</sup>臭 <sup>76</sup>臭 <sup>77</sup>臭 <sup>78</sup>臭 <sup>79</sup>臭 <sup>80</sup>臭 <sup>81</sup>臭 <sup>82</sup>臭 <sup>83</sup>臭 <sup>84</sup>臭 <sup>85</sup>臭 <sup>86</sup>臭 <sup>87</sup>臭 <sup>88</sup>臭 <sup>89</sup>臭 <sup>90</sup>臭 <sup>91</sup>臭 <sup>92</sup>臭 <sup>93</sup>臭 <sup>94</sup>臭 <sup>95</sup>臭 <sup>96</sup>臭 <sup>97</sup>臭 <sup>98</sup>臭 <sup>99</sup>臭 <sup>100</sup>臭



tree full of leaves and blossoms; *ch'eu' ku k'ó'* the tree decayed; *'ch'eu' kwók*, billets of wood; *ch'eu' nioh, taung' tioh, t'au*, "(fears lest) a leaf may fall on his head"—wanting in boldness.

**愁** Mournful, sorry, sad, chagrined: *com.*, *'iu, ch'eu*, sad; *'ch'eu' k'u*, grieved, distressed; *'ch'eu' mong'* dispirited; *ch'eu' mi*, a distressed look; *'sieu ch'eu*, to assuage grief.

(105) Ch'ëü.

**娶** To marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage; the 2d also read *'ch'ü, q. v.*: *com.*, *'ka' ch'ëü* betrothing daughters and taking wives; *'wong ch'ëü* has married a wife; *'ch'ëü' ch'á ch'ëü' taik, ch'ëü' ch'iek, ch'ëü' saik*, choose a wife for her virtues, a concubine for her beauty.

**趣** To run, to go, to advance quickly; to see what is pleasant and hasten to do it; to regard pleasantly; sprightly, playful, graceful; amusing, pleasing: *'e' ch'ëü'* intention; *'chi ch'ëü'* the purport of; *com.*, *'ch'ëü' hiong'* *pok, tung*, dispositions differ; *'che' ch'ëü'* desire, purpose: *'ching ch'ëü'* gratified, a relish for; *coll.*, *o' ch'ëü'* remarkably amusing, novel; *mó ch'ëü'* not worth seeing.

**覷** To spy, to look at, to peep; to descry, to reconnoiter: *com.*, *'tói' ch'ëü'* to look at each other; *coll.*, *'ch'ëü' ching*, to see correctly; *Hsien.* *'ch'ëü' ch'ëü'* to gaze at;

*ch'ëü' 'ch'üi*, look at water; *met.*, to spy out beforehand, as thieves do; *'ch'ëü' tio'* "looks at the road"—said of one gazing at the floor when near death; *ch'ëü' pah, pah*, look at nothing—helpless, hopeless; *k'ëük, i ch'ëü' sioh, a' ng' 'hó' 'yong*, if he gives you a look, you can't well exist! *ch'ëü' pang'* to visit a sick person; *'k'ëung' ch'ëü'* near-sighted; *ch'ëü' 'tieng siäh, p'cong'* to trust to heaven for food.

**忖** Light, nimble, sprightly; to help, to assist; to compare; for, instead: in the coll. read *ch'e' q. v.*: *'ch'ëü' cho'* to aid, as by a gift of money.

**次** Neither first nor last, medium, second in order; coming after, inferior, secondary; next, succeeding; to put in order; a halting place, an encampment; a rest-house, an inn; a shed, a stall; a mansion; a position, as of the stars; a time; a place, a station; to halt, to reach: *wok, ch'ëü'* to break the order; *com.*, *'ch'ëü' sën'* or *ch'ëü' tá'* order, arrangement; *so' ch'ëü'* several times; *ch'ó' ch'ëü'* hurried, impatient; *'ch'ëü' 'ch'ü*, the 2d class of merit; *'ki ch'ëü'* the next in order; *ch'ëü' nang*, the 2d son; *coll.*, *ch'ëü' pah*, second quality of white, as sugar, vermicelli, etc.; *miäng ch'ëü'* order of names; *huí huí ch'ëü' ch'ëü'* every time, repeatedly.

**束** The next is commonly used instead of this: a thorn, a prickle, a sliver, a sharp slit. *Tz'u.*

1 模 3 愁 5 嫁 7 娶 8 意 10 趣 11 志 13 對 15 覷 17 近 19 次  
 2 模 4 悶 6 娶 8 妻 10 趣 12 志 14 對 16 覷 18 近 20 次  
 3 愁 5 消 7 完 9 娶 11 趣 13 對 15 覷 17 近 19 次  
 4 愁 6 娶 8 妻 10 趣 12 志 14 對 16 覷 18 近 20 次  
 5 娶 7 娶 9 娶 11 趣 13 對 15 覷 17 近 19 次  
 6 娶 8 妻 10 趣 12 志 14 對 16 覷 18 近 20 次  
 7 娶 9 娶 11 趣 13 對 15 覷 17 近 19 次  
 8 妻 10 趣 12 志 14 對 16 覷 18 近 20 次  
 9 娶 11 趣 13 對 15 覷 17 近 19 次  
 10 趣 12 志 14 對 16 覷 18 近 20 次  
 11 志 13 對 15 覷 17 近 19 次  
 12 志 14 對 16 覷 18 近 20 次  
 13 對 15 覷 17 近 19 次  
 14 對 16 覷 18 近 20 次  
 15 覷 17 近 19 次  
 16 覷 18 近 20 次  
 17 近 19 次  
 18 近 20 次  
 19 次  
 20 次

**刺**<sup>Tzu.</sup> A thorn, a sting; to pierce, to prick, to thrust a sharp point into; to embroider; to brand, to tattoo; to cut into; a visiting card, because it was once cut in wood; to stab and kill; to spade up, as plants with a trowel; to pole a boat; to reprimand, to blame, to criticise; to lampoon; satire; to pry into, to overhear; to examine: 'ch'ên' seu' to embroider; 'mong ch'êu' a thorn; 'ch'êu' 'su, the Prefect of a chau; com., 'ch'êu' 'k'aik, a concealed murderer.

**處**<sup>Ch'u.</sup> A place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition; added to some nouns it often forms the concrete: also read 'ch'ên, q. v.: 'hó ch'êu' where? com., 'kauk, ch'êu' or ch'êu' ch'êu' everywhere; 'sêu' ch'êu' the four quarters; sêu' ch'êu' 'u, muong, no way out; mel., in remediless straits; 'oi' ch'êu' a place; 'ch'ên' 'sü, the 14th solar term; 'ch'êu' ch'êu' 'kung 'chü ch'êu' ch'êu' 'sieu' ing, there are good and bad men everywhere; coll., ch'êk, ch'êu' piê' to run all about.

**栽**<sup>Tzu.</sup> Insects that irritate the skin; a hairy, poisonous caterpillar, called 'mó ch'êu'.

(106)

Ch'êuk.

**觸**<sup>Chu.</sup> To gore, to push, as an ox; to excite, to oppose: 'kang ch'êuk, excited, inspired by; com., 'ch'êuk,

hoang' to insult, to incur anger; 'ch'êuk, 'king seng ching, feelings excited by the circumstances; ch'êuk, muk, siong sing, distressing to the sight and painful to the mind; coll., 'yá ch'êuk, or cheng' ch'êuk, greatly distressed by.

**歎**<sup>Cho.</sup> To be choked with anger, full of choler: com., 'ch'êuk, no' made angry; coll., ch'êuk; 'si, angry to death; ch'êuk, 'pa, filled with rage; ch'êuk, pang' sick from excessive choler; ch'êuk, 'soi, or ch'êuk, 'pi, vexed, displeased at.

**躑**<sup>Cho.</sup> To walk unsteadily: 'tik, ch'êuk, irresolute, to walk unevenly; 'kwoh, ch'êuk, to walk with short and halting steps.

**促**<sup>Cho.</sup> To constrain; urgent, pressed upon; near, short, close, small; shortened, hampered: 'p'aik, ch'êuk, very urgent; 'ch'êuk, hiék, straitened; ch'êuk, ch'ek, knees to knees, as in sitting opposite.

**泥**<sup>Chu.</sup> To soak, to steep in water; feces, dregs; in the coll. scurf on the hands, incrustations: coll., siong' ch'êuk, incrustated, as dirty bowls; ch'êuk, kak, kau' a thick crust adhering; p'ah, pong' ch'êuk, to chisel off urinary incrustations—for medicinal uses.

**捉**<sup>Cho.</sup> To seize, to grasp, to gripe and hold, to catch: 'poo' ch'êuk, to seize; 'ch'êuk, chek, to catch thieves.

刺<sup>1</sup> 刺<sup>3</sup> 各<sup>5</sup> 位<sup>7</sup> 處<sup>9</sup> 處<sup>10</sup> 毛<sup>12</sup> 觸<sup>13</sup> 生<sup>15</sup> 躑<sup>17</sup> 迫<sup>19</sup> 捕<sup>21</sup>  
 繡<sup>2</sup> 史<sup>4</sup> 處<sup>6</sup> 處<sup>8</sup> 處<sup>11</sup> 處<sup>14</sup> 犯<sup>16</sup> 情<sup>18</sup> 促<sup>20</sup> 捉<sup>22</sup>  
 芒<sup>3</sup> 何<sup>4</sup> 四<sup>6</sup> 處<sup>8</sup> 君<sup>9</sup> 小<sup>11</sup> 感<sup>13</sup> 觸<sup>14</sup> 怒<sup>16</sup> 蹣<sup>18</sup> 促<sup>20</sup> 狹<sup>22</sup>  
 刺<sup>1</sup> 處<sup>5</sup> 暑<sup>8</sup> 子<sup>9</sup> 人<sup>11</sup> 景<sup>14</sup> 怒<sup>16</sup> 蹣<sup>18</sup> 賊<sup>22</sup>

蹴  
Ts'u.

Similar to the next two: to tread on, to press with the foot, to kick: 'ch'èuk, yong, reverential.

蹙  
Chu.

Hurried, quick; uneasy, anxious, distressed; to tread on: 'kek, ch'èuk, hurried, urgent; COLL., ch'èuk, nang kwò' the suspense hard to bear.

顙  
Ts'u.

To frown, to knit the brows: 'ch'èuk, ak, or ping ch'èuk, to frown.

篲

A lifting-net for fish, made of fine bamboo network.

矗  
Ch'u.

High, eminent; equal, even, straight; to raise; luxuriant growth.

Ch'èuk. A coll. word: to cut, to chisel or saw off: ch'èuk, sioh, kiéng, "reduce an edge," as in making a tub smaller; ch'èuk, toi, to shorten, to reduce the length.

(107) Ch'èüng.

銃  
Ch'ung.

A sort of hatchet; commonly used for bored iron; a gun, a blunderbuss, a ginjall, a pistol: com., 'chio' ch'èüng' to cast guns; 'ch'èüng' ka' gun carriages; 'ch'iu ch'èüng' small guns, pistols; 'ch'èüng' 'siu, musketeers; 'sá ch'èüng' to clean or scale guns; COLL., pong' ch'èüng' or k'wi ch'èüng' to fire off guns; ch'èüng' sóh, the fuse or trigger-cord.

敷

As in 'tiok, ch'èüng' to come unasked: COLL., ch'èüng' 'lá siáh, or 'ch'èüng' 'tié lí siáh, to invite one's self to eat; 'ch'èüng' tóh, to come unbidden to the table.

Ch'èüng'. A coll. word; to insert, to put into its place: ch'èüng' pang' to insert a handle; ch'èüng' k'a tóh, a table with movable legs; ch'èüng' kak, or ch'èüng' tuéng' to insert tightly.

Ch'èüng'. A coll. word, as in ch'èüng' 't'o' to vomit from inhaling offensive odors; ch'èüng' tióh, ch'au' e' to inhale stench.

Ch'èüng'. A coll. word, as in ch'èüng' tióh, to meet, to fall in with; ch'èüng' 'chiá' king, have met with this state of things; ch'èüng' 'ch'iu, or ch'èüng' 'ch'ai (spoken ch'üng' 'ch'iu, &c.), to thrust in the hand and take at random.

(108) Ch'i.

癡痴

Stupid, dull, inapt; fool ish, silly, idiotic; lustful, hankering; out of his head, wandering: 'ch'i ch'ing, doting on; salacious; com., Tz'u. 'ch'i 'siong, a silly thought; 'ch'i hang' or 'ch'i tai, a dolt, a booby; 'ch'i sing wong' 'siong, the (vain) hopes of the foolish; COLL., 'ch'i ch'i t'èuk, t'èuk, to draw back sillily, as one peering and then avoiding; 'ch'i nang seng' kwò' 'k'ieu' nà, a stupid (but honest) man is better than a crafty woman.

1 蹴 然 2 顙 然 3 顙 類 4 銃 架 5 銃 首 6 銃 數 7 梨 食 8 癡 情 9 癡 漢 10 癡 心 11 癡 癡 12 癡 男 13 巧 女 14 蹴 急 15 鑄 手 16 洗 手 17 洗 手 18 洗 手 19 洗 手 20 洗 手 21 洗 手 22 洗 手 23 洗 手 24 洗 手 25 洗 手 26 洗 手 27 洗 手 28 洗 手 29 洗 手 30 洗 手 31 洗 手 32 洗 手 33 洗 手 34 洗 手 35 洗 手 36 洗 手 37 洗 手 38 洗 手 39 洗 手 40 洗 手 41 洗 手 42 洗 手 43 洗 手 44 洗 手 45 洗 手 46 洗 手 47 洗 手 48 洗 手 49 洗 手 50 洗 手 51 洗 手 52 洗 手 53 洗 手 54 洗 手 55 洗 手 56 洗 手 57 洗 手 58 洗 手 59 洗 手 60 洗 手 61 洗 手 62 洗 手 63 洗 手 64 洗 手 65 洗 手 66 洗 手 67 洗 手 68 洗 手 69 洗 手 70 洗 手 71 洗 手 72 洗 手 73 洗 手 74 洗 手 75 洗 手 76 洗 手 77 洗 手 78 洗 手 79 洗 手 80 洗 手 81 洗 手 82 洗 手 83 洗 手 84 洗 手 85 洗 手 86 洗 手 87 洗 手 88 洗 手 89 洗 手 90 洗 手 91 洗 手 92 洗 手 93 洗 手 94 洗 手 95 洗 手 96 洗 手 97 洗 手 98 洗 手 99 洗 手 100 洗 手 101 洗 手 102 洗 手 103 洗 手 104 洗 手 105 洗 手 106 洗 手 107 洗 手 108 洗 手 109 洗 手 110 洗 手 111 洗 手 112 洗 手 113 洗 手 114 洗 手 115 洗 手 116 洗 手 117 洗 手 118 洗 手 119 洗 手 120 洗 手 121 洗 手 122 洗 手 123 洗 手 124 洗 手 125 洗 手 126 洗 手 127 洗 手 128 洗 手 129 洗 手 130 洗 手 131 洗 手 132 洗 手 133 洗 手 134 洗 手 135 洗 手 136 洗 手 137 洗 手 138 洗 手 139 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嗤  
Tz'u.

Laughing, to laugh at, to ridicule: 'chēu' 'ch'i, to laugh at one's self, scil., for blundering.

媼  
Tz'u.

Ugly, unhandsome; a homely woman; lewd, worthless, foolish: 'ngieng 'ch'i, pretty and homely.

蚩  
Tz'u.

A worm; ignorant, stupid; unpolished, rustic; sincere; to impose on; to treat as if ignorant, to despise: 'ch'i 'ch'i, blunt, honest; 'ch'i 'mang, the uneducated people.

雌  
Tz'u.

The female of birds, the hen; met., weak: com., 'ch'i 'hūng, female and male; met., a pair; 'ch'i 'hūng 'pieng, a pair of cudgels.

笞  
Ch'ih.

To punish with a bamboo, to bastinado; to correct so as to reform; to scourge, to flog, to bamboo: 'pieng 'ch'i, to flog.

鴟  
Ch'ih.

A kind of owl or hawk: met., as in 'ch'i 'tieng, to act unscrupulously; 'kaek, 'ch'i, or 'ch'i 'hieu, the horned owl.

差  
Ch'a.

Uneven, projecting irregularly: also read 'ch'a and 'ch'a, q. v.: 'ch'ang 'ch'i, uneven, irregular.

Ch'i.

A coll. word, as in 'ch'i 'k'i 'li, ruffled, as feathers; 'ch'i 'ch'ie' 'ch'ie' rough, uneven.

Ch'i.

A coll. word: to snatch, to catch at, as the skirts of one running: 'ch'i 'tek, 'tiok, caught, grasped; 'ch'i 'má' 'tiok, can't catch him.

Ch'i.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ch'i 'ch'ia, to twirl, to turn, as in alathe; 'ch'i 'ch'ó, to twist, to roll between the hands.

齒  
Ch'ih.

The upper teeth; met., the mouth, words; to speak of; age, years; sort, class, associates, equals; to commence; to sort, to class by the age; to record, to write in; the 211th radical: in the coll. 'ngai and 'k'i, q. v.: 'ch'i 'nga, upper and lower teeth; 'nieng 'ch'i, or 'ch'i 'so' age, years old; 'ch'i 'tieng, elders; 'pok, 'ch'i, not speak of him—he is worthless; com., 'k'au' 'ch'i (coll. 'k'au' 'k'i), saw-teeth; 'k'ing 'nieng 'kong 'ch'i, what is your age this year?

矢  
Ch'ih.

An arrow, a dart; swift as an arrow; direct, open; to set forth, to arrange; to swear, to vow; to display; to resolve, to form a purpose; to void ordure; the 111th radical: 'ch'i 'sié' an oath; 'k'i 'tik, 'ü 'ch'i, he is as straight as an arrow, i. e., blunt, honest; com., 'chieng' 'ch'i, arrows; 'k'ung 'ch'i, bow and arrow.

屎  
Shi.

Dung, ordure, excrement: in the coll. read 'sai, q. v.: 'ch'i 'tung, a close stool. Read 'hi: a sigh, a moan; a murmuring sound.

豕  
Ch'ih.

A hog, a pig; the 152d radical: 'k'eng 'ch'i, dogs and swine; 'hai' 'ch'i, (to confound) 'hai' with 'ch'i—to mistake words.

Ch'i.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ch'i 'ch'a, to fire, as tea leaves; to roast, as coffee.

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嗤 蚩 雄 笞 鴟 差 齒 長 齒 齒 直 矢  
2 妍 4 蚩 鞭 7 鴟 8 鴟 11 齒 13 齒 15 不 17 今 18 矢 21 屎  
媼 蚩 張 鴟 牙 數 齒 年 誓 矢 桶

*Ch'i.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'i ch'è*, to hoot, to shout at angrily or contemptuously.

*Ch'i.* A coll. word, as in *ch'i li*, the fizzling sound of poor fire-crackers; *ch'i li k'i li*, rough, bristling; *ch'i ch'ie'* *ch'ie'* coarse, rough; disarranged; com., *móh, lóh, 'ch'i káik, 'ch'i ch'ie' ch'ie'* don't stay here and disarrange things.

(109) Ch'ia.

**奢** Wasteful, extravagant; to spread out, affluent: *'kieu ch'ia ing ik*, pride, extravagance, licentiousness and laziness; com., *'ch'ia hwa*, gay, wasteful; *'hwa ch'ia*, or *ch'ia 'ch'ie'*, extravagant, prodigal.

**車** Also read *kü*: a chariot, a carriage, any vehicle, a cart; a machine for raising water into the fields; to roll or turn over; to turn about; to screw in; to turn, as in a lathe: com., *'t'ai ch'ia*, to draw a carriage; *'ch'ia lung*, a wheel; *'ch'ia hu*, a charioteer; *'sung ch'ia*, boats and carriages, by water and land; *'ch'oi ch'ia*, a water-raising machine: *'tak ch'ia*, to work this machine with the feet; *'h'oi lung ch'ia*, a locomotive, a railway car; *'ch'ia kwo'* to turn it over; *'ch'ia taing'* a turning shop; *'ch'ia ngwoh*, to turn gems; *'tieng ch'ia*, an elevator; COLL., *'ch'ia pauk*, to exact exorbitant interest; *ch'ia ch'ia yéng*, perfectly round; *ch'ia ch'ia 'tióng*, to revolve; *ch'ia 'tióng sing kiäng k'ó'* to

turn and go away; *ch'ia tié*, to raise water from a pond; *ch'ia 'tié*, to screw in.

**碑**

Ch'è.

As in *ch'ia kü*, a white stone of inferior quality, brought from India; *'ch'ia kü ting*, the white-stone button—denotes the 6th official grade.

**革**

Ch'è.

A plant called *ch'ia chiéng*, a diuretic: com.; *'ch'ia chiéng 'chi*, seeds of the same.

**蟬**

Ch'è.

As in *'ch'ia ngó*, a large kind of mytilus; COLL., *ch'ia ngó ch'oi'* mytilus-mouthed—i. e., taciturn; *ch'ia ngó k'wi si*, "the mytilus gapes;" *met.*, at length he deigns to speak.

**日**

Ch'ieh.

A conjunction, and, also; further, moreover, still; thus, so, yet; a word of doubt, if, should: com., *'kau ch'ia*, carelessly; *ku ch'ia*, merely, for the time; *h'ek ch'ia*, if, perhaps; *hwong ch'ia*, still more; *'h'ek ch'ia yong*, possibly so; *'i ch'ia*, also; *ch'ia hi*, joy to you! COLL., *ch'ia maing'* by and by, presently; *ch'ia moong' sioh siäng*, just go and ask for once.

*Ch'ia.* A coll. prefix, as in *ch'ia ch'ia' kiäng*, small cymbals.

**踈**

Ch'è.

Diverging, branching off, a road parting; in the coll. diagonal, criss-cross: COLL., *ch'ia' ch'ia'* diagonally; *ch'ia' ngang*, cross-eyed, squinting; *ch'ia' 'leu* (coll. *ch'ia' 'leu*), strips of cloth cut bias.

1 驕 2 奢 4 抬 6 車 8 水 10 火 過 玉 剝 17 革 螫 且  
奢 華 車 夫 車 輪 12 車 14 天 16 碑 葯 19 苟 然  
淫 3 花 5 車 7 船 9 踏 車 店 車 渠 子 且 21 而  
洪 奢 輪 車 踏 車 13 車 15 車 頂 18 蟬 20 或 且

*Ch'ia'*. A coll. word, as in *ch'ia' ch'ia'* the clattering sound of cymbals.

(110) Ch'iañh.

**赤** *Ch'ih.* Read *ch'ek*; coll. *ch'iañh*; carnation, purplish, golden; flesh color; the color of any highly polished metal; naked, nude: *'ch'iañh*, *ch'iañh*, bright, burnished; *'seng ch'iañh*, a brilliant red; flushed, as the face; *'ch'iañh, king*, burnished gold; *'ch'iañh, sing lo' t'á*, naked; *'hoai' ch'iañh*, and *ne' ch'iañh*, superior and inferior gilt; *'ch'iañh, tak, tak*, or *'ch'iañh, kwang' kwang'* very bright, as metallic surfaces; *'ch'iañh, pan'* "red panther," a kind of strong, dark tobacco; *'kau' ch'iañh*, the best gilding, as on paper; *'ch'iañh, kiang' kwei*, malicious spirits that afflict children; *'ch'iañh, kiang' kwei, kié, sieut' iék*, spirits infesting children are soon dispersed; *met.*, a narrow-minded person is satisfied with a trifle.

*Ch'iañh*. A coll. word, as in *ch'iañh, che'* words branded or tattooed on the temples of banished criminals.

*Ch'iañh*. A coll. word: to scoop from the bottom, as fruit in baskets; *ch'iañh, heng' heng*, to scoop up thoroughly; *ch'iañh, 'k'i li k'ang'* scoop up and see (if it is good).

(111) Ch'iañk.

**𢱳** *Chi.* Ancient form of the character for *kek*, (urgent)—used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ch'iañk*; fearful, timid, startled, palpitating: *'kung á' ch'iañk*, the

veins throb; *'sing 'lá kieng' ch'ek, ch'iañk, ch'iañk*, to be startled, in a tremor.

*Ch'iañk*. A coll. word: to cut up fine, to mince, to grate; a coarse grater: *ch'iañk, ch'ót'* or *ch'iañk, nang' nang'* to cut up fine; *ch'iañk, peng*, (black) wooden sticks beaten together in theaters by singing beggars; *ch'iañk, huang' sū*, to grate potatoes for drying; *huang' sū ch'iañk*, a potato-grater.

*Ch'iañk*. A coll. word: to rub, as in washing clothes: *ch'iañk, pah*, to rub white.

*Ch'iañk*. A coll. word: to pluck, to twitch, to pull at, as the kite string: *ch'iañk, tong*, to break in twitching: *k'èak, i ch'iañk, 'chau*, he plucked himself away (from me); *ch'iañk, 'k'i ch'iañk*, tears himself away.

*Ch'iañk*. A coll. word: to tread on, to trample: *ch'iañk, 'si*, to trample to death; *ch'iañk, mauk*, to trample to a jelly; *ch'iañk, tak, 'tá*, to tread the bottom out.

(112) Ch'iañg.

*Ch'iañg*. A coll. word: a splinter, a sliver: *ch'iañg tóh*, a sliver stuck (in the hand); *ch'iañg t'ieu 'k'i*, to pick out a splinter.

**請** *Ch'ing.* Read *'ch'ing*; coll. *'ch'iañg*: to request, to ask courteously, to pray, to beg; to ask, as for orders; to invite, to bid, to engage; to confess: *'ch'iañg hung teu*, to get the official seal to close (and protect) a place; *'ch'iañg 'ch'iu*, to invite to a feast; *'ch'iañg t'aiik*, invitation-

<sup>1</sup>赤 <sup>2</sup>赤 <sup>3</sup>露 <sup>4</sup>赤 <sup>5</sup>慣 <sup>6</sup>厚 <sup>7</sup>鬼 <sup>8</sup>快 <sup>9</sup>儻 <sup>10</sup>見 <sup>11</sup>請 <sup>12</sup>請  
<sup>1</sup>赤 <sup>2</sup>金 <sup>3</sup>體 <sup>4</sup>答 <sup>5</sup>慣 <sup>6</sup>赤 <sup>7</sup>赤 <sup>8</sup>消 <sup>9</sup>儻 <sup>10</sup>戚 <sup>11</sup>請 <sup>12</sup>酒  
<sup>1</sup>紅 <sup>2</sup>赤 <sup>3</sup>大 <sup>4</sup>答 <sup>5</sup>赤 <sup>6</sup>赤 <sup>7</sup>仔 <sup>8</sup>撒 <sup>9</sup>心 <sup>10</sup>條 <sup>11</sup>請  
<sup>1</sup>赤 <sup>2</sup>身 <sup>3</sup>赤 <sup>4</sup>赤 <sup>5</sup>豹 <sup>6</sup>仔 <sup>7</sup>鬼 <sup>8</sup>筋 <sup>9</sup>禮 <sup>10</sup>悵 <sup>11</sup>悵 <sup>12</sup>帖



eards; "ch'ang sói" please sit; "ch'ang pieng" please to consult your own convenience; "ch'ang kieng" to beg an interview; "ch'ang ta, please take some tea; "ch'ang hui m'wong, to invite home—the parents' first invitation to a daughter after her marriage; "ch'ang tieng, to ask for more; "ch'ang hong hui, to get incense ashes (in bags) from temples; "ch'ang leng" to ask for orders; "ch'ang siang" to get paper images (as of the 'Ngu tá') to carry in procession; "ch'ang k'ah, ng' chai' sioh, seng t'eu" in inviting guests don't mind (providing) an extra pair of chop-sticks; "ch'ang ang, to salute, to present compliments; "ch'ang ch'oi" to confess an error; "ch'ang teng" 'ch'ang, sá, mó 'ch'ang t'oi' meng' ká, invite from east and west but not from the opposite side of the street; met., to admit strangers and exclude friends (from a part in any business).

**癬** Read 'sieng: coll. 'ch'ang: ring-worm: Hsien. "sang 'ch'ang, to have ring-worm; "hui 'ch'ang, a reddish ring-worm: "k'iu 'ch'ang, sing lai' protracted ring-worm becomes leprosy.

**剗** Read 'sang; coll. 'ch'ang: to scoop, to lade up or out, as flour: **鏟** "ch'ang ki, a scoop. Ch'an.

**倩** Read ch'ang; coll. 'ch'ang: to hire, to employ one to work for wages: "ch'ang tai' or

ch'ang' chó' to hire work done; "ch'ang' k'eng, or ch'ang' k'ioh, or ch'ang' neng k'eng, to hire workmen; ch'ang' sieu k'eng, to hire for small jobs; ch'ang' tong k'eng, to hire permanently; ch'ang' neng tié ma mó mek, 'chai, hired mourners shed no tears—moral, what you wish done well, do yourself.

**成** Read sing; coll. 'ch'ang: to finish, to complete, as a job partly done: Ch'eng. "chó, 'ch'ang, to finish; "ch'ang ngié" to complete one's apprenticeship, as at a second shop; ch'ang 'm'oi, or ch'ang wong, ended, finished; "ch'ang miang' to put an end to life, killed, as by additional ills; ch'ang twai' grown large; ch'ioh, hu ch'ang 'kiang, borrows (gets another) husband to rear her son.

Ch'iang'. A coll. word: an eel; a kind of reddish eel, called 'hui ch'ang' said to jump at the sight of fire and to be unfit for food.

(113) Ch'ie.

**叱** Read ch'ek; coll. ch'ie: a note in music; the first also means to rail at, to scold: "ch'ie kwang, a music school: "ch'ie tang' a load of musical instruments, as borne in idol processions; ch'ie ch'ie 'mó, a vixen, a scolding woman; by met. applied also to men.

**侈** Extravagant, profuse, large, superfluous, prodigal: "kieu 'ch'ie, proud and showy; "ch'ie tang, extrav-

1請 2請 3門 4請 5請 6請 7請 8請 9請 10生 11久 12刻 13倩 14倩 15倩 16倩 17成 18成 19尺 20尺 21驕  
坐 見 請 令 安 癬 癬 箕 工 藝 館 侈  
2請 4請 5請 7請 9請 11火 14成 16做 18成 20尺 22侈  
便 回 火 相 罪 癬 癩 代 成 命 担 談

agant talk; COM., <sup>22</sup>ch'ia' ch'ie', wasteful.

**扯**  
**搶**

Also read 'ch'ia: to tear open, to pull apart, to tear away; to drag, to pull up: <sup>1</sup>ch'ie' p'ó', to tear asunder; COLL., <sup>1a</sup>ch'ie', Ch'ie. to grasp, to embezzle; <sup>1</sup>ch'ie' p'wai' pek, neng, to compel others to share the trouble or expense.

**弛**  
Ch'ih.

A bow unstrung; to let go the string of a bow, to relax, to cast off; injured, spoiled; easy, dissolute, unconcerned; <sup>3</sup>ch'ieh'wai' spoiled; <sup>4</sup>ch'ie' sang' scattered; COM., <sup>5</sup>hié' ch'ie', obsolete, effete, done away.

**哆**  
Ch'ih.

To gape, gaping; an open mouth, like a fish; large-lipped: <sup>6</sup>ch'ie' yong, sneering, disobedient.

<sup>7</sup>Ch'ie. A coll. word: to equalize; <sup>8</sup>yeu' ch'ie' nioh, wai' divides into what equal parts? <sup>9</sup>ch'ie' tek, tik, to come out even, as profits and losses; <sup>10</sup>na' ch'ie' tek, <sup>11</sup>pwong chieng tik, comes out even, so as to save the capital only.

<sup>12</sup>Ch'ie. A coll. word, as in <sup>13</sup>ch'ie' 'toi (or <sup>14</sup>ch'oi'), to half-kneel—a polite form, as in New Year's salutations.

**幟**  
**幟**  
Ch'ih.

A fringe or border on a flag; a flag, a streamer or pennon, long and fringed; to tie or sew on fringes, as a signal: to signalize: <sup>15</sup>ki' ch'ie' flags; <sup>16</sup>seu' ch'ie' to hoist a flag.

**熾**  
**戴**  
Ch'ih.

Flame, blaze, splendor; the glare of lights; to catch, to spread, as fire; <sup>17</sup>met., to rage, as lusts; numerous: COLL., <sup>18</sup>ch'ie' nie' to spread, to catch, as fire; <sup>19</sup>ch'ie' hui, to kindle, to catch fire; <sup>20</sup>ch'ie' 'k'i, to rise and burn, as lusts.

**翅**  
**翅**  
Tzu.

Wings, fins: <sup>21</sup>ching' ch'ie' or <sup>22</sup>kü' ch'ie' to flap the wings; COM., <sup>23</sup>ngü' ch'ie' fins, the shark's fins; <sup>24</sup>ch'ie' seng, a superior kind of biche-de-mer.

**饌**  
**糈**  
Tzu.

To cook or dress provisions; wine and food, victuals; millet used in sacrifice.

**茨**  
**菜**  
**刺**  
Tzu.

The first read <sup>25</sup>chü, the second <sup>26</sup>ch'auk, and <sup>27</sup>ch'eu', the third <sup>28</sup>ch'eu' and commonly used for the coll. <sup>29</sup>ch'ie': thorns, briars, brambles; in a <sup>30</sup>met. sense, to kill, as fowls; to excite feeling: COLL., <sup>31</sup>ch'ie' ch'ie' thorny, rough; <sup>32</sup>ch'ie' ch'au, briars; <sup>33</sup>ch'ie' ch'oi' the place stabbed, as of animals butchered; <sup>34</sup>ch'ie' pa' ch'au, thorns; <sup>35</sup>ch'ie' k'ie, to kill a chicken with a knife; <sup>36</sup>ch'ie' ch'ie' t'ui, "thorn-maul," wielded by the attendants of <sup>37</sup>T'ai' sang, to beat the wicked in the next world; <sup>38</sup>ch'ie' ma tai' a species of small prickly caterpillar; <sup>39</sup>met., a dangerous fellow; <sup>40</sup>ch'ie' mek, or <sup>41</sup>ch'ie' mek, ch'iu, it hurts the eyes—excites envy.

<sup>1</sup>扯 <sup>2</sup>破 <sup>3</sup>扯 <sup>4</sup>破 <sup>5</sup>弛 <sup>6</sup>弛 <sup>7</sup>弛 <sup>8</sup>樹 <sup>9</sup>然 <sup>10</sup>幟 <sup>11</sup>起 <sup>12</sup>魚 <sup>13</sup>翅 <sup>14</sup>翅 <sup>15</sup>魚 <sup>16</sup>刺 <sup>17</sup>刺 <sup>18</sup>刺 <sup>19</sup>刺 <sup>20</sup>草 <sup>21</sup>草 <sup>22</sup>草 <sup>23</sup>草 <sup>24</sup>草 <sup>25</sup>草 <sup>26</sup>草 <sup>27</sup>草 <sup>28</sup>草 <sup>29</sup>草 <sup>30</sup>草 <sup>31</sup>草 <sup>32</sup>草 <sup>33</sup>草 <sup>34</sup>草 <sup>35</sup>草 <sup>36</sup>草 <sup>37</sup>草 <sup>38</sup>草 <sup>39</sup>草 <sup>40</sup>草 <sup>41</sup>草

**欂**  
Tz'u.

Read *chiék*, and *ch'ü*;  
coll. *ch'ie'*: the jams of a  
door, called '*muong ch'ie'*'  
or '*t'aik, ch'ie'*'; '*ch'ie'*, *wai*,  
the jams are slanting;  
'*huang ch'ie'*' the cross piece over  
a door-way; '*tik, ch'ie'*' the side-  
pieces; '*póh, neng muong ch'ie'*'  
'*pieng*, to stop beside people's  
doors, as beggars do.

*Ch'ie'*. A coll. word: to move  
heavy articles, to shove, to  
edge along; to veer, as the wind:  
'*ch'ie' ching*' move it till it stands  
squarely; the sun approaching  
the summer solstice; '*ch'ie' wai*,  
to move awry; the sun approach-  
ing the winter solstice; '*ch'ie'*  
'*ni*, to shake rice to the middle  
of the sieve.

*Ch'ie'*. A coll. word; the same as  
*ch'ia'*: transverse, diag-  
nally: '*ch'ie' nia noi*' somewhat  
diagonal.

(114) Ch'iek.

**竊**  
Ch'ieh.

To steal, to take sily;  
clandestine, underhand,  
privately; to regard pri-  
vately, what you do your-  
self; I, my; when used  
alone, means I was there,  
it was my opinion, I did  
so; to have a place, to offer an  
opinion; unfit for; usurped, assum-  
ed; tinged, colored: '*teu ch'iek*,  
to steal; '*ch'iek, ch'ieu*' to laugh  
at secretly; '*ch'iek, oi*' to usurp  
an office; '*ch'iek, lang*, a light  
blue color; '*ch'ü ch'iek, keu to*'  
rats and dogs steal—said of thiev-  
ish people; '*ch'iek, ung*, to hear  
by stealth.

**切**  
Ch'ieh.

To cut, to carve, to  
mince, to slice; to urge, to  
press; a superlative, very,  
vehement, earnest, eager;  
pressing, important, se-  
rious, momentous; the important  
parts, a resumé; sincere; all, the  
whole, entire; to feel, as the pulse;  
to express sounds by joining ini-  
tials and finals, called '*ch'iek, ing*:  
*ch'iek, sik*, sincerely; com., '*ch'iek*,  
*ch'iek*, or '*paik, ch'iek*, earnestly,  
pressingly; '*ch'iek, wong*' to hope  
for earnestly; '*k'ong ch'iek, ki to*,  
to pray fervently; '*ek, ch'iek*, the  
whole; '*ch'iek, yeu*' very important;  
'*ch'iek, pok, k'ó ngo*' you must  
not delay; '*ch'ing ch'iek*, intimate,  
as a friend; '*kwang ch'iek*, deep-  
ly impressed or charged, as with  
another's matter; '*ch'iek, ch'i*, to  
gnash the teeth—deadly hate;  
*ch'iek, mieng*' a kind of sliced  
vermicelli; COLL., '*ch'iek, póh, póh*,  
to slice thin; '*sing yá ch'iek*, in  
deep earnest.

**砌**  
Ch'i.

A stone step; ornament-  
ed tiles laid for steps; to lay,  
as tiles; to place regularly,  
to fit in: '*teuk, ch'iek*, to  
lay steps.

**妾**  
Ch'ieh.

A concubine, a second-  
ary wife, one taken with-  
out the legal ceremonies;  
term by which ladies des-  
ignate themselves: '*ching*  
*ching ch'iek, wak, ü hu ing*, a  
man's concubine is called '*ü hu*  
*ing*'; com., '*ma ch'iek*, to buy a  
concubine; '*ch'iek, sing I*, your  
handmaid; '*chieng ch'iek*, I,  
your lowly handmaid; '*tung*  
*ch'iek, or ai ch'iek*, a beloved  
concubine.

1 門 8 橫 5 偷 7 竊 9 鼠 10 切 12 切 祈 15 切 可 18 切 20 買  
欂 欂 竊 位 竊 狗 切 望 禱 要 誤 齒 妾  
2 欂 4 直 6 竊 8 竊 狗 11 切 13 懇 14 一 16 切 17 親 19 築 21 賤  
至 欂 笑 藍 盜 切 切 切 切 不 切 砌 妾



蠍  
Ch'ieh.

Read *chek*; coll. *ch'iek*: a large kind of crab with serrated claws and shell, the latter being more elongated than in the *sing*:

*'ch'iek, ch'ang*, raw crabs, as sliced and seasoned; *'tong' ch'iek*, crabs cut up and boiled; *hek, ch'iek*, crabs boiled whole; *'mó ch'iek*, the female crab; *ch'iek, kó*, red meat of the crab; *'ch'iek, yong*, crab-groins; *'ch'iek, keng*, a crab-stew; *ch'iek, p'ang* the crab is empty—has but little meat.

(115) Ch'iéng.

千  
Ch'ien.

A thousand; many, an indefinite number: com., *'ch'iéng siong* over a thousand; *'ch'iéng swoi* (may the king live) a thousand years; your highness! *'ch'iéng che' ung*, the thousand character classic; *'ch'iéng wang* most certainly, by all means; *ch'iéng king*, a thousand of gold, your daughter! *ch'iéng li 'ngang*, "the thousand 'li eye"—an attendant of the goddess of seamen; *'ch'iéng li 'ma*, a courier; *'ch'iéng meu paik, kié* to scheme in every way; *'ch'iéng sang wang' ch'oi*, very distant; *ch'iéng niéng pok, 'sü k'oi*, the tortoise which does not die for a thousand years; *met.*, said jeeringly of a cuckold; *ek, ka 'pau 'noang ch'iéng ka wong* a thousand families hate the one rich family; COLL., *ch'iéng king pok, nó tié*, a thousand pounds can't move it; *met.*, unchangeable, inflexible; *ch'iéng niéng ma* cursed by everybody.

仟  
Ch'ien.

The chief of a thousand men: *'ch'iéng paik, ch'itai*, to get a thousand or a hundred.

芊  
Ch'ien.

Exuberant foliage, flourishing vegetation; green-like jade: *'ch'iéng ch'iéng*, luxuriant.

阡  
Ch'ien.

A road leading north and south; a cross-way through the fields; a path to a grave: *'k'ai ch'iéng paik*, to dig up the roads between fields; *met.*, avaricious.

鮮  
Hsien.

Read *siéng*; coll. *ch'iéng*: fresh, raw, as meat; fresh fish; bright, new, as colors; clean, pure; in good order: *'saik, ch'oi, ch'iéng*, the colors are bright; *'ch'iéng ming*, fresh and bright; *'ch'iéng ngü*, or *ch'iéng huo'* fresh fish; *ng' ch'iéng ch'ieu'* not bright, dull; *ch'iéng hwa*, fresh flowers; *ch'iéng 'tiéu 'tiéu*, or *ch'iéng kwang' kwang'* very fresh; *ch'iéng ch'ai'* fresh vegetables; *kwong ch'iéng*, clean and whole, in good order, as clothes.

蠍  
Ch'ien.

Used for the coll. *ch'iéng*, as in *ha ch'iéng*, pickled prawns; *'ch'iéng kang*, dried shrimps.

軒  
Ch'ien.

As in *piéng ch'iéng*, the motion of the dress in walking; garments shaken by the wind; in the coll., a kind of concealed stitch, to *fell*, in which sense often spoken *ch'iéng*: *ch'iéng cheng*, the concealed fell-stitch, as in facings of garments.

蠍<sup>1</sup> 生<sup>2</sup> 蠍<sup>3</sup> 燉<sup>4</sup> 蠍<sup>5</sup> 映<sup>6</sup> 蠍<sup>7</sup> 葵<sup>8</sup> 千<sup>9</sup> 歲<sup>10</sup> 千<sup>11</sup> 文<sup>12</sup> 馬<sup>13</sup> 里<sup>14</sup> 計<sup>15</sup> 百<sup>16</sup> 萬<sup>17</sup> 水<sup>18</sup> 之<sup>19</sup> 得<sup>20</sup> 開<sup>21</sup> 阡<sup>22</sup> 陌<sup>23</sup> 色<sup>24</sup> 鮮<sup>25</sup> 魚<sup>26</sup> 蠍<sup>27</sup> 乾<sup>28</sup>

遷  
迂

To move, to remove, to place elsewhere; to ascend, to be promoted; to change, to transpose; to improve; to banish, to deport, to drive off: COM., 'ch'íng ié, to move; variable; 'ch'íng kú, to change one's residence; 'ch'íng siéng' 'kai kwo' to improve, to reform; 'kuong 'king piéng' 'ch'íng, (an unfavorable) change in the times; COLL., 'ch'íng cheu' done indifferently; 'muong 'ch'íng cheu' k'á' 'i sai, though poorly done, just accept (the article) from him!

躔  
Ch'ien.

As in 'piéng 'ch'íng, to walk round and round, to whirl about; to writhe, to wriggle; to gesticulate, theatrical.

僉  
Ch'ien.

All, the whole; unanimous voice, the general opinion; a flail: COM., 'ch'íng kung tiáng, a public document, as to state that an affair has been settled, &c.

儉  
Ch'ien.

Disputatious, skilled at argument; insidious, lying flattery: 'ch'íng íng, a flatterer; a disputatious person.

簽  
Ch'ien.

Slips of lettered bamboo, used for lots, for which the next is used; to subscribe, to write one's name, to append a signature; a kind of basket; the red slips of paper on the outside of envelopes: COM., 'ch'íng ak, a kind of law-secretary in a yamun; 'ch'íng p'wo' record of cases in a court; 't'auk, 'ch'íng, to stick the red slips

of paper on envelopes; 'saéng' 'ch'íng, to hand up a decision to the officer for approval; 'ch'íng miáng, to sign a name to a paper.

籤  
Ch'ien.

Similar to the last: a slip, a warrant, a permit, a ticket having the officer's name on it; lots before an idol; slips in cups before a judge, each slip denoting five blows; to probe, to bore through; sharp-pointed: COM., 'ch'íng p'wo, the written responses of idols—indicated by the "lots"; 't'auk, 'ch'íng, bamboo slips; 'ch'íng e' (coll. 'ch'íng meng'), import of the lot; 't'iu 'ch'íng, to draw lots before idols; 'hoi 'ch'íng, an urgent warrant; 'ch'íng p'wo' record of taxes.

箋  
Ch'ien.

Tablets or slips on which to make memoranda; a letter, a writing; note-paper with water-line or stamped pictures; writings handed to the monarch: COM., 'ch'íng 'chai, fancy note-paper; 'lak, 'ch'íng, glazed billet-paper; 'tu 'ch'íng, the domestic sort; 'su 'ch'íng, the Suchau sort; 'ngu saik, 'ch'íng, fancy-colored varieties.

筭  
Ch'ien.

To cut, to pierce the throat; to part, to divide, to cut asunder.

戔  
Chien.

Small, narrow, cramped; contracted, as one's mind: used for 'ch'ang, cruel.

纖  
Ch'ien.

Similar to the next: slender, sharp-pointed; acute; crafty, subtle: 'ch'íng yok, delicate and weak.

1 遷移  
2 遷居

3 遷善  
4 光景變遷

5 僉公呈  
6 僉人簽押

7 簽帖  
8 簽簿

9 簽名  
10 送簽

11 簽譜  
12 籤竹籤

13 籤意  
14 籤抽籤

15 火籤  
16 籤簿

17 箋紙  
18 箋蠟箋

19 蘇箋  
20 纖弱





pass; to promote, to raise: in the coll., manifestation of sexual passion in animals; *ch'ieu kung*, to excel the crowd: com., *'ch'ieu sing*, or *'ch'ieu pak*, to raise, to deliver, as spirits in the 'p'oo<sup>2</sup> rites: *'ch'ieu seng*, to grant life, to reprieve; coll., *ch'ieu to' neng*, to spirit people away (to heaven), as genii can; *met.*, to succor persons; *'ch'ieu kié kaik*, an excited chicken-cock; *yá ch'ieu*, excelling, very fine!

**釗**

Ch'ao.

Also read *ch'ieu*: to pare, to clip off; to see, to wait on; to encourage; distant.

**鍬**

Ch'iu.

An iron implement for turning the soil, a spade, a pick, a crow-bar; to dig deep.

*Ch'ieu*. A coll. word: to hem: *ch'ieu cheng*, the hemming stitch; *ch'ieu i siong*, to hem garments.

**悄**

Ch'iao.

Sad, downcast, sorrowful: *'iu sing ch'ieu ch'ieu*, sick at heart; sorrowing in secret.

**峭**

Ch'iao.

Also read *sieu*: a steep, abrupt hill; a cliff that obstructs the way; severe, strict, vehement: *'ch'ieu chiok*, or *'ch'ieu pek*, a perpendicular cliff; *'ch'ieu tik*, severe.

**俏**

Siao.

Like, as if, similar; handsome, pretty, beautiful, superior: *'chong' ch'ieu*, beautiful; *'pok ch'ieu*, homely, unhandsome; *'ch'ieu seng*, lifelike, as

the dress of actors, puppets, etc.; *'má' ch'ieu*, to show off one's beauty.

**笑**

Siao.

To laugh, to giggle, to be pleased; glad, joyful, smiling, laughing, pleasant, jolly; a smile; to laugh at, to ridicule: in the coll., light colors: com., *'ch'ieu' lieng* (coll. *ch'ieu' meng*), a laughing face: *'hang ch'ieu' smiling*; *'hó ch'ieu' amusing, laughable*; *'hi hi ch'ieu' to giggle*; *'kieng ch'ieu' laughed at*; *'pe' ing 'ti ch'ieu' to make yourself a laughing stock*; coll., *'saiik ch'ieu' the color is lightish*; *'mong ch'ieu' to jest, to make sport of*; *'tau ch'ieu' to laugh at secretly*; *ch'ieu' pa* (or *'tó*), to laugh immoderately; *ch'ieu' meng' 'hu*, a smiling-faced tiger—one who hides a cruel heart under, &c.; *ch'ieu' neng kang ch'iek, neng po' to mock at the poor and envy the rich*; *ch'ieu' k'iu* (or *ki t'iu k'iu*, or *ku tu k'iu*, or *ku tung ch'iong*), to "laugh one's self into convulsive stooping"—split one's sides with laughter.

*Ch'ieu'*. A coll. word: to raise with a lever, to pry; *ch'ieu' siek*, to break in prying; *ch'ieu' seng*, to pry loose.

(117) Ch'ih.

*Ch'ih*. A coll. word, as in *ch'ih*, *'chau*, to run away, to abscond; *ch'ih, t'eng 'nē k'ó'* where has it run to? also used in the phrase *ch'ih, ch'ih, ch'uh, ch'uh*, the humming sound of low conversation.

<sup>1</sup>超 <sup>8</sup>超 公 悄 壁 俏 生 臉 笑 <sup>17</sup>見 恥 <sup>20</sup>玩  
<sup>升</sup> <sup>生</sup> <sup>憂</sup> <sup>峭</sup> <sup>峭</sup> <sup>不</sup> <sup>賣</sup> <sup>含</sup> <sup>嬉</sup> 笑 笑 笑  
<sup>超</sup> <sup>超</sup> 心 絕 直 俏 俏 笑 笑 笑 笑 笑  
<sup>拔</sup> <sup>雞</sup> 悄 峭 俊 俏 笑 好 笑 人 笑 笑

**Ch'ih.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'ih*, *ch'ioh*, or *ch'ih*, *ch'ioh*, *ch'ioh*, to tremble, as from fear.

**Ch'ih.** A coll. word, as in *ch'ah*, *ch'ih*, nearly, almost, within a very little.

**Ch'ih.** A coll. imitation of the mandarin for eating, as in *ch'ih*, *pok*, 'pau can't satisfy his appetite, ravenous.

(118) **Ch'ik.**

**Ch'ik.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'ik*, *ch'ek*, to chisel; *ch'ik*, *ch'idk*, or *ch'ik*, *ch'uk*, to trample on; *ch'ik*, *ch'ok*, to take a pinch of.

(119) **Ch'ing.**

**青** The color of nature, as the azure of the sky, or the green of growing plants; a very light green or blue tint; wan, fading away, pale; the 174th radical: in the coll. read *ch'ang*, q.v.: *ch'ing* 'ngang, kindly, genial; *lūk*, *ch'ing*, copperas; *ch'ing* *lūk*, lapis lazuli; *yong*, *ch'ing*, smalts; com., *ch'ing* *lung*, a blue cloud; *ch'ing* *ti'eng* *pek*, *nik*, a clear, bright day; *ch'ing* *ch'ung*, or *ch'ing* *ni'eng*, youth, the time of youth; *ch'ing* *leng* *chié*, a light purple.

**蜻** A dragon-fly which sips the water, called *ch'ing* *ting*: *ch'ing* *liék*, a species of cricket; *ch'ing* *ling* a sort of dragonfly—one says locust.

**清** Pure, limpid, clear, unsullied; sharp-sighted; clean, incorruptible, right principled; clear, ringing,

as a sound; to settle, to become clear; to settle an account; style of the present Manchu Dynasty of China, Manchu: com., *ch'ing* *kiék*, or, *ch'ing* *chiang* pure, unsullied; *ch'ing* *tang* weak, thin in consistence; light-colored; *ch'ing* *hiong*, fragrant, as flowers, a good reputation, etc.; *ch'ing* *tó* *ki*, flags carried before official sedans; *ch'ing* *ai* *ch'ui* *ming* *ai* *kiang* pure as water and clear as a mirror—unimpeachably chaste or honest; *ch'ing* *ming*, the festival of the tombs—in the 2d or 3d moon; *ch'ing* *ch'u*, or *ch'ing* *ch'ing* *ch'u* *ch'u*, plain, intelligible, settled; *ch'ing* *ch'ui*, well-water; *ch'ing* *liang*, clear and cool; cooling, as drinks; *teng* *ch'ing*, to make a final copy; *ch'ing* *seu* elegant in person; *ch'ing* *ch'u*, writers in yamuns; *ch'ing* *ch'iong* one who only sings in plays; *saung* *ch'ing*, to close up the account; COLL., *ch'ing* *kuk*, thin and thick, as fluids; *ting* *ch'ing*, to clarify water; *pang* *ch'ing* *kiék*, scrupulously neat and cleanly.

**深**

Shên.

Deep, profound, abstruse; ardent, as affection; well-read, learned; retired, far back, as an apartment; late at night; deep-tinted; an adverb, very, extremely, well; to secrete; a long robe: *ch'ing* *yong*, an abyss, deep water; com., *ch'ing* *kau*, intimate friendship; *ch'ing* *ch'ieung*, deep and shallow; *ch'ing* *chong*, to secrete, reticent, profound; *ch'ing* *sang*, deep in (the recesses of) the mountains; *kang* *ch'ing*, late in the night—

1 青 8 洋 5 青 6 青 8 蜻 10 清 12 清 13 清 如 15 清 17 騰 19 深  
眼 青 天 春 蛭 淡 道 如 鏡 楚 清 交  
2 綠 4 青 白 7 蜻 9 清 11 清 14 清 16 清 18 冥 20 深  
青 雲 日 蛭 潔 旗 水 明 清 水 冥 清 藏  
○

toward morning; <sup>1</sup>*ch'ing wong*, or *ch'ing ó* 'abstruse'; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ing seng* 'to believe implicitly'; <sup>3</sup>*ch'ing haiu* 'extremely generous'; <sup>4</sup>*ch'ing ch'ing chauk, ek*, to make a profound obeisance; COLL., <sup>5</sup>*ngé ch'ing*, dull of hearing; *ch'ing chiáh, ch'ing*, very deep or profound.

**稱** To weigh, to adjust by weight; to call, to name, to designate, to style; to say, to talk about; to compliment, to commend; to admire; to feign, to plead as an excuse; a designation, an appellation, a name: also read *ch'eng*.  
Ch'eng.  
q. v.: <sup>6</sup>*ch'ing 'hü*, to extol, to concede one's goodness; COM., <sup>7</sup>*ch'ing 'hu*, to style; termed, designated; <sup>8</sup>*ch'ü* *ch'ing* (coll. *ch' ch'ing*), to praise or style one's self; <sup>9</sup>*ch'ing k'ung*, to estimate by weight; COLL., *ch'ing k'ung piék*, a shallow bamboo basket to weigh in; *ch'ing tueng má' nü*, sell it to you by weight; *k'ëuk, n'eng ch'ing chang* 'praised by others.

**親** To love, to be attached to; liking, pleased with; near, intimate; near to, belonging to one's self, personal, myself; a relative, related to, having affinity; kindred, kin, kith; parents; a wife; affianced: COM., <sup>10</sup>*ch'ing ch'ieu*, kindred, relatives; <sup>11</sup>*ch'ing su* (coll. *ch'ing sè*), near and distant relationship; <sup>12</sup>*ch'ing ka*, the families of a married couple; <sup>13</sup>*ch'ing k'ëung* 'to be intimate with'; <sup>14</sup>*ngiè* *ch'ing*, adopted kindred; <sup>15</sup>*ch'ing ai* 'to love, to cherish'; <sup>16</sup>*ch'ieu ch'ing*, to introduce a husband; <sup>17</sup>*l'ek*,

*ch'ing*, the six relations—father, mother, brother, sister, wife and children; <sup>18</sup>*ch'ing sing*, one's self; <sup>19</sup>*leng* *ch'ing*, your relative; <sup>20</sup>*siá* *ch'ing*, my relative; <sup>21</sup>*ch'ing yék*, or *ch'ing haiu* 'warmly attached, as friends'; <sup>22</sup>*ch'ing tong*, or *ch'ing pung*, descended from the same grandfather; <sup>23</sup>*ch'ing nu*, mothers-in-law; <sup>24</sup>*ma 'au ch'ing*, kindred of a paternal grandmother; <sup>25</sup>*ch'ing ka ch'ëuk, pah*, sister's husband's brothers; <sup>26</sup>*ch'ing ka keu* 'the wife's brothers—so called by the husband's relatives; COLL., <sup>27</sup>*chó* *ch'ing*, to betroth; <sup>28</sup>*tó* *ch'ing*, to marry a wife; <sup>29</sup>*sa'eng* *ch'ing*, to accompany the bride; <sup>30</sup>*tok* *ch'ing*, to take a bride by force; <sup>31</sup>*ch'ing hiang tié* or *ch'ing 'ch'iu ch'ëuk*, own brothers.

*Ch'ing*. A coll. word, as in *ch'ing 'ch'ang* to awake from sleep; aroused, attentive.

*Ch'ing*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ch'ing ch'iong*, to dress; *ch'ing ch'ang*, to add more water, as in a pot of boiling water; *ch'ing ch'ang*, to pour on boiling water; *ch'ing ch'eng*, to moan; to speak sternly.

**寢** To sleep; rest, sleep; to rest, to desist, to repose;  
Ch'in.  
a back chamber, a bed chamber; an adytum in a temple; a retiring room in a palace; a dwelling house; a mausoleum, or house near a grave; <sup>14</sup>*cheng* *ch'ing*, the chief sleeping place; *ch'ing ch'ing*, to go to sleep; *ch'ing sek*, a sleeping apartment; ancestral hall in a mansion; COM., *ch'ing sik, pok, ang*, no rest sleeping or eating.

|                |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <sup>1</sup> 深 | <sup>8</sup> 深 | <sup>2</sup> 作 | <sup>6</sup> 稱 | <sup>8</sup> 稱 | <sup>10</sup> 親 | <sup>12</sup> 親 | <sup>14</sup> 親 | <sup>16</sup> 六 | <sup>18</sup> 令 | <sup>20</sup> 親 | <sup>22</sup> 討 |
| 遠              | 厚              | 揖              | 呼              | 勛              | 疎               | 近               | 愛               | 親               | 親               | 堂               | 親               |
| <sup>2</sup> 深 | <sup>4</sup> 深 | <sup>5</sup> 稱 | <sup>7</sup> 自 | <sup>9</sup> 親 | <sup>11</sup> 親 | <sup>13</sup> 誼 | <sup>15</sup> 招 | <sup>17</sup> 親 | <sup>19</sup> 親 | <sup>21</sup> 親 | <sup>23</sup> 正 |
| 信              | 深              | 許              | 稱              | 戚              | 家               | 親               | 親               | 身               | 熱               | 母               | 寢               |



請  
Ch'ing.

To request; to ask court-  
eously, to pray, to beg; to  
request liberty to do; to  
ask, as for orders; to invite,  
to bid, to engage; to con-  
fess, to acknowledge; to in-  
form: in the coll. read 'ch'iang, q. v.:  
'ch'ing hiok, to call and make  
inquiries; 'ch'ing ong' I beg to  
inquire; 'ch'ing ch'oi' to apolo-  
gize for a fault; 'keng' 'ch'ing, to  
invite respectfully; com., 'pok,  
'ch'ing ch'ui' 'lai, he will come  
without an invitation.

𪗇  
Ch'ing.

Also read ch'aing: to  
shed the milk teeth, as  
children do; shedding or  
renewing the teeth.

'Ch'ing. A coll. word, as in  
'ch'ing 'ch'ing, just so;  
exactly; 'ch'ing 'ch'ing 'hó, just  
right; just well or recovered;  
'ch'ing 'ch'ing sūk, just cooked  
through; just acquainted or skill-  
ed in.

'Ch'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in 'ch'ing 'ch'iong, to  
rob; to act recklessly; 'ch'ing  
'ch'eng, to sweep with a brush-  
broom; 'ch'ing 'ch'iang, to invite,  
to request; 'ch'ing 'ch'iang, to  
scoop, to lade out, as flour.

'Ch'ing. A coll. word: fresh,  
raw, as shell-fish not cook-  
ed through; 'ch'ü k'ak, 'ch'ing,  
cooked too rare.

塍  
塍  
Ch'ing.

A dike, a ridge, or raised  
foot-path between fields:  
com., 'mó' 'ch'ing, the  
ridge on the edge of mill-  
stones; 't'u 'ch'ing, an  
earthen dike; coll., 'ch'eng  
'ch'ing k'ü tek, 'ch'ui tó'  
'li p'woh, tek, n'eng, as field-dikes

confine water, so doctrine binds  
people.

'Ch'ing. A coll. word, as in  
'ngau 'ch'ing, quarrel-  
some, stubborn.

'Ch'ing. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in 'ch'ing 'ch'iong, to  
squat, to sit couchant; 'ch'ing  
'ch'ong, to eat greedily; k'á'  
'n'ü n'oi' 'ch'ing 'ch'ong 'lá  
k'ó' hurry and stuff yourself!  
'ch'ing 'ch'iang, to finish; 'ch'ing  
'ch'iang, to grasp and pull at.

(120)

Ch'io.

[The next three are interchangeably  
read ch'wo in the two different tones].

'Ch'io. A coll. word: to turn  
round, as in marking or  
shaping; to turn, as screws, to  
screw: 'ch'io 'kwong, to turn and  
make smooth; 'ch'io 'king, screw it  
tight; 'ch'io 'ch'iang' to turn off  
screw straight; 'ch'io 'ch'io 't'iong,  
turn it round and round.

'Ch'io. A coll. word, as in  
'ch'io 'ang, or 'ch'io 'ang,  
a fruit that resembles the arbutus;  
'ch'io 'ang 'kang, dried arbutus;  
'ch'io 'ang 'ting, a cap-knob like  
the arbutus.

厝

Read ch'auk, and ch'ó';  
used in the Paik, Ing for  
the coll. ch'io': a house, a  
dwelling, a residence: 'k'ü  
'ch'io' to build a house; 'ko'  
'ch'io' an old house, a former resi-  
dence; 'ch'io' 'ch'io' the ancestral  
dwelling; 'ch'io' 'chu, the rent of  
a house; 't'wai' 'ch'io' a mansion;  
'ch'io' 'kiang 'ch'io' 'nié, small  
houses, shanties; 'ch'io' 'chek, the  
ridge of a roof; 'ch'io' 'ok, 'ch'ok,  
'chu, "a house to let"; 'ch'io' 'ch'io,  
a house-owner; 't'ei' 'ch'io' to live

1 請 3 請 5 不 6 磨 7 土 8 起 10 祖 12 大 厝 14 厝 15 厝 16 厝  
謁 罪 請 塍 塍 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝  
2 請 4 敬 自 來 舊 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝  
間 請 來 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝 厝

in a house; 'ch'io' 'tié, in the house; term for a wife; 't'iong ch'io' to return home; 's'ioh, ch'io' 'n'eng, a whole family; 'ch'io' 'k'oi lóh, how many suites of houses (separated by courts)? ch'io' n'uk, sá' a dwelling having many apartments.

## (121) Ch'ioh.

[The next four are interchangeably read *ch'wok* in the two different tones].

**栗**

Suh.

Read s'üuk; coll. ch'ioh; rice in the husk, unhulled rice, paddy: 'mi ch'ioh, rice and paddy; 'ch'ioh, 'ch'ung, seed-rice; 'ch'ioh,

'tiäng, a threshing and drying floor; 'ch'ioh, 'siäng' a paddy bin; 'ch'ioh, 'tong' stout bamboo mats set upright to inclose paddy; 'ch'iong 'lá ch'ioh, granary-paddy; 'cha ch'ioh, and 'wong 'chiäng ch'ioh, the 1st and 2d crops of rice; 'p'ang' ch'ioh, blasted rice.

**尺**

Ch'ih.

Read ch'ek; coll. ch'ioh; a cubit, the Chinese ft. of 10 inches: 'ch'ioh, 'sióng' over a foot; 'ch'ioh, 'ch'au'ng' feet and inches—measured, proportioned; 'lióng ch'ioh, to measure by feet; 'k'woh, ch'ioh, a carpenter's square; 'pang ch'ioh, or 'kung kau' ch'ioh, the common or standard foot: 'ka ch'ioh, the domestic foot, also called 'á 'ló ch'ioh, (shoe-basket foot); 'choi 'p'ung ch'ioh, the tailor's foot—2 <sup>6</sup>/<sub>10</sub> in. longer than the common; 'king ch'ioh, the Peking foot—about an inch longer than the common; 'tiék, ch'ioh, an iron bar for beating thieves.

**席**

Hsi.

Read sik; coll. ch'ioh; mat spread to sleep on: 'ch'au ch'ioh, straw mats; ch'ioh, 's'ioh, 'liäng, one piece of matting; 'chiäng 'ch'au ch'ioh, a pillow mat-cover; 'ch'ü ch'ioh, to spread mats.

Ch'ioh. A coll. word: to start, startled; a sudden start; to toss about: ch'ioh, 'liu 'kiäng, to toss about clams in cooking (so as to diffuse the seasoning); ch'ioh, 'sié' 'iu, to diffuse the soy by tossing; ch'ioh, 'pwang' 'tiäng 'keng, to toss half as high as the sky; greatly startled.

## (122) Ch'ioh.

**雀**

Ch'iao.

A sparrow, a term for small birds like the finch or lark; a kind of cap; a sort of wheat: in the coll. read ch'iah, q. v.: 'ma ch'ioh, a sparrow; 'wong ch'ioh, the goldfinch; ch'ioh, 'yok, the sparrow hops; met., delighted with; 'm'ü ch'ioh, almond trees and sparrows; com., 'k'ung ch'ioh, a peacock.

**鵲**

Ch'iao.

A magpie, a jackdaw; a jay: 'hi ch'ioh, (coll. 'k'a ch'ioh,) a magpie; 'ü ch'ioh, a raven; ch'ioh, 'chau 'k'iu 'kü, the dove lives in the magpie's nest; met., a bride occupying her new home.

**繳**

**繫**

Ch'iao.

A string tied to an arrow to draw it back again: 'k'ung ch'ioh, a bow and stringed arrow.

**斫**

Ch'io.

To cut with a sword or knife; to amputate; to chop, to hew.

1 厝裏 2 厝幾落 3 厝幾落 4 米粟 5 粟種 6 粟埕 7 粟檣 8 粟囤 9 倉禮 10 黃占粟 11 有粟 12 尺上 13 尺寸 14 量尺 15 曲尺 16 平尺 17 家尺 18 草蓆 19 舒蓆 20 麻雀 21 孔雀 22 喜鵲

**燦**

Ch'io.

Light, bright, splendid, brilliant, refulgent; to shine; to polish, to burnish; to embellish; to forge metals: 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, ch'io<sup>1</sup>, brilliant; 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, king, 'ui eng' to forge metal for swords.

**燭**

Chio.

A flambeau, a torch, a link; a lighted match burned at night—on an alarm.

**灼**

Ch'io.

To burn, to singe, to cauterize with moxa; alarmed; clear, distinct; luxuriant, as flowers: 'i<sup>2</sup> ch'io<sup>1</sup>, fearful; 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, ngai' to burn the moxa; com., 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, kieng' to perceive distinctly.

**灼**

Ch'io.

A go-between—in making a marriage contract; a surname: 'mu<sup>1</sup> ch'io<sup>1</sup>, a match-maker.

**勺**

Ch'iao.

A ladle, a spoon; a spoonful, a little; to bale or pour out; to adopt, to follow: 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, 'ing, to drink a little; 'lai<sup>2</sup> ch'io<sup>1</sup>, a cullender; 'ek, ch'io<sup>1</sup>, 'chui, chi, 'i<sup>2</sup>, so much as a spoonful of water.

**芍**

Ch'io.

The peony, also the dahlia: com., 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, yoh<sup>2</sup>, peony roots—a medicine; 'pah<sup>2</sup> ch'io<sup>1</sup>, the white peony.

**綽**

Cho.

Large, ample; slow, leisurely: com., 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, pok<sup>2</sup>, faithless, dishonest; 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, hó<sup>2</sup> to nickname—both in a good and a bad sense; 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, ch'io<sup>1</sup>, 'iu ü, overplus, more than enough—as of ability to do; coll., 'yá ch'io<sup>1</sup>, or ch'io<sup>1</sup>, tek, 'heng, very lively; pretentious.

**鑠**

Ch'io

To melt, to fuse, to forge; handsome, lustrous, as eyes; shining, as gold; brave, courageous; urged, impelled.

**杓**

Ch'io.

A ladle; a beam for a bridge: 'poi ch'io<sup>1</sup>, a dipper. Read *pieu*, a pail-handle; the handle of the "Dipper"; to lead, to draw.

**禱**

Ch'iao.

A city in the feudal state of Tsi, now a place in the Shantung province.

**灼**

Ch'iao.

Also read *ch'zük*, noise of dashing water; to lift up water with a ladle, to bale.

**飲**

Ch'ieh.

Read *chiok*, coll. *ch'io<sup>1</sup>*, interchangeably read *ch'wo<sup>1</sup>*, to drink, to sip, to imbibe by mouthfuls: 'twai<sup>2</sup> ch'io<sup>1</sup>, a great drinker; 'ch'io<sup>1</sup>, kang, kang, sip it dry; ch'io<sup>1</sup>, sio<sup>2</sup>, ch'oi' to drink a mouthful.

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Ch'iong.

**昌**

Ch'ang.

Light of the sun; fine words; elegant, flourishing, prosperous, increasing in wealth or peace; powerful, effulgent; to increase, to illuminate any thing; good, rich, affluent: 'ch'iong tai' prosperous and powerful; 'ch'iong ming, splendid, fine, as an essay; com., 'ch'iong seng' flourishing, as having a numerous posterity; ung, ch'iong tá' kung, the god of literature.

<sup>1</sup>燦 <sup>4</sup>灼 <sup>6</sup>媒 <sup>8</sup>漏 <sup>11</sup>藥 <sup>13</sup>薄 <sup>16</sup>綽 <sup>18</sup>杓 <sup>20</sup>昌  
 燦 刃 艾 灼 勺 之 白 綽 有 大 乾 明  
<sup>5</sup>燦 <sup>8</sup>悼 <sup>5</sup>灼 <sup>7</sup>勺 <sup>9</sup>一 <sup>10</sup>多 <sup>12</sup>芍 <sup>14</sup>綽 <sup>15</sup>杯 <sup>17</sup>啜 <sup>18</sup>昌 <sup>20</sup>昌  
 金 灼 見 飲 勺 芍 綽 綽 大 啜 昌 盛



**閭** The door of heaven; a gate of the Soochow wall: *ch'iong hak*, the door of paradise—one says kept by Kwanti; a cool breeze.

**猖** A herd of animals fleeing: COM., *ch'iong kwong*, fierce, uncontrollable; COLL., *ch'iong ch'oi* 'yā siék, has an ungovernable mouth and wild tongue.

**鮑** As in *ch'iong ngū*, the pomfret: COLL., *ch'ióng*, fresh pomfret; *sūk*, *ch'iong*, cooked pomfrets—for sale.

**娼** A singing woman, a prostitute, courtesan: COM., *ch'iong ho* or *ch'iong ke*, a strumpet; *ch'iong iu lá* 'chok, (posterity of) prostitutes, play actors, lictors, and jailors (cannot compete for literary honors); COLL., *chó* 'ch'iong, to be a courtesan.

**鏘** Also read *ch'iong*: the sound of stones, bells and drums; a noise, a tinkling: *Ch'iang*. 'k'eng *ch'iong*, the ring of stones or metals.

**鎗** Interchanged with the last: sound of a bell; a kind of tripod or boiler; a wine boiler; a gun; a spear, a pike, a lance: *ch'iu ch'iong*, a wine-boiler, a still; COM., *ch'iong hwak*, the art of handling the spear; *neu ch'iong*, a fowling piece; *ch'iong tó yoh*, plasters, etc., for spear and sword wounds; *ch'iong ch'iu*, a spearman; *met*, one employed surreptitiously to

write an essay; COLL., *ch'iong t'ak*, to thrust with a spear.

**槍** Interchanged with the last; a wooden spear sharp at both ends, a lance; to oppose, to withstand; to thrust at; to rush against.

**蹌** To walk rapidly; to move toward a superior quickly; to gambol, to skip about.

**蹌** Like the preceding; also read *ch'iong*: to move irregularly, to go across, to walk awry.

**菖** The flag (Acorus): in the coll. read *ch'èng*, q. v.: COM., *ch'iong pwo*, sweet flag, used as a charm on doors in the 5th month, also as a decoction for driving away bed-bugs, etc.

**村** Read *ch'ong*; coll. *ch'iong*, as in *ch'iong lě*, a country lout; *ch'iong lě pó*, a country-woman.

[The next two are interchangeably read *ch'wong*.]

**川** Mountain streams; perennial brooks: COM., *ch'iong kwong*, the Sz-chuen and Canton provinces; *ch'iong kiéng* and *ch'iong kwong*, two sorts of silk from Sz-chuen; *ch'iong liéng*, a bitter herb from Sz-chuen—makes a cooling drink; *ch'iong k'ung*, Sz-chuen tormentilla—used to purify the blood.

**穿** A hole, an opening; to bore through, to perforate; to clothe, to put on; to string, as beads: in the coll., to stretch out, to extend (the

<sup>1</sup>閭 <sup>2</sup>闔 <sup>3</sup>猖 <sup>4</sup>野 <sup>5</sup>熟 <sup>6</sup>娼 <sup>7</sup>鏘 <sup>8</sup>鏘 <sup>9</sup>鎗 <sup>10</sup>鎗 <sup>11</sup>鎗 <sup>12</sup>鎗 <sup>13</sup>手 <sup>14</sup>鎗 <sup>15</sup>蒲 <sup>16</sup>村 <sup>17</sup>驢 <sup>18</sup>驢 <sup>19</sup>川 <sup>20</sup>川 <sup>21</sup>川 <sup>22</sup>連 <sup>23</sup>繭 <sup>24</sup>繭 <sup>25</sup>紡 <sup>26</sup>紡 <sup>27</sup>紡 <sup>28</sup>紡 <sup>29</sup>紡 <sup>30</sup>紡 <sup>31</sup>紡 <sup>32</sup>紡 <sup>33</sup>紡 <sup>34</sup>紡 <sup>35</sup>紡 <sup>36</sup>紡 <sup>37</sup>紡 <sup>38</sup>紡 <sup>39</sup>紡 <sup>40</sup>紡 <sup>41</sup>紡 <sup>42</sup>紡 <sup>43</sup>紡 <sup>44</sup>紡 <sup>45</sup>紡 <sup>46</sup>紡 <sup>47</sup>紡 <sup>48</sup>紡 <sup>49</sup>紡 <sup>50</sup>紡 <sup>51</sup>紡 <sup>52</sup>紡 <sup>53</sup>紡 <sup>54</sup>紡 <sup>55</sup>紡 <sup>56</sup>紡 <sup>57</sup>紡 <sup>58</sup>紡 <sup>59</sup>紡 <sup>60</sup>紡 <sup>61</sup>紡 <sup>62</sup>紡 <sup>63</sup>紡 <sup>64</sup>紡 <sup>65</sup>紡 <sup>66</sup>紡 <sup>67</sup>紡 <sup>68</sup>紡 <sup>69</sup>紡 <sup>70</sup>紡 <sup>71</sup>紡 <sup>72</sup>紡 <sup>73</sup>紡 <sup>74</sup>紡 <sup>75</sup>紡 <sup>76</sup>紡 <sup>77</sup>紡 <sup>78</sup>紡 <sup>79</sup>紡 <sup>80</sup>紡 <sup>81</sup>紡 <sup>82</sup>紡 <sup>83</sup>紡 <sup>84</sup>紡 <sup>85</sup>紡 <sup>86</sup>紡 <sup>87</sup>紡 <sup>88</sup>紡 <sup>89</sup>紡 <sup>90</sup>紡 <sup>91</sup>紡 <sup>92</sup>紡 <sup>93</sup>紡 <sup>94</sup>紡 <sup>95</sup>紡 <sup>96</sup>紡 <sup>97</sup>紡 <sup>98</sup>紡 <sup>99</sup>紡 <sup>100</sup>紡

hand): com., <sup>1</sup>*chiêng* *ch'iong*, the hole in Chinese cash; <sup>2</sup>*ch'iong cheng*, to thread a needle; <sup>3</sup>*ch'iong sing* (coll. *ch'iong sing peng*), the abbreviated form of the 61st radical; <sup>4</sup>*ch'iong sang kak*, the manis; coll., *ch'iong ch'ek*, "chisel a hole,"—i. e., get work to do; *ch'iong ch'iong t'iong*, going to and fro, unsettled; *ch'iu ch'iong tik*, to stretch out the arm; *ch'iong k'a lè tó*, stretch the feet, then recline—get an inch and want an ell; *ch'iong 'ch'iu moo tiêng*, extend the hand and touch the sky—a vaulting ambition.

**搶** Read *ch'ong*; coll. *ch'iong*: to take, to extort, to force away, to rob; to ravish; to snatch, to struggle for; sudden, abrupt, rude, grasping; a comet: <sup>6</sup>*ch'iong tok*, or *ch'iong kiek*, to plunder; <sup>7</sup>*eu ch'iong*, to beat and rob; <sup>8</sup>*ch'iong hui*, to snatch from the flames; <sup>9</sup>*ch'iong pah*, to discover by quizzing; <sup>10</sup>*ch'iong chá*, to "snatch the cakes offered," as spirits do; *met.*, to eat greedily; <sup>11</sup>*ch'iong 'cha wong*, finished early; <sup>12</sup>*ch'iong ch'auk*, to blunder, to do carelessly; *ch'iong ch'iong 'hu*, the money-devouring tiger, as delineated in gambling hells; *met.*, a grasping, avaricious person.

**喘** Read *ch'uang*; coll. *ch'iong*, as in <sup>13</sup>*ch'iong siong* to pant, to raise <sup>Ch'uan.</sup> wind from the stomach; to rise, as the fetus in the womb.

**敞** A high terrace, or level spot, from which a good prospect opens up; high, conspicuous, open, displayed; to polish: <sup>14</sup>*kó ch'iong te* high, level ground; com., <sup>15</sup>*ch'iong liong* a fine situation, a good prospect; <sup>16</sup>*k'uang ch'iong*, broad, spacious.

**敞** Alarmed; frightened: <sup>17</sup>*ch'iong 'huong*, alarmed, apprehensive.

**擎** Ashroud: <sup>18</sup>*'hok ch'iong*, stork's feathers woven into clothes; a robe with wide sleeves and facings, worn in theaters, is so called.

**廠** A covered place not walled in; a shed or shanty for a work-shop; a building appropriated for a temporary use: com., <sup>19</sup>*chiêng ch'iong*, a mint; <sup>20</sup>*prung ch'iong*, a mat-shed; <sup>21</sup>*k'i ch'iong*, to build a shed; <sup>22</sup>*mi ch'iong*, rice stands, i. e., for selling cheap in times of famine; *sung ch'iong*, a shipbuilder's workshop; coll., *k'ëak siäh ch'iong*, a beggar's hovel.

**和** Long days, a long period; bright; thorough, pervious, extended; filled: *nik ch'ang ch'iong*, a long day.

**唱** To sing in recitative; to cry out, to give the word; to lead, to conduct, as singing; to crow: com., *'sieu ch'iong* singers of ditties; <sup>23</sup>*ch'iong 'ta*, vocal and instrumental music; *ch'ing ch'iong* those who only sing (in plays); *hu ch'iong ho* <sup>24</sup>*sui*, the

<sup>1</sup>錢 <sup>3</sup>穿 <sup>5</sup>甲 <sup>7</sup>搶 <sup>9</sup>白 <sup>11</sup>早 <sup>13</sup>喘 <sup>15</sup>地 <sup>17</sup>敞 <sup>19</sup>擎 <sup>21</sup>廠 <sup>23</sup>廠  
<sup>2</sup>穿 <sup>4</sup>心 <sup>6</sup>搶 <sup>8</sup>火 <sup>10</sup>齊 <sup>12</sup>上 <sup>14</sup>敞 <sup>16</sup>敞 <sup>18</sup>錢 <sup>20</sup>起 <sup>22</sup>唱  
<sup>3</sup>穿 <sup>5</sup>穿 <sup>7</sup>奪 <sup>9</sup>搶 <sup>11</sup>搶 <sup>13</sup>高 <sup>15</sup>寬 <sup>17</sup>鶴 <sup>19</sup>篷 <sup>21</sup>米 <sup>23</sup>○

husband sings and the wife follows—connubial felicity; COLL., 'ch'iong' k'woh, to sing songs; ch'iong' sioh, ch'ok, to sing through one act; 'ch'iong' p'oon'g' to offer rice to the corpse; ch'iong' deng hwa sau' to sing the lily-drawl, i. e., beggars' songs; ch'iong' tek, 'hó, well sung.

**匠** A workman, a mechanic, an artisan of any kind: Chiang. 'k'ieu ch'iong' an expert workman; COM., 'muk ch'iong' a carpenter, a joiner; 't'u ch'iong' a mason; 'ch'iong' t'au, a head-workman, a boss.

**倡** To lead, to go before, to induce, or seduce; a leader, an example, a guide: also read ch'iong, q. v.: 'ch'iong' 'sü, to take the lead, to begin or invent; 'ch'iong' h'uang' to head a riot; COLL., 'ch'iong' ch'ok, li, to lead, as in an enterprise; 'ch'iong' sioh, teng' to lead a troop.

Ch'iong'. A coll. word: probably a corruption of ch'üing' to insert, as in ch'iong' t'au hie' "inserted-head play"—a play of puppets with movable heads.

[The next two are interchangeably read ch'wong].

**釧** A bracelet, an armlet, an amulet on the arm: 'king ch'iong' a gold bracelet. Ch'uan.

**串** To string together, to connect; a string of; leagued or banded: COM., 'ch'iong' t'ung, in league with; 'ch'iong' meu, to form a cabal; 'ch'iong' k'wo' to

pass a string through; 'hiong ch'iong' a string of fragrant beads; 'chieng ch'iong' a string for cash.

**牆** A wall made of bricks, stones, or earth; a defense or wall: COM., 'h'ui ch'iong, a fire-proof wall; 'üü ch'iong, to inclose by a Chiang. wall; 'm'rong ch'iong, a wall with a door in it; ch'iong' peng, planks used in building adobie walls; 'h'wang ch'iong, a cross wall; COLL., 'li ch'iong, to build walls of brick or stone; ch'iong' ping piñh, tó, walls slide and partitions fall; met., a sudden calamity; ch'iong' tong, a low wall; ch'iong' t'au ting, on the top of the wall; ch'iong' tio' 'hó, the line of wall is excellent; kah, sioh, t'ung ch'iong, to divide by a wall.

**嬪** Female officers in the imperial harem: 'peng ch'iong, lady of the bed-chamber. Chiang.

**檣** A mast, any mast or spar that supports the sails: 'sung ch'iong, ship-masts; hung ch'iong' teng' 'ma, (like) sails and a Chiang. cavalry-troop—rapid, to the point at once, as an essay.

**薔** Also read saik, : a rose: 'ch'iong' mi hwa, the cinnamon rose; tung ch'iong' chü, a fruit that ripens in the 10th moon. Chiang.

**斨** A sort of broad-ax; a pole-ax made square, a bill: 'sü ch'iong, a statesman in the days of Shun. Chiang.

|     |     |     |     |     |   |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 唱 | 8 巧 | 5 土 | 7 倡 | 9 倡 | 一 | 14 串 | 14 串 | 16 錢 | 18 圍 | 20 嬪 | 22 薔 |
| 曲   | 匠   | 匠   | 始   | 出   | 陣 | 通    | 過    | 串    | 墻    | 嬪    | 薇    |
| 2 唱 | 4 木 | 6 匠 | 8 倡 | 出   | 金 | 18 串 | 15 香 | 17 灰 | 19 橫 | 21 船 | 花    |
| 飯   | 匠   | 頭   | 亂   | 倡   | 釧 | 謀    | 串    | 墻    | 墻    | 觸    | ○    |



戕  
Ch'iang.

A spear, a wooden lance; a post; to maltreat, to rob, to wound, to kill: 'ch'iong *chek*, to maltreat and rob.

[The next two are interchangeably read *ch'iong*.]

蹲  
Tun.

Read *chong*; coll. *ch'iong*: to squat, to crouch, to sit on the heels; cuddled up: 'ch'iong *kid*, to squat low; 'ch'iong *tau*, to squat on the ground; *ku tung ch'iong*, to sit couchant.

*Ch'iong*. A coll. word, as in *ch'iong hung*, to winnow in the wind; *ch'iong ch'ioh*, to winnow paddy.

象  
Siang.

An elephant; a figure, a form, an image, the shape things take; superstitious auguries or fancy, imagination, resemblance; a law; to imitate, pantomime: 'siong *ch'iong*, an idea, illustration; com., 'ch'iong *nga*, ivory; 'ch'iong *tang*, elephant's gall, used medicinally; 'k'uang *ti'eng ch'iong*, to look at the form of the heavens; coll., *ch'iong p'e kau kau*, the proboscis is hooked; *met.*, applied to a beaked nose; 'ch'iong *p'ui*, elephant's skin; a medicine; a name for India rubber in Canton.

像  
Hsiang.

Interchanged with the preceding: like, similar; a figure, image, likeness; a statue, an idol; to resemble, to imitate: com., 'hing *ch'iong*, a form, an image; 'miao *ch'iong*, to limn, to copy; 'ngeu *ch'iong*, or 'sing *ch'iong*, an idol; coll., 'ch'iong *yong*, or *ch'iong ki'eng yong*, according to rule—

right, excellent; *ng' ch'iong' n'eng*, unmanly; *ng' ch'iong' saik*, inferior color; *ch'iong' tia*, resembles his father; *ch'iong' ki'eng*, to presume, to suppose; *ch'iong' chi'ah*, *ch'iong'* very like to; *ng' ch'iong' cho'*, to do contrarily, to blunder,

漾  
Siang.

Also read *tong*; a swift current; in the coll., to draw (water): 'ch'iong' *yong*, the surging of water; coll., 'ch'iong' *chai*, to draw water; *ch'iong' ta*, to draw out till dry; *ch'iong' sioh p'ouk*, to draw a bucket of water; *ch'iong' sioh kong*, to draw a jar full.

鞞  
Chiang.

Read *chiong*; coll. *ch'iong*: to place together, to insert; to fasten the uppers to the soles of shoes; 'ch'iong' *ak*, to sole shoes; *ch'iong' tak peng*, to insert the movable boards (in the front of a shop).

*Ch'iong*. A coll. word, as in *ch'iong' tau*, to dress the bride's hair; *ch'iong' tau ch'ak*, bridal pins of gold or silver—ornamented with beads; *ch'iong' tau ak*, a casket of bridal presents.

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Ch'iu.

秋  
Ch'iu.

Autumn, harvest, the time of reaping; the return of the year; a year; autumnal; sorrowing, unhappy: com., 'ch'iu *ti'eng*, or 'ch'iu *kie*, autumn; 'ch'iu *king*, autumn scenery; 'maing' *ch'iu*, the seventh month; 'lik' *ch'iu*, the beginning of autumn—13th solar term; 'lung *ch'iu*, festival of the 8th moon, 15th day; *ch'iu' sing*, the autumn

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

sizes; *ch'iu pó* "autumn report-er" (of Kujins graduating)—an attendant of the god of learning; *'ch'iu hung yá' ek, yá' 'leng ek, yá'* at the autumnal equinox the nights become colder and colder; COLL., *ch'iu häng'* glaring heat at the beginning of autumn; *loi p'ah, ch'iu twai' p'wang' siu*, if it thunders on the first day of the lik, *ch'iu* term the harvest will be only a large half, i. e., meager.

**倏**  
Ch'iu.

Also read *'ch'ieu*: malevolent; ill-natured: COM., *'pok, ch'iu* (or *ch'ieu*) *pók, 'ch'ai*, not to speak to, the cut direct.

**揪**  
Ch'iu.

To bind, to gather in sheaves; to collect, to assemble; to grasp, to clutch, to gripe.

**楸**  
Ch'iu.

A strong wood; the tree is like a yew or cypress: *'ch'iu, ping*, a chess-board.

**啾**  
Ch'iu.

The wail of infants, the hum of insects: *'ch'iu chek*, the cry of infants; *'ch'iu ch'iu*, chattering of birds; the tinkling, as of gems.

**焮**  
Ch'iu.

Also read *'ch'ieu*: to change the color of; to colly, to blacken, as with smoke.

**鞦**  
Ch'iu.

Traces of a carriage: *'ch'iu ch'ieäng*, a swing, a whirligig, a seesaw; COLL., *'p'ah, ch'iu ch'ieäng*, to turn the whirligig—a revolving toy of four paper men on projecting arms or axes.

**鰱**  
Ch'iu.

An eel, a mud or conger eel: *'ná, ch'iu*, a freshwater eel; COM., *'hai, ch'iu*, a sea-dragon, myriads of miles long; *met.*, in classic language, a long narrow boat.

**鷺**  
Ch'iu.

A long-legged bird like an adjutant, having red eyes and a bare neck; it is ravenous, hence *met.* applied to vicious persons:

**湫**  
Ch'iu.

A pond, a fish-pond, a pool; a small tributary of the Yellow River near Lin-hien, in Shansi; chilly, cool; mournful, to excite sad feelings; a narrow pass: *'läng, ch'iu*, a cascade, waterfall.

**Ch'iu.**

A coll. word: whiskers, beard; the beard of some animals: *'ch'oi' ch'iu*, whiskers, mustaches; *'ch'oi' ch'iu hu*, the whiskers covering the cheeks; *'süng, ch'iu*, pine leaves.

**手**  
Shou.

The hand, the arm; an autograph; handy, quick; to handle, to hold in the hand; *met.*, a person, actions; the 64th radical: COM., *'ch'iu ch'ieäng*, hands and feet; *met.*, brethren; *'ch'iu ch'iong*, palm of the hand; *'ch'iu pié*, the arm; *'ch'iu kwang*, the fore-arm; *'toi' ch'iu*, to work together; to lend a hand; handy, as an instrument; *'tang ch'iu*, singlehanded—to work alone; *'king ch'iu*, to have the management of; *'ha' ch'iu*, to put the hands to, as to work, to seize one, etc.; *'ch'iu ch'au*, written, not printed; *haiu' ch'iu*, hereafter; *'ch'iu a'* under one's control; *'ch'iu huak*, or *'ch'iu muong*, or *'ch'iu tung'* skill, art,

1秋 2夜 3不 4揪 5啾 6拍 7鰱 8湫 9掌 10管 11手 12手 13對 14經 15手 16手 17抄 18夜 19冷 20一 21夜 22不 23採 24唧 25泥 26龍 27手 28手 29單 30下 31○

dexterity; COLL., 'ch'iu tang, the elbow; 'ch'iu 'chai, the fingers; 'ch'iu chaik, joints of the arms and fingers; 'ch'iu mah, the wrist pulse; kak, 'ch'iu, working together, mutually suited; 'ch'iu p'a, a kind of hand-net; 'ch'iu tong, long-armed; met., avaricious, thievish; 'ch'iu chó, t'auk, done, finished; 'ch'iu t'ou toi, the hand short; met., no work, no money; 'ch'iu kauk, chiéng' hands full of mischief; 'ch'iu sing taéng' the "hand-force heavy"—noisy in working; tó t'au' 'ch'iu (COM., t'uai' 'ch'iu), the right hand, that which holds the chopsticks; tó 'wang 'ch'iu (COM., 'sieu 'ch'iu), the left hand, that which holds the bowl; 'ch'iu t'ak, or 'ch'iu lóh, mittens; 'ch'iu 'chiong tong piéng' 'hoi, fire emptied into the palm; met., urgent; 'ch'iu meng' yá' se' nük, 'ch'iu tá yá' se' nük, it's flesh on the back, and it's flesh on the palm, of the hand; met., to treat impartially.

醜

Ugly, deformed, ill-looking, vile, disagreeable, disgraceful, shameful; Ch'ou, ashamed, shamefaced; to

dislike, to hate; to compare; a group, a sort: 'ch'iu haing' disgraceful conduct; 'kung 'ch'iu, a gang of petty thieves; 'ch'iu loi' a vile set, vagabonds; COM., 'ch'iu ho' an ugly woman; 'ch'iu lain' ugly, deformed; vile; 'ch'iu t'ai' a disagreeable gait; 'ch'iu sek, ho' 'miéng pok, taik, kiéng' kung k'u, a homely daughter-in-law can't avoid seeing her parents-in-law; met., the culprit must appear

before his parent or master.

帚

Tsu.

A besom, a broom; to sweep up dirt: 'chek, ki 'ch'iu, holds duster and broom—term for a wife or concubine; COLL., 'sau' 'ch'iu, a broom; 'ch'eng 'ch'iu, a besom.

囚

Ch'iu.

To imprison, to confine, to cage, to handcuff; a prisoner, a felon: COM., 'ch'iu huang' (coll. 'ch'iu neng), a criminal; 'kang 'ch'iu, a prisoner; 'ch'iu l'eng, a cage for carrying criminals.

揪

Ch'iu.

Read 'ch'iu; coll. 'ch'iu: held, caught, bound, constrained; to pull towards one, as the branches of a tree: 'ch'iu 'king 'king, tightly held, restrained: 'móh, 'ch'iu 'ngwai, don't clutch me! 'ch'iu sióh, toi, gathered together.

'Ch'iu. A coll. word: thick, matted hair, disheveled hair.

'Ch'iu. A coll. word: wan, woe-begone; 'mu neng piéng' 'ch'iu, a certain person has become wan in his looks.

(125)

Ch'o.

醋

Ts'u.

Vinegar, pickle, pickled: COM., 'chiong' ch'o' salt relishes and vinegar; COLL., ch'o' 'mó song, as sour as the mother of vinegar! siáh, ch'o' to "drink vinegar"—jealous, as a wife; ch'o' aéng' a vinegar jar; ch'o' k'ang, animalcules in vinegar; ch'o' sing taéng' deeply seated jealousy; ch'o' p'ang saék, p'wai' "dash in pieces the vinegar jar"—used

1 手 3 手 5 醜 7 醜 9 醜 11 醜  
指 長 行 類 陋 媳  
2 手 4 手 6 羣 8 醜 10 醜  
脈 套 醜 婦 態 免

不 姑 18 掃 15 監 17 莫 一  
得 執 帚 囚 揪 堆  
見 箕 14 囚 16 囚 19 我 19 醬  
公 帚 犯 籠 19 揪 醋



wholly in a *met.* sense for a raging fit of jealousy; *siéng ch'ó' tu siéng kwo'* have tasted both salt and vinegar; *met.*, have experienced all the bitter trials.

**措** To place, to put into its place; to make known, to show abroad; to conceal, to set aside; to take at un-  
Ts'u. awares; to use, to employ; to relinquish; arranged, well-ordered: *'ch'ó' lí*, or *'ch'ó' sié*, to adjust; *'ch'ó' sū*, an elegant phrase; *'u 'su ch'ó' 'ch'iu ch'üek*, no place for the hands and feet—perplexed, distressed.

**錯** Interchanged with the last: to place, to set down, to settle; to store up; to reject, to cast away: also  
Ts'o. read *ch'auk*, q. v.: *'siä ch'ó'* to throw aside; *'kü tik<sub>2</sub> ch'ó'* *ch'ü wóna*, to promote the up-  
right, and reject the perverse.

(126) CH'Ó.

**操** To take, to hold, to grasp; to manage, to exercise, to drill; expert, used to; to maintain, to restrain one's  
Ts'ao. self, to moderate one's desires; a purpose, a design; a self-imposed rule; consistent, principled: in the coll. read *ch'au*, q. v.:  
com., *'ch'ó kwong*, to exercise authority; *'ch'ó 'siu*, or *'ch'ó 'ti*, to adhere to, as one's principles. Read *ch'ó'* as in *'chiék*, *ch'ó'* to maintain integrity.

**搓** To twist by rubbing on the knee, to rub, or roll between the palms; to twist, as thread on the twisting  
Ts'o. apparatus: com., *'ch'ó*

*siéng'* to twist thread; coll., *ch'ó si*, and *ch'ó wong*, to roll up the two kinds of rice-flour cakes into balls for the winter-solstice feast; *ch'ó yéng*, to roll into a round shape; *met.*, to reconcile parties; *ch'ó 'chiä tai' kié'* to settle this matter; *ch'ó nó*, to adjust, as a difficulty between two; *ch'ó sóh, pwoh, hung 'tai*, "twist a rope to bind a typhoon"—to attempt the impossible; *'ch'ó pwoh, yéng niék, pwoh, piéng*, roll it nearly round, pinch it nearly flat; *met.*, one nearly succeeds in securing harmony, when another spoils all.

**瘥** To recover from illness, convalescent; a slight ailment or epidemic, as the influenza: in the coll. read  
Ch'a. *ch'a*, q. v.

**蹉** To pass by, to go over, to transgress, to slip, to err: *'ch'ó só*, to miss an opportunity.

**舢** Also read *ch'a*: a skiff, a boat, a small vessel:  
Ts'o. *'sieu ch'ó*, a small boat.

**瑤** Used for the next: a white, lustrous stone; fresh; beautiful, to look fascinating: *'k'ieu ch'ieu' ch'ó*, a bewitching smile.

**磋** To polish, to work on, to cut and polish; to work at, to make good, as an essay: *'ch'iek, ch'ó*, to cut and polish; *met.*, to reform, to aid one in self-discipline; *'ü ch'iek, ü ch'ó*, like cutting and polishing (a gem), *scil.*, he improved himself.

<sup>1</sup>措 <sup>3</sup>措 <sup>措</sup> <sup>錯</sup> <sup>諸</sup> <sup>8</sup>操 <sup>10</sup>節 <sup>12</sup>搓 <sup>剝</sup> <sup>14</sup>小 <sup>之</sup> <sup>17</sup>如  
理 辭 手 枉 守 操 剝 舢 瑤 切  
<sup>2</sup>措 <sup>4</sup>無 <sup>足</sup> <sup>6</sup>舉 <sup>7</sup>操 <sup>9</sup>操 <sup>11</sup>搓 <sup>13</sup>蹉 <sup>15</sup>巧 <sup>16</sup>切 <sup>如</sup>  
施 所 捨 錯 權 持 圓 蹉 笑 磋 磋

鯽  
臊

A fishy smell; strong, rank, reeking, as the scent of persons; *met.*, in the coll. lustful: *com.*, 'ngü *ch'ô*, fishy scent; *met.*, fish; *coll.*, *ch'ô dô*, fishy, briny; *ngü ch'ô t'ioh*, *ké* (or *keng*) you must avoid (eating) fish—as doctors say; *ch'au*, *sing ch'ô*, the rank scent, as of persons or of a well dried up; *ch'ô sing*, or *sing ch'ô*, lustful desire.

傴  
Ts'ao.

嵯  
Ts'ao.

瑯  
Ts'ao.

藻  
Ts'ao.

The drunken frolics of a person in liquor: *ch'ô ch'ô*, drunken antics.

Uneven hills: *ch'ô ngô*, the inequalities of hills, undulating outlines of mountains.

Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around the edge of a coronet.

A sort of striped aquatic grass (? a *vallisneria*) which ducks are very fond of; *met.*, to joy in, delighted with; fine, as an essay—in allusion to the variegated beauty of this grass: *ung ch'ô*, two aquatic grasses, used in sacrifices; *ch'ô ch'ai*, beautiful, variegated.

慍  
Sao.

慍  
Ts'ao.

Also read *sô*: moved, aroused; sad; to afflict: *ch'ô ch'ô*, toiling and suffering; *ô sing ch'ô ié*, ah, how wearied!

Chagrined, thoughtful, sad, vexed; covetous; affected by: *ch'ô ch'ô*, chagrined, vexed. Read *ch'ô* as in *chieu ch'ô*

distressed, bereft of peace.

草  
草  
Ts'ao.

Herbs, grass, plants with herbaceous stems; plants in general; hastily, carelessly; the running hand; a rough copy, the original draft; to cut grass, to mow; the 140th radical: in the coll. read *ch'au*, q. v.: *ch'ô yâ*, pertaining to the country, rustic; *ch'ô ch'ung* to make a model; *com.*, *ch'ô muk*, plants; *paik ch'ô*, all kinds of plants; *kang ch'ô*, the "sweet herb"—licorice; *ô ch'ô*, or *ch'ô sauk*, or *ch'ô ch'ô*, hastily, carelessly; *ch'ô che* or *ch'ô chü*, the running hand; *ch'ô kô*, first draft of a writing; *ch'ô ch'ai* (usually *ch'u ch'ai* in the coll.), coarse paper; *ch'ô hwa*, flowers made of the pith of the *tung ch'ô*.

焯  
Ts'ao.

A coll. character; a kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shantung; potash, pearlash, saleratus: *ch'ô ch'ui*, or *ch'ô t'ong*, saleratus water; *ch'ô w* a solution of potash; *ch'ô tai*, residuum of barilla.

糙  
Ts'ao.

Coarse rice, paddy that has been hulled, but not cleaned; in the coll., darkish, unbleached: *com.*, *ch'ô mi*, coarse or dark rice; *coll.*, *ch'ô chá*, a coarse grass cloth; *ch'ô pah*, a darkish white; *ch'ô ch'ai*, darkish paper; *ch'ô pah t'ong*, a second quality of white sugar.

澡  
Ts'ao.

To bathe, to wash the person; to cleanse the heart, to reform: *sá ch'ô* to bathe; *ch'ô sing ük*, *taik*, to perfect one's self in virtues.

1 魚 3 傴 5 蘊 7 慍 9 慍 11 慍 13 草 15 潦 17 草 19 草 21 焯 23 糙  
2 臊 4 嵯 6 藻 8 勞 10 燥 12 創 14 草 16 草 18 草 20 水 22 米  
3 臊 4 嵯 5 藻 6 勞 7 慍 8 慍 9 草 10 草 11 草 12 草 13 草 14 草 15 草 16 草 17 草 18 草 19 草 20 水 21 米  
2 臊 3 嵯 4 藻 5 勞 6 慍 7 慍 8 草 9 草 10 草 11 草 12 草 13 草 14 草 15 草 16 草 17 草 18 草 19 草 20 水 21 米

**挫**

Ts'o.

To break, to injure, to take off the edge; to humble, to oppress, to treat harshly; to trim, to file off, in which sense the same as next: 'ch'ó' *chiék*, tried by afflictions; 'pok, 'i ek, hó ch'ó' *ü äng*, unwilling to put up with the slightest insult.

**銼**

T'so.

An iron pan or boiler; a file, a rasp; to rasp, to file, to smooth off the sharp or rough points; to rub down.

**剉**

Ts'o.

Used for the last: to cut, to lop off the corners and sharp points, to trim and prune; to cut up, to cut to pieces.

**脞**

Ts'o.

To mince up meat; broken to bits, minced; small; to attend to trifles.

**錯**

Ts'o.

Read *ch'auk*,; in the coll. *ch'ó*, probably in imitation of the coll. mandarin: a mistake, a fault, an error, a blunder: 'pok, *ch'ó* no mistake, right; 'k'ang, *ch'ó* 'ngang, to see wrongly, the eye deceived; 'nü o' *ch'ó*, you err; 'tai' *kié*, *ch'ó*, *ch'ó* to blunder in work.

**造**

Ts'ao.

To go to, to arrive at, to advance, to enter; to contain; to complete; a prayer; hurried; also read *ch'ó* q. v.: 'ch'ó' *sëu*, promotion of literary men; com., 'ch'ó' *cheu* to complete; 'ch'ó' *kuang*, to go to the school room; 'ch'ó' *hu*, I'll go to your honorable mansion; 'ch'ó' *ch'ëu*, flurried, agitated.

(127)

Ch'oh.

*Ch'oh*,. A coll. word: to stab, to pierce, to thrust with the hand or a weapon; to stick, as with a pin; *met.*, to get employment, to rush about: *ch'óh*, *t'ëng t'au* to pierce through; *ch'óh*, 'si, to stab to death; á' *ch'óh*, can bore in—can get work; *mó nóh*, *k'ëuk*, 'nü *ch'óh*, nothing for you to gain out of me! *ch'í ch'íh*, *ch'óh*, *ch'óh*, to rush to and fro.

(128)

Ch'oi.

**崔** Lofty, mountainous, rugged, as a hilly country; a surname: 'ch'oi *ngui*, Ch'ui, lofty, rocky peaks.

**璀**

Ts'ui.

Also read 'ch'oi: the luster of a gem, a gem hanging down, as from the girdle.

**催**

Ts'ui.

To urge, to press, to edge on; to importune, to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to reiterate; to hasten, as guests: in the coll. read *ch'wí*, q. v.: 'ch'oi *ch'ëuk*, to urge; 'sëu', 'ch'oi, excuse us from (sending again) to urge—written on invitation cards.

**淮**

Ch'ui.

Also read 'ch'oi: deep, clear water; tears trickling down; fresh, new, clean; spoiling, ruining; snow drifted; name of a stream.

**髓**

Sui.

The marrow, medullary matter in bones: 'ch'ingik, *kauk*, 'ch'oi, (your kindness) penetrates to my very marrow; 'ch'oi, *ch'í*, 'ch'oi, sucked his marrow—i. e., was revenged; com., 'kauk, 'ch'oi, marrow.

1 挫 一 人 錯 錯 錯 就 府 巍 催 髓 17 骨  
 2 節 毫 3 不 眼 6 代 7 造 8 造 11 造 13 催 15 深 16 嚼 髓  
 3 不 挫 錯 5 汝 計 士 館 次 促 入 其  
 以 於 4 看 務 做 造 10 造 12 崔 14 賜 骨 髓 ○



**揣** To estimate, to calculate, to reckon; to try, to feel; to rub in order to ascertain, to detect: COM., 'ch'oi mó, to feel after, to search out the sense; 'ch'oi tok, to investigate, to conjecture.

**惴** Mournful; in straits, fearful: 'ch'oi 'ch'oi, mourning, afraid; 'ch'oi Tsui. k'eu' anxious.

**嚼** To gnaw, to masticate; to eat greedily, to bolt food.

**Ch'oi.** A coll. word: a chain, as worn on the neck by a criminal or a child: 'tiék, 'ch'oi, an iron chain; 'ngung 'ch'oi, a silver-chain necklace; 'ch'oi tau kauk, to put a chain on the neck.

**翠** The female of the king-fisher, the feathers of which are used in plumagery; the fleshy protuberance from which the tail of the bird grows: 'hoi' 'ch'oi' the male and female king-fisher; COM., 'ch'oi' mó, feathers of the king-fisher; 'ch'oi' lang, a purplish blue; COLL., 'ch'oi' mó 'cheu, common name of the king-fisher; 'teng 'ch'oi' to ornament with its feathers.

**嘴** The mouth, the beak, the bill of a bird; a spout, a nozzle; the edge of a knife, etc.; an aperture, an adit; to wrangle, to chatter, to talk much and impudently, to give lip: COM., 'ch'oi' siék, the tongue: 'tói' 'ch'oi' to speak face to face, to dissniss; 'tó 'ch'oi' the edge of a knife; 'ch'oi' k'uk,

thirsty; 'ch'oi' tiéng, honey-mouthed, affable; COLL., 'ch'oi' siék, 'kié' y, the palate; 'ch'oi' 'p'á, the cheek; 'ch'oi' k'iek, a hare-lip; 'ch'oi' 't'au wa' by-words, slang; 'k'auk, 'ch'oi' 't'au, abstemious; 'ch'oi' 'ma, the gift of gab; 'ch'oi' 't'uk, (or pong') dull, slow of speech; 'pah, 'ch'oi' to open the mouth, to gape; 'ch'oi' l' clever in talk; 'ch'oi' 'ch'au' a bad breath; railing; 'ch'oi' sióng' your mouth itches (to eat)! 'ch'oi' saik, loss of appetite; 'ch'oi' lang (or t'ang), remnants of food; 'ch'oi' saung' "reckon by mouth", i. e., without the abacus; 'ch'oi' 't'u 't'u, to protrude the mouth, to pout; 'ch'oi' 'p'ui k'ieu' k'ieu' (the upper) lip curled; 'ch'oi' 'kiéng mié mié, critical, teasing; 'ch'oi' 'tié naing' mié tó sing kang tó tié' tó, his mouth chants Budha, but his heart holds a razor!

**摧** To stop, to drive back, to repress; to overpower, to set down; to push upon, to thrust forward, to crowd against, to impel; to break, as the wind does trees; to reach; to put out, to extinguish, as a family: 'ch'oi ek, to abate, to repress; 'ch'oi chiék, to push against and break; met., affected, disciplined by trial.

(129) Ch'ói.

**碎** To break in small pieces, to smash, to pound to bits, to comminute; bits, fragments, pieces, endings; petty, troublesome; disheartened, broken-down: COM., 'hung 'ch'oi' ground to powder; ling 'ch'oi' bits, fragments;

1 揣 8 惴 5 翡 7 翠 9 對 11 嘴 13 嘴 16 刻 17 嘴 19 嘴 21 摧  
摩 惴 翠 藍 嘴 舌 15 嘴 利 濶 抑  
2 揣 4 惴 6 翠 8 嘴 10 刀 12 嘴 仔 頭 18 嘴 20 嘴 22 摧  
度 懼 毛 舌 嘴 甜 14 嘴 話 ○ 癢 箕 折

"sô ch'ôi" fragmentary; *met.*, petty, troublesome; "ch'ôi" *kêng*, odds and ends of work; "ch'ôi" *sô* petty bills; "ch'ôi" *king*, bits of scenery, as delineated or embroidered; "ch'ôi" *ëung* for miscellaneous use; "ch'ôi" *ngung*, broken silver; COLL., *p'ah*, *ch'ôi* to smash, to break to pieces; *ch'ôi* *chiêng* *chek*, *kuong* *chiêng*, to gather a large sum by dribbles; *ch'ôi* *chó* to do chores; *ch'ôi* *kong* *ch'ôi* *t'iang* to prate about this and that petty concern; *ôi* *ch'ôi* *siah*, (or *chiah*) fond of constant nibbling.

**剗** Read *ch'ó*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ch'ói*: to cut, to chop, to cut down, as trees: "ch'ói" *k'ó* to cut off; "ch'ói" *ch'au* to fell trees; "ch'ói" *siah*, *ngá* to lop off a bough.

**羅** A spinning wheel, called "ch'ói" *ch'ia*.  
Ts'ui.

(130) Ch'ok.

**出** To go out, to issue, to proceed from, to manifest, according to the tenor of the following or preceding word; to eject, to put out; to surpass, to excel; an auxiliary verb, implying completion of an action; occasionally read *ch'oi* with similar meaning: com., "ch'ok, *ik*, out and in, ingress and egress; "ch'ok, *sié* to be born; "ch'ok, *p'ieu* to issue bank-bills; to issue a warrant; "ch'ok, *koi* "produces honor" (in the family), as good sites do; "ch'ok, *ngie*

to complete an apprenticeship; "ch'ok, *laung* oviparous; "ch'ok, *sing*, to render personal service; to gain promotion; "ch'ok, *sang*, the products of the soil; "ch'ok, *k'wook*, to enter upon office; *ch'ok*, *ch'oi* to do the talking; "ch'ok, *ch'ëung* to excel the crowd; "ch'ok, *ka*, to forsake the family—become a priest; "ch'ok, *chiêng*, to pay money; *ch'ok*, *pó*, to put forth the precious (pustules)—a polite phrase; "siong pok, *ch'ok*, inconceivable; COLL., *ch'ok*, *k'ung*, to visit the privy; *ch'ok*, *t'au*, to rise from poverty; *ch'ok*, *k'au*, to put to sea; banished; *ch'ok*, *meng* to be the responsible party; *ch'ok*, *li*, to come forth; *ch'ok*, *lo* "exudes brine"—said of a filthy garment: *ch'ok*, *ch'è*, opening of the month; *ch'ok*, *sang*, to make one's debut, to commence business, as young men; *ch'ok*, *pok*, original, self-originated, as ideas; *ch'ok*, *n'eng* *seng*, to appear before people; *t'au* *ch'ok*, *kaék*, he has horns—beware of him!

**炆** Read *chiok*; used in the coll. for *ch'ok*: to scorch, to cauterize, as with the mugwort or moxa punk: *ch'ok*, *hung* *mwong*, to scorch mosquitos (with a taper).

**撮** Used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ch'ok*: to take in the fingers, to take a pinch of: *ch'ok*, *siah*, *ch'ok*, to take a pinch; *ch'ok*, *siah*, let us take a pinch and eat—said by those eating at a friend's expense; *ch'ok*, *wai*, to exact hush-money.

1 鎖 2 碎 3 碎 4 碎 5 碎 6 碎 7 剗 8 剗 9 剗 10 羅 11 車 12 出 13 出 14 出 15 出 16 出 17 出 18 出 19 出 20 出 21 出 22 出 23 出 24 出 25 出 26 出 27 出 28 出 29 出 30 出 31 出 32 出 33 出 34 出 35 出 36 出 37 出 38 出 39 出 40 出 41 出 42 出 43 出 44 出 45 出 46 出 47 出 48 出 49 出 50 出 51 出 52 出 53 出 54 出 55 出 56 出 57 出 58 出 59 出 60 出 61 出 62 出 63 出 64 出 65 出 66 出 67 出 68 出 69 出 70 出 71 出 72 出 73 出 74 出 75 出 76 出 77 出 78 出 79 出 80 出 81 出 82 出 83 出 84 出 85 出 86 出 87 出 88 出 89 出 90 出 91 出 92 出 93 出 94 出 95 出 96 出 97 出 98 出 99 出 100 出

戳

Read *tau'k*; coll. *ch'ok*; small seals or stamps, called *'ch'ok*, *'kiang*; *'p'ah*, *ch'ok*, to stamp.

(131)

Ch'ong.

倉

A granary, a storehouse for rice or salt; a granary of the government: *'ch'ong* *Ts'ang*, *'ling*, a granary; *'ch'ong* *'moung*, fully occupied, distracted by cares; com., *'mi* *ch'ong*, a rice granary; *'sieng* *ch'ong*, salt warehouses; *'ch'ong* *ngó* (coll. *ch'ong* *ch'io*) a public granary; *'ch'ong* *'chung*, a superintendent of granaries; *'ch'ong* *'mi p'ieu* tickets for drawing rice from the government granaries; *'h'acak*, *ch'ong*, to sell grain from the granary; *'ngié* *ch'ong*, a charity-granary—where rice is sold cheap in famine; coll., *ch'ong* *seng*, localities of granaries and salt godowns; *ch'ong* *'mi p'oung* *lang* *'lëk*, lade out the granary-rice which (is inferior and) boils to pieces; *met.*, to buy things or employ workmen without regard to quality.

蒼

Sometimes used for the last: hastily; the green tint of plants, the azure of the sky; flourishing, prospering; hoary, aged, old in service: *'ch'ong* *'tieng*, or *'k'ang* *ch'ong*, azure sky, the firmament; *'ch'ong* *'ló*, old, waning; an old man; *pek*, *hwak*, *ch'ong* *ngang*, a young-looking old man; com., *'ch'ong* *seng*, living things, the people; *ch'ong* *suk*, a vegetable medicine—expels humors and bad exhalations.

瘡

An ulcerated wound, a sore, an ulcer; a boil, an eruption: *'ch'ong* *'i*, a wound; com., *ch'ong* *tuk*, the pus of sores; *kang* *ch'ong*, a dry sore; *'te* *ch'ong*, the piles; *saik*, *ch'ong*, lice-sores; coll., *ch'ong* *hwak*, *sioh*, *sing*, ulcers all over the body; *ch'ong* *sang* *siong* *'meng* ulcers coming out on the face, as from licentiousness.

瑤

Color of gems. Read *ch'iong*, a musical sound; the jingling of stones.

滄

Vast like the sea; name of a river and lake; a superior district in Tientsin-fu: *'ch'ong* *'hai* *ch'ili'ong* capacity (to drink) like the sea.

村

A hamlet, a village: *sang* *ch'ong*, a mountain hamlet; com., *'hieng* *ch'ong*, a village, the country; coll., *ch'ong* *'lë*, a rustic; *ch'ong* *'lë* *'pó*, a country dame.

艙

An unauthorized character, as in the coll. *'ch'ong* *'tu*, compartments in a boat or ship; a hold; *'k'wí* *ch'ong*, to break bulk; *ch'ong* *'peng* *'tu* *'mó*, the compartment-covers all gone.

窗

A window, an aperture to admit light; a sash, venetian blinds, a shutter; a school; a student: *ch'ong* *'ngu*, a paper window; *'ch'ong* *'ha* at school, while at his studies; *'ch'ui* *ch'ong*, or *'kié* *ch'ong*, a school-room; com.,

1 戳 3 倉 5 米 7 倉 9 倉 10 發 12 蒼 14 蒼 16 痔 之 18 倉 21 窓  
 仔 廩 倉 版 米 倉 天 生 瘡 量 堵 窓  
 拍 倉 鹽 倉 票 義 蒼 瘡 滄 鄉 開 書  
 戳 忙 倉 總 〇 倉 老 瘡 海 村 倉 窓



*tung*, *ch'ong*, or *'ch'ong* 'iu, chums, fellow students; *'sek*, *'chai* *hang*, *ch'ong*, has studied painfully ten years—i. e., a long time.

**鶻** A kind of crane with ash-colored plumage and red cheeks: *'ch'ong* *keng*, mango-bird; *'ch'ong* *kwok*, the black crane.

**忖** To guess, to judge, to surmise; to consider, to reflect on: *'ch'ong* *tok*, to conjecture; to reflect on.

**愴** Grief, sorrow: *'ch'á* *'ch'ong*, to pity; grieved, distressed.

**牀** A bedstead; a couch, a settee; a suit of bed clothes; the boards which make the bedstead; a well-curb; a measure of 8 *Ch'uang*-cubits: *com.*, *'t'ëuk*, *ch'ong*, a bamboo bedstead; *'tuk*, *soi*, *ch'ong*, a single bedstead; *'ch'ong*, *p'wo*, bed and bedding; *coll.*, *'ming*, *ch'ong*, a bedstead, a bed; *ch'ong* *kwang*, the cross pieces; *'ch'ong* *t'iu*, a closet in the back frame; *ch'ong* *chiá* *hung*, the fenders; *ch'ong* *kung*, a figured bed-valance; *'k'au'ng*, *ch'ong*, a couch, a settee; *'ch'ong* *piáh*, *'tié*, the backside of the bedstead; *'tak*, *ch'ong*, a step in front of a bedstead; *'t'ieu* *leu* *ch'ong*, a kind of bedstead with front steps; *'mí* *ná* *ch'ong*, "Budha-bedstead"—the common sort without steps and having curved feet.

**鐘** Read *tung*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ch'ong*: to eat much; gluttonous—used opprobriously: *'twai*, *ch'ong*, a glutton; *'ch'ong* *'pa*, eat your fill; *'ch'ong* *pwong*, stuff yourself with rice; *'ch'ong* *chié*, eat and stuff; *scil.*, and not work.

*Ch'ong*. A coll. word: to wring, to wrench, to twist; to extort: *ch'ong*, *wang*, wrench it crooked; *ch'ong*, *i*, *s'iong*, to wring out clothes; *'tau* *h'ook*, *piéng*, *móh*, *ch'ong*, don't wrench his cue; *ch'ong*, *chiéng*, to extort money.

(132) *Ch'u*.

**初** To cut out garments; to begin, to commence; the first, the beginning; incipient, at first: in the coll. read *ch'ě*, q.v.: *'ch'u*, *s'ing*, the first thought; *'sü*, *ch'u*, the beginning, at the first; *com.*, *ch'u* *hok*, to commence study; *ch'u* *h'woi*, to become acquainted with; *ch'u* *ch'ëu*, the first time; *ch'u* *eng*, to enter on official life.

**粗** Coarse, uncleansed, dirty, as rice just threshed; large; open, coarse; rude, vulgar, boisterous, unpolished; gross, indecent; *Ts'u*, dirty; harsh, as a voice; partially, rudely: *com.*, *ch'u* *eu*, coarse and fine; *ch'u* *lu*, or *ch'u* *sük*, or *ch'u* *ngwang* (coll. *ch'u* *la*), vulgar, unmannerly, as rustics; *ch'u* *wa*, obscene language; *coll.*, *ch'u* *mang*, rude, fierce; *ch'u* *p'wí*, in the rough, the unfinished article; *ch'u* *sauk*, coarsely and hastily made; *ch'u* *chó*, to do rough work;

<sup>1</sup>窓 <sup>寒</sup>窓 <sup>4</sup>鶻 <sup>6</sup>悽 <sup>9</sup>獨 <sup>鋪</sup>鋪 <sup>櫚</sup>櫚 <sup>壁</sup>壁 <sup>15</sup>挑 <sup>尼</sup>尼 <sup>18</sup>鐘 <sup>20</sup>鐘  
<sup>2</sup>友 <sup>3</sup>窓 <sup>5</sup>鶻 <sup>7</sup>悽 <sup>10</sup>睡 <sup>12</sup>眠 <sup>14</sup>裏 <sup>16</sup>樓 <sup>17</sup>樓 <sup>19</sup>飽 <sup>21</sup>祭  
<sup>3</sup>十 <sup>8</sup>鶻 <sup>5</sup>忖 <sup>7</sup>竹 <sup>9</sup>牀 <sup>11</sup>牀 <sup>13</sup>牀 <sup>15</sup>踏 <sup>17</sup>大 <sup>19</sup>鐘 <sup>21</sup>初  
<sup>載</sup> <sup>鶻</sup> <sup>度</sup> <sup>牀</sup> <sup>牀</sup> <sup>牀</sup> <sup>牀</sup> <sup>彌</sup> <sup>鐘</sup> <sup>飯</sup> <sup>心</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*ch'u chong*, a large, coarse female; <sup>2</sup>*ch'u che* common words—such as the unlearned know; <sup>3</sup>*ch'u tié*, the privy—a delicate phrase; <sup>4</sup>*ch'u sing twai* <sup>5</sup>*tang*, careless and bold; <sup>6</sup>*ch'u puong tang* <sup>7</sup>*ch'ai* coarse rice and tasteless vegetables—a polite phrase used by a host; <sup>8</sup>*ch'u mi twai* <sup>9</sup>*ngang*, shaggy eyebrows and large eyes.

**楚** A coppice, a bramble bush; a thicket, a clump of trees; spinous; distinct, clear, orderly, well-done, properly finished; painful, sharp; a feudal state in the Chow Dynasty, now the chief part of Hunan and Hupeh: <sup>10</sup>*t'ong* <sup>11</sup>*ch'u*, or <sup>12</sup>*sing* <sup>13</sup>*ch'u*, painful, sharp suffering; <sup>14</sup>*cong* <sup>15</sup>*ch'u*, completed; com., <sup>16</sup>*ching* <sup>17</sup>*ch'u*, clear, complete, finished or settled properly.

**慄** Interchanged with the last, in the sense of painful, suffering.

**礎** The stone base of a pillar or column; a pedestal, a plinth.

(133) Ch'ü.

**趨** To hasten to one's place; to stride off, as in the presence of a superior; to run, to walk quickly: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ü cheng* to hasten to the front; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ü ch'iong*, to advance quickly; <sup>3</sup>*ch'ü yéng ho' sié* run to the flame and stick to (the man of) influence—to be a parasite.

**趨** Also read *chü*: unable to advance from fear or disability; to go awry: <sup>1</sup>*chü ch'ü*, impeded.

**鵠** Also read *chu*: a chick or bird just out of the shell, and yet able to peck: <sup>1</sup>*wang ch'ü*, name of a southern bird.

**芻** To cut grass; straw, hay, fodder: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ü ngieu*, to cut grass; <sup>2</sup>*pe* <sup>3</sup>*ch'ü*, a Buddhist priest—in the Indian language; <sup>4</sup>*seng ch'ü ek, sok*, a bundle of green grass.

**紓** Slow; remiss; insensibly, little by little; to free from or remove, as a calamity: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ü nang* to free from evil; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ü sü*, slowly, carefully.

**舒** To open out, to unroll, to expand, to make room; to disburden the mind: exhilarated; tranquil, at ease; lax, easy, remiss; slow, leisurely; in order; comfortable: in the coll., to lay, stretch, or spread out: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ü tieng*, to open out; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ü sü*, in order, slow, as a gait; com., <sup>3</sup>*k'wang ch'ü*, spacious, ample; <sup>4</sup>*ch'ü t'iong* joyous, exhilarated; <sup>5</sup>*ch'ü t'iong*, roomy, spacious; coll., <sup>6</sup>*ch'ü ming ch'ong*, to spread the bed; <sup>7</sup>*ch'ü tó*, to lie flat, as culprits to be beaten; <sup>8</sup>*ch'ü meng' siong* to spread on the top of.

**此** A pronoun and adverb; this, here, now; the last spoken of, the thing in hand: com., <sup>1</sup>*pi ch'ü*, that

<sup>1</sup>粗 <sup>2</sup>粗 <sup>3</sup>大 <sup>4</sup>淡 <sup>5</sup>大 <sup>6</sup>辛 <sup>7</sup>清 <sup>8</sup>趨 <sup>9</sup>附 <sup>10</sup>鵠 <sup>11</sup>苾 <sup>12</sup>舒  
<sup>13</sup>妝 <sup>14</sup>池 <sup>15</sup>膽 <sup>16</sup>菜 <sup>17</sup>眼 <sup>18</sup>楚 <sup>19</sup>楚 <sup>20</sup>楚 <sup>21</sup>楚 <sup>22</sup>楚 <sup>23</sup>楚 <sup>24</sup>楚 <sup>25</sup>楚 <sup>26</sup>楚 <sup>27</sup>楚 <sup>28</sup>楚 <sup>29</sup>楚 <sup>30</sup>楚  
<sup>31</sup>字 <sup>32</sup>心 <sup>33</sup>飯 <sup>34</sup>眉 <sup>35</sup>楚 <sup>36</sup>楚 <sup>37</sup>楚 <sup>38</sup>楚 <sup>39</sup>楚 <sup>40</sup>楚 <sup>41</sup>楚 <sup>42</sup>楚 <sup>43</sup>楚 <sup>44</sup>楚 <sup>45</sup>楚 <sup>46</sup>楚 <sup>47</sup>楚 <sup>48</sup>楚 <sup>49</sup>楚 <sup>50</sup>楚

and this, there and here; 'ko' 'ch'ü, wherefore, consequently; 'ing' 'ch'ü, by, for, on account of; 'chi' 'ch'ü, only this; 'chek' 'ch'ü, thus, then (it's so and so); 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü, from this time; 'ki' 'iu' 'ch'ü 'li, how is there any reason in it? i.e., it cannot be right; 'pok' 'ch'ü 'chaik' 'pi, if not this, then that; if not now, then soon; 'ch'ü 'k'aik, this moment; 'ch'ü 'tò' 't'ung' 'ing, (we) of this occupation; COLL., 'ch'ü 'king' 'ng' 'pi' 'hü' 'king, this state (as of trade, etc.,) is not like that state.

**仉** Small, contracted, diminutive: 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü, Tz'u. very small, minute.

**泚** Clear water; fresh, clean; name of a stream; also read 'sä, q. v. Chü.

**處** To dwell, to reside; to be; to act; to occupy the place of; while in; to distinguish; to manage; to judge, to decide on; to attend to; to do what is proper; to adjust, to settle; to place: also read 'ch'ü' q. v.: 'kü' 'ch'ü, to reside, to dwell; COM., 'ch'ü 'te' to adjust, to set to rights; 'tieu' 'ch'ü, or 'ch'ü 'hwo, to reconcile, to settle a dispute; 'ch'ü 'si, to visit with death; (I'll) kill (you); 'ch'ü 'chang, to behead; 'ch'ü 'hung, to discriminate, as superiors in reference to faults of inferiors; 'ch'ü 'nü, a virgin; 'chiong' 'hó' 'i' 'ch'ü, how shall we manage it? COLL., 'ch'ü 's'ü' 'ng' 'siang' 'huang' 'pieng' 'tieu' 'só, has not settled matters, but rather made more mischief!

**取** To take, to lay hold on; to use; to exact; to seize on, to take away; to assume, to appropriate; to receive, to apply to one's use; to get, to induce, to bring upon; taken, applied, selected; also read 'ch'ü' q. v.: 'ch'ü 'huak, to imitate the pattern; 'ch'ü 'chü, to rely on, to use for one's profit; 'ch'ü 'ch'ü, to appropriate; COM., 'ch'ü 'ch'ü, to bring on one's self; 'ch'ü 'e' to approve, pleased with; 'ch'ü 'k'ieu, to use cunning; 'ch'ü 'seng' to get credit, trusted; 'ch'ü 'pó, to get security or bail; COLL., 'ng' 'ch'ü 'e' dissatisfied with; 'ch'ü 'ngai, to extract a tooth.

**鼠** A rat, a mouse, rodent animals in general; met., timorous; thieving; skulking, lurking; a rascal, a mean fellow; the 208th Shu; radical: 'ch'ü' 'ch'ü, a water rat; 'hiong' 'ch'ü, a muskrat; 'sik' 'ch'ü 'chi' 'ke' of ordinary abilities; COM., 'lò' 'ch'ü, a rat; 'chieng' 'ch'ü, moles (in coll. 'ch'ang' 'mang' 'ch'ü, blind rats); 'tieu' 'ch'ü, the marten or sable; 'ch'ü 'chong' 'liong, rats hoard food; met., be provident; COLL., 'lò' 'ch'ü 'k'iek, a rat-trap; 'ch'eng' 'ch'ü, field rats; 'hu' 'ch'ü, a squirrel; 'ch'ü 'ch'ek, a pilferer, a petty thief.

**癡** Sick from grief, a settled melancholy; moping, diseased by sorrow.

**噓** Read 'ch'ü; used in the Paik, Ing for coll. 'ch'ü: an exclamation in driving animals, hoot! shoo! also a

1故 8只 5自 則 8仉 10處 12處 14處 16竊 18取 20水 22老  
此 此 此 彼 仉 治 死 女 取 巧 鼠 鼠  
2因 4即 6不 7此 9居 11調 13處 15取 17取 19取 21香 23潛  
此 此 此 刻 處 處 斬 法 意 信 鼠 鼠



word of contempt uttered with the middle finger thrust out.

## (134) Ch'uh.

Ch'uh. A coll. word, as in *ch'ih, ch'ih, ch'uh, ch'uh*, a low sound as of two persons talking; *i hū tié ch'ih, ch'ih, ch'uh, ch'uh, má<sup>2</sup> hieu tek, kong sié<sup>2</sup> nóh*, they are muttering there, I don't know what they are saying.

## (135) Ch'uí.

𦵏 Read *suí*; coll. *ch'uí*: bits of bamboo, a bamboo switch: *'ch'uí kiáng*, or *'ch'uí sá*, small switches; *'ch'uí hong*, stripes, marks; *'ch'uí t'au ch'ok, hó kiáng*, whipping makes a good child.

## (136) Ch'ük.

Ch'ük. A coll. word: a superlative, as in *u ch'ük, ch'ük*, very black, very dark, as the night.

## (137) Ch'ük.

Ch'ük. A coll. word: to tread, to trample; to destroy by treading on; *ch'ük, si*, to trample to death; *ch'ük, náh*, to indent by treading on; *ch'ük, táng<sup>2</sup>* to trample down hard, as earth; *ch'ük, pang te<sup>2</sup>* to tread level with the earth; *met.*, to break up and gut 'gamblers' dens, etc.; *ch'ük, k'ua ch'ioh, tá*, trample under foot; *met.*, to oppress the weak.

## (138) Ch'ung.

春 Spring; the beginning of the year; glad, joyous; wanton; wine, spirits; a man's name; *met.*, times,

seasons, periods; budding; starting: com., *'chung trüng*, spring; *chung chie<sup>2</sup>* spring sacrifices; *'chung<sup>2</sup>* vernal desire; *met.*, bawdy pictures; *'sing chung*, early spring; *'maing chung*, the first month; *'lik chung*, opening of spring—the first of the twenty-four solar terms; *'chung pó<sup>2</sup>* "the spring reporter (of literary success)"—name of an attendant of the god of learning; *'chung ch'iu chó tiong<sup>2</sup>* Spring and Autumn Annals—a book of Confucius; COLL., *'chung piáng*, a large kind of wafer cake; *'ngiáng chung*, "meeting the spring"—an official street-procession, in which an earthen ox, called *'chung ngu*, is borne; *'chung tiéng ai ná meng<sup>2</sup>* spring has a step mother's face, i.e., is changeable; *chung sien sioh, k'aik, tek, ch'üéng king*, a brief part of a spring-evening is worth a thousand of gold; *seil.*, to recreate in.

椿 A long-lived tree resembling the banyan: *'chung hiong*, the *chung* tree and *hiong* shrub; *met.*, father and mother.

Ch'un.

鯖

A salt water fish; it resembles the *'wong kwa*, and is called *'chung chi*, in the Foochow colloquial.

Ch'un.

驄

A dappled or iron-gray horse: *'ngu hwa chung*, a pie-bald horse.

Ts'ung.

1 筆 3 筆 出 5 春 7 新 9 立 11 春 12 春 14 春 後 萱 子  
仔 痕 好 天 春 春 春 奶 黃 五  
2 筆 4 筆 仔 春 8 孟 10 春 13 迎 15 春 16 椿 17 瓜 19 花  
樺 頭 ○ 意 春 報 左 春 天 椿 鱸 鵲

葱  
Ts'ung.

An onion; a kind of sword; a green color; wind or breath having vent; a thorough draft: in the coll. read *ch'eng*, q. v.:

*ch'ung'ling*, the Karakorum Mt.'s.

怱  
Ts'ung.

Hurried, alarmed, agitated: *'no' k'e' ch'ung*, excited to anger, exasperated; *'ch'ung mong*, precipitate.

璫  
Ts'ung.

A pebble or stone resembling a precious gem.

聰  
Ts'ung.

Quick at hearing, astute, ready, quick-witted; to perceive clearly, to discriminate intelligently: *'ch'ung ch'ak*, to discriminate; *'tiéng ch'ung*, heaven-bestowed intelligence—said of the emperor: com.,

*'ch'ung ming*, clever, intelligent; *'ch'ung ming ling le' clever and apt*; *'ch'ung ming mok, kwo' tá' zrong*, the cleverness (of others) can't exceed the emperor's!

*'ch'ung ming ek, sié' 'mang tung ek, si*, clever all his life, stupid just this once; COLL., *ch'ung ming n'eng*, or *ch'ung ming 'kiáng*, a quick-witted person.

蠢  
Ch'ung.

To crawl, to wriggle, as worms; to move, to stir; to do stupidly; foolish, simple; rude, unsubmitive: com., *'ngü' ch'ung*, simple.

瞌  
Ch'un.

Large eyes: in the coll., drowsy, sleepy: COLL.,

*'ch'ung ming*, or *'ch'ung k'ó' sleepy, dozing*; *'ch'ung sioh, k'auk, 'ku*, to doze a spell; *'ch'ung sioh, 'ku ming*,

to take a nap; *'ch'ung k'ó' tu tek*, (buy it) napping and it's worth all that!

(139)

Ch'üng.

冲  
Ch'ung.

Young, delicate; harmonious; deep, hollow; to mount upwards in the air; to agitate, to move; to rush, to dart, to strike against; to send, as letters; used in the coll. for steeping by pouring on hot water: *'ch'ung tong' moved, excited by*; com., *ch'ung, 'tiéng*, to dart into the sky, as birds, dust, noise; *'ch'ung p'ó' ruined (as business) by the happening (of an unlucky day, word or act)*; *ch'ung 'tiéng mó' ancient imperial cap with a peaked crown*; *k'e' tóí' ch'ung*, mutually angered; *ch'ung 'hi*, "has met joy"—said of a sick man who recovers on marrying; COLL., *nav' ch'ung 'tiéng*, the outcry pierces the skies: *ch'ung ta*, to steep tea; *ch'ung 'tong*, or *ch'ung kung 'chui*, to pour boiling water on; *ch'ung yoh*, to make a medicinal infusion.

种  
Chu.

Also read *t'üng*: young grain, delicate, tender: *'ev' ch'ung small and delicate.*

盅  
Ch'ung.

Also read *t'üng*: a cup, a hollow vessel, generally small and covered: com., *'ta ch'ung (coll. k'ang' ch'ung)*, a kind of bowl

or large cup, with the cover closely fitted to the rim.

從  
Ts'ung.

Easy, bland, complaisant, calm, gentle: also read *chung, ch'ung*, and *ch'ung' q. v.*: com., *ch'ung*

怒 1 氣 2 怱 3 天 4 聰 5 聰 6 明 7 聰 8 帝 9 王 10 一 11 時 12 瞌 13 瞌 14 冲 15 幼  
氣 忙 聰 明 明 王 世 時 眠 一 動 种  
怱 聰 聰 明 明 聰 一 刻 冲 茶  
怱 察 明 伶俐 明 明 蠢 去 古 破 盅

ung, or *ch'ung ch'ung ung*  
ung, not hurried, easy, as  
one's manner; *ch'ung huang*  
slow, not pressing; COLL., *ch'ung*  
'*kwei nik*, to allow a few days  
longer.

**充** To fill, to satiate; to  
extend, to carry out, to  
continue; to act, to fill an  
Ch'ung. office; to stop up, to  
stuff; sufficient; long,  
high: '*ch'ung sik*, stuffed solid;  
COM., '*ch'ung ch'ung*' to distrib-  
ute among all, as forfeits;  
'*ch'ung m'wang*, filled; '*ch'ung*  
*ch'ek*, sufficient, in abundance, as  
wealth; '*ch'ung ki*, to satisfy  
hunger; COLL., '*ch'ung sioh*,  
*miang*, to add another name, as of  
a partner; '*muong*' *ch'ung kung*,  
banished to the colonies.

**忡** Sorrowful, grieved:  
'*ch'ung ch'ung*, distress-  
ed in mind,  
Ch'ung.

**恍** The mind much moved;  
agitated, perturbed.  
Ch'ung.

**罟** Also read *tung*: a net  
for catching birds.  
Ch'ung.

**翀** To fly up high, to soar:  
'*che*' '*k'ó*' *ch'ung sieu*,  
heaven-aspiring ambition.  
Ch'ung.

**衝** A path, a crossway; to  
support; to move, to ex-  
cite; to rise, to rush  
Ch'ung. against, to overflow;  
abruptly; towards; a car:  
'*tai*' *ch'ung*, a great road; COM.,  
'*ch'ung tung*' to meet sudden-

ly, to come in conflict with; COLL.,  
'*ch'ung t'au*' to go fully up to,  
as a sedan bearer to the opposite  
side before turning; '*ch'ung*  
*taung*' '*ma t'au*, to rush against  
the horse's head; *met.*, to come  
in conflict with a fierce fellow or  
some god (and receive injury).

(140) Ch'wa.

**纂** Read *ch'wang*; COLL.  
*ch'wa*: to take away one's  
Ts'un. custom in business; to  
scheme, to plot against;  
to spoil the business of  
another, as by underselling;  
'*ch'wa*' '*li ch'wa*' '*k'ó*' mutually  
drawing away (each other's  
custom); '*ch'wa*' '*k'wo*' '*peng*,  
draws (all the custom) to his side;  
'*ch'wa*' '*te*' '*hwong*, to get away  
another's place, as by slander.

*Ch'wa*. A coll. word: sudden  
distortions, pains which  
the Taoist priest professes to cure  
within 49 days: *ch'wa*' '*wai*, dis-  
torted, awry, as the limbs, mouth,  
&c., *ch'wa*' '*piang*, lame in the  
foot by distortion.

*Ch'wa*. A coll. word, as in  
*ch'wa*' '*tó*' to take the  
wrong road,—to fall into sin, to  
become vicious.

(141) Ch'wang.

**餐** The 3d properly read  
*song*, but classed with the  
Ts'un. others in the *Paik*, *Ing*:  
to swallow, to eat; a meal;  
a classifier of meals; to  
gather, to select: '*ch'ó*  
*ch'wang*, breakfast; COM.,  
'*ek*, *nik*, *sang* *ch'wang*,  
Sun. three meals a day; '*wang*  
*ch'wang*, supper.

1 充 8 充 5 充 名 6 忡 11 翀 18 衝 14 纂 15 纂 地方 18 一  
實 滿 饑 偶 忡 霄 撞 撞 來 過 方 日  
3 充 充 充 充 志 大 衝 馬 纂 纂 早 三  
衆 足 一 軍 可 衝 透 頭 去 纂 餐 餐



**銓**

To weigh, to measure; to estimate the value of things; to choose according to merit or value; a carpenter's plane: 'ch'wang Ch'üan.  
'heng, steelyards, to weigh; met., to estimate ability; 'ch'wang 'song, to select, as good officers.

**筌**

A crab-trap, a bamboo trap for fish, having a small entrance: 'taik, ngü Ch'üan.  
'song ch'wang, to take the fish and forget the net; met., ungrateful.

**揜**

To select from, to pick out from with the hand. Ch'üan.

**詮**

To explain, to comment on; select sayings; to illustrate, to expound books; to discourse upon, to set forth and enforce. Ch'üan.

**踰**

Stooping, creeping, bent down; to go along doubled over; decrepit; to kick.

**痊**

Convalescent, recovered from sickness: 'ch'wang Ch'üan.  
'ü, or 'peng' ch'wang, recovered from illness.

**悛**

To stop; to change; next in order, to succeed: 'ch'wang Ch'üan.  
'kai, to change.

**湍**

Water gushing out; a rapid current: 'kek, jiu Ch'üan.  
wak, ch'wang, a rapid flow is called a torrent.

**緜**

A reddish color; a pale yellow or carnation tint, made by once dyeing. Ch'üan.

**喘**

To pant, to wheeze, to gasp; breath, the life: 'ch'wang Ch'üan.  
ngik, to gasp, to pant; 'ch'wang sek, the breath; com., 'k'e' ch'wang, to wheeze.

**舛**

Erroneous; opposed; to contradict: the 136th radical: 'ch'wang Ch'üan.  
ch'auk, wrong, erroneous; 'meng' tu to ch'wang, a bad destiny.

**爨**

A furnace, or cooking place; a mess, a table; to steam, to cook gently: Ts'uan.  
'ch'wei ch'wang' to steam, to cook; com., 'tung ch'wang' to eat at one table, as brothers before living separately; 'hung ch'wang' to eat at separate tables.

**梭**

Read ch'wang; coll. ch'wang; a spear, a javelin: Ts'uan.  
'tëuk, kó ch'wang' long bamboo-spears.

**篡**

To seize violently; to usurp, to turn traitor and seize the throne: used in the coll. for ch'wa' q. v.: Ts'uan.  
'ch'wang' ngik, to rebel and seize by force; com., 'ch'wang' oi' to usurp the throne.

**攬**

To fling away; to tempt, to seduce to evil; to get one to consent; 'ch'wang' Ts'uan.  
chiok, to entice, to inveigle.

**竄**

Used for the preceding: to sneak away, to hide, to skulk; to kill; to seduce; to fumigate; to secrete; petty, weak, pusillanimous: Ts'uan.  
'ch'wang' huk, to hide away; 'ch'ü ch'wang' rats secrete them-

1 銓 8 得 4 痊 6 悛 日 9 喘 11 舛 多 14 同 16 竹 17 篡 19 攬  
衡 魚 愈 改 湍 息 錯 爨 分 篙 逆 援  
2 銓 3 忘 5 病 7 急 8 喘 10 氣 12 命 13 炊 15 爨 18 竄 20 竄  
選 筌 痊 流 逆 喘 途 爨 爨 爨 位 伏

selves; *met.*, pilferers skulking: *tó ch'wáng* to run away.

(142) Ch·wí.

**佳** Also read *ch'wí*: a general name for birds with short tails; a species of pigeon or dove.

**雖** A sort of ground lizard, an animal whose description resembles that of the proboscis-monkey; a dubitative particle, although, if, supposing, even if, though, allowing that; to push off: *com.*, *ch'wí yóng*, although, albeit: *coll.*, *ch'wí yóng ch'óng wáng* though it is so.

**錐** An awl, a borer; a sharp pointed tool; the apex, the point; to bore; trifling: *smó ch'wí*, a pencil; *ch'wí tó ch'í m'ak*, (like) the points of awls and knives—small matters; *u lík ch'wí ch'í tó* no place to stick an awl—wretchedly poor.

**催** Read *ch'oi*; *coll.* *ch'wí*: to urge, to press, to hasten; to dun, to importune for payment: *ch'wí p'ak*, to urge greatly; *ch'wí ch'áng*, to press the invitation, as by sending a messenger for the guests; *ch'wí tó*, to dun urgently; *ch'wí sang*, to hasten parturition, as by medicine or by offerings to "Mother"; *ch'wí sang*, parturition-powders; *ch'wí ch'ióng lióng*, to dun for taxes; *ch'wí miáng k'wí*, you vexatious imp!

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**推** To push away, to expel, to push from one; to abstain from; to shirk, to shift, to throw off, as responsibility; to refuse, to decline; to secede, to resign, to give up; to deny one's self; to examine closely, to infer; to select; to recommend: *ch'wí k'ai*, to push open; *ch'wí ié*, to remove; *ch'wí sū*, to decline, to reject; *ch'wí k'íok*, to refuse, to renounce; *ch'wí t'auk*, or *ch'wí wí*, to shift from

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**吹** To blow, as the wind or with the breath; to whistle, to puff; a blast, a gust; to play on a wind-instrument: *com.*, *hung ch'wí*, the wind blows; *ch'wí hung*,

one's self to others; *11 sang ch'wí*, the three furrows plowed by the Emperor; *12 ch'wí k'ā*, to recommend; *13 ch'wí k'ēn* to scrutinize; *14 ch'wí laung* to reason out, to infer.

**綏** The traces of a carriage; reins; a hand strap to hold by in a coach; steady, quiet, tranquil: *15 ch'ek ch'wí*, to hold the reins; *16 ch'wí ang*, quiet, tranquil; *17 ch'wí* to pacify, to quiet.

(143) Ch·wí.

**炊** To cook, to dress food: in the *coll.* restricted to steaming: *coll.*, *18 ch'wí p'rang* to steam rice; *ch'wí pan*, to steam bread; *ch'wí p'ak*, to heat by steaming; *ch'wí p'rang sang* (or *ch'ang*) sūk, steamed half done.

**催** Read *ch'oi*; *coll.* *ch'wí*: to urge, to press, to hasten; to dun, to importune for payment: *ch'wí p'ak*, to urge greatly; *ch'wí ch'áng*, to press the invitation, as by sending a messenger for the guests; *ch'wí tó*, to dun urgently; *ch'wí sang*, to hasten parturition, as by medicine or by offerings to "Mother"; *ch'wí sang*, parturition-powders; *ch'wí ch'ióng lióng*, to dun for taxes; *ch'wí miáng k'wí*, you vexatious imp!

**吹** To blow, as the wind or with the breath; to whistle, to puff; a blast, a gust; to play on a wind-instrument: *com.*, *hung ch'wí*, the wind blows; *ch'wí hung*,

1 雖 2 然 3 刀 4 之 5 毛 6 錐 7 無 8 立 9 錐 10 之 11 地 12 鳥 13 推 14 開 15 推 16 移 17 推 18 托 19 舉 20 論 21 執 22 綏 23 安 24 飯 25 催 26 迫 27 催 28 討 29 催 30 生

exposure to wind—is bad for the sick; <sup>1</sup>*ch'wéi hū*, to praise, to recommend; <sup>2</sup>*ch'wéi k'ing 'ku*, to play on instruments; a band of musicians; <sup>3</sup>*ch'wéi mó k'iu ch'ü*, to blow aside the hair to find a sore; *met.*, to pry into faults; *coll.*, *ch'wéi k'o'* old or faded by the wind; *ch'wéi t'üeng'* cooled by the wind.

<sup>4</sup>*Ch'wéi*. A *coll.* word; as in *ch'wéi k'ung*, to “guess fingers” a drinking game in which the loser must drink.

(144) Ch'wo.

[This word is interchangeably read *Ch'io*, q. v.]

(145) Ch'woh.

[This word is interchangeably read *Ch'ioh*, q. v.]

(146) Ch'woi.

**脆**<sup>1</sup> Delicate, frail, easily broken, brittle, crackling, shivery, crumbling; crisp, light, as pastry-crust: in the *coll.*, quick, spry; to make a swell, foppish; <sup>2</sup>*in ch'woi'* pliant, flexible; *coll.*, <sup>3</sup>*“song ch'woi'* quick, prompt; <sup>4</sup>*k'á' ch'woi'* soon done or effected; <sup>5</sup>*ch'woi' t'üng* (or *s'üng*), fluent; constraining, authoritative; *ch'woi' n'eng*, persons of influence; *yá ch'woi'* very finely dressed; exceedingly prompt or successful; *ch'woi' tong tong*, or *ch'woi' lang' tong*, it's brittle and will snap in two; *met.*, applied to a foppish fellow.

(147) Ch'wok.

[This word is interchangeably read *Ch'ioh*, q. v.]

(148) Ch'wong.

[This word is interchangeably read *Ch'iong*, q. v.]

(149) E.

**意**<sup>1</sup> The intention, will, purpose; thoughts, ideas; motive, inclination; sentiment, opinion; meaning of a word: *com.*, <sup>2</sup>*e' süü'* idea, purport of; <sup>3</sup>*s'ing e'* intention, will; <sup>4</sup>*e' ngwóí'* beyond expectation; <sup>5</sup>*e' k'e' song ten*, united in feeling; <sup>6</sup>*e' kieng'* opinion, sentiment; <sup>7</sup>*k'eu e'* purport of one's remarks; <sup>8</sup>*iu e'* to have a purpose, intentionally; <sup>9</sup>*taik, e'* to get one's wish, gratified; <sup>10</sup>*h'wóí' e'* to understand, to fathom, as a meaning; <sup>11</sup>*t'üng' e'* satisfied with; <sup>12</sup>*pok, e'* unexpectedly; <sup>13</sup>*ü e'* according to one's wish; *met.*, a certain carved ornament—a symbol of luck; *coll.*, <sup>14</sup>*ku e'* purposely—usually in a bad sense; <sup>15</sup>*ng' chong e'* unexpected; *e' hó ng' chái'* <sup>16</sup>*s'üäh*, the intention good, no matter about the feast (being poor).

**臆**<sup>1</sup> Used for the last: the breast, the pit of the stomach; the flesh on the breast; the heart, the bosom; the thoughts, opinions, feelings; *h'üng e'* the breast; thoughts, desires.

**薏**<sup>1</sup> The seeds of the nelumbium; barley: *e' i*, pearl barley: *com.*, *e' mi*, pearl barley; *e' mi' tong*, barley broth; *e' mi' k'ung*, barley root—used medicinally to expel humors.

<sup>1</sup>吹 <sup>2</sup>鼓 <sup>3</sup>疵 <sup>4</sup>脆 <sup>5</sup>腥 <sup>6</sup>意 <sup>7</sup>氣 <sup>8</sup>見 <sup>9</sup>意 <sup>10</sup>意 <sup>11</sup>意 <sup>12</sup>意 <sup>13</sup>相 <sup>14</sup>口 <sup>15</sup>得 <sup>16</sup>意 <sup>17</sup>中 <sup>18</sup>如 <sup>19</sup>意 <sup>20</sup>存  
<sup>1</sup>噓 <sup>2</sup>吹 <sup>3</sup>柔 <sup>4</sup>快 <sup>5</sup>意 <sup>6</sup>意 <sup>7</sup>氣 <sup>8</sup>見 <sup>9</sup>意 <sup>10</sup>意 <sup>11</sup>意 <sup>12</sup>意 <sup>13</sup>相 <sup>14</sup>口 <sup>15</sup>得 <sup>16</sup>意 <sup>17</sup>中 <sup>18</sup>如 <sup>19</sup>意 <sup>20</sup>存  
<sup>1</sup>吹 <sup>2</sup>毛 <sup>3</sup>脆 <sup>4</sup>脆 <sup>5</sup>思 <sup>6</sup>意 <sup>7</sup>氣 <sup>8</sup>見 <sup>9</sup>意 <sup>10</sup>意 <sup>11</sup>意 <sup>12</sup>意 <sup>13</sup>相 <sup>14</sup>口 <sup>15</sup>得 <sup>16</sup>意 <sup>17</sup>中 <sup>18</sup>如 <sup>19</sup>意 <sup>20</sup>存  
<sup>1</sup>京 <sup>2</sup>求 <sup>3</sup>爽 <sup>4</sup>脆 <sup>5</sup>心 <sup>6</sup>意 <sup>7</sup>氣 <sup>8</sup>見 <sup>9</sup>意 <sup>10</sup>意 <sup>11</sup>意 <sup>12</sup>意 <sup>13</sup>相 <sup>14</sup>口 <sup>15</sup>得 <sup>16</sup>意 <sup>17</sup>中 <sup>18</sup>如 <sup>19</sup>意 <sup>20</sup>存



**憶**<sup>Yi.</sup> To recall, to bring to mind, to recollect; to think upon, to reflect on: 'e' *niêng* to think of; 'chú' e' or *ke' e'* to recall, or bring to mind; 'yeu' e' to think of things long past.

**億**<sup>Yi.</sup> Ten myriads, a lac, a hundred thousand; also a myriad, a hundred millions; innumerable; quiet, repose of mind; to supply and make quiet; to contrive, to calculate; to guess; to bet: 'e' *tieu' chi chéung* multitudes of people, all mankind; 'e' *chak, lèu' tèung* plan, then you'll constantly succeed; com., 'wang' e' myriads and lacs—in numeration.

**櫪**<sup>Yi.</sup> A tough wood, suitable for making bows, a sort of ash or alder.

**衣**<sup>Yi.</sup> To clothe, to put on clothing, to wear clothes; also read *i*, q. v.: 'e' *k'ing kiu*, to wear light fur-clothing; 'e' *taik, ngiong*, to clothe with virtuous words, i.e., to hear and embrace good doctrine.

**宸**<sup>Yi.</sup> A silken screen used by the ancient emperors in the audience-chamber; it was ornamented with ax-heads.

**瘞**<sup>Yi.</sup> A retired, obscure place; to bury, to inter; to sacrifice to those who have been buried, to streams, or to the moon; to hide.

**矣**<sup>Yi.</sup> A final euphonic particle, denoting a plain statement, or the completion

of the sense: 'i' i' e' finished, just that and nothing more.

**未**<sup>Wei.</sup> Not yet, not now; denotes the sixth moon; the eighth of the "twelve branches", and symbolized by a sheep; time from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.: com., 'e' *chíng* 2 P. M.; 'ngu' e' *si k'aik*, time from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; 'e' *pek, yong*, not necessarily so, probably not; 'e' *pok, siéng ti*, to foreknow without divination—often used facetiously; 'e' *luong 'siu chiéh*, not yet married and maintaining chastity—as a girl who remains single after the death of her affianced.

**味**<sup>Wei.</sup> Taste, flavor, seasoning, relish; a delicacy, a relish, a dainty; style or beauties of composition; to relish, to take pleasure in, to solace, to recreate in: 'chü' e' (coll. *chü e'*) a fine relish; com., 'ngu' e' the five tastes, as sweet, bitter, etc.; a tonic medicine for the kidneys; 'k'eu' e' taste of the mouth; *met.*, good to eat; 'k'e' e' the natural flavor; *met.*, feelings; *k'e' e' deu hak*, united in feeling; *ti e'* to discern tastes; *met.*, to relish the beauties (of a book); 'hai' e' sea-relishes, i. e., fish; coll., 'e' *taéng* or *e' tiéng* a strong taste or scent; *e' so'* or *e' tó'* taste, flavor.

**易**<sup>Yi.</sup> Easy, simple, plain, not hard to do, readily accomplished; negligent, remiss, disrespectful; to extirpate weeds, to dress a field: also read *ik*, q. v.: 'nang' e' difficult and easy; com., 'ung' e' easy, not difficult; 'k'ing' e' to treat

1 憶 2 遙 3 憶 4 之 5 衆 6 億 7 屢 8 中 9 萬 10 衣 11 輕 12 裘 13 衣 14 德 15 言 16 而 17 已 18 矣 19 未 20 正 21 午 22 未 23 時 24 刻 25 然 26 必 27 五 28 味 29 氣 30 味 31 容 32 易 33 滋 34 口 35 難 36 輕 37 易 38 易

lightly, to contemn; 'cūng e' t'wak, 'ch'iu, easy rid out of hand, as salable goods.

**異**

Yi.

Separated, foreign, of another country, different, diverse; admirable, unusual, strange, rare, extraordinary, bizarre; perverse, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as different; to oppose: 'e' pang, foreign countries; COM., 'e' chung, foreign kinds, as of plants; 'e' twang, heterodox; 'e' yong' 'hó, remarkably good; 'e' nik, 'poo pó, some future day I will requite (your kindness).

**肄**

Yi.

To practice, to accustom one's self to, to be skilled in; to serve assiduously; sprouts of a stump: 'e' ngiek, a resident graduate.

**勸**

Yi.

Labor, distress, toil; afflictions, sufferings; to be weary; to endure, to labor in: 'mok, 'ti 'ngó e' none know my trouble.

E<sup>2</sup>.

A coll. word: dirty, filthy: 'te' a' 'yá e' ng' 't'engsói' the ground is very dirty, you must not sit on it.

E<sup>2</sup>.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in e' wa' to draw, to sketch.

(150)

E.

**呢**

Read i, used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. e, as in e' kú, the inarticulate noise or prattle of babes: e' haē' the cry of runners before the sedans of idols or officers; ch'ó' e' haē' to be a crier to clear the way.

**呢**

Read i; coll. e, as in e' kú, the same as e' kú: e' laēh, a hiccough, raising of wind after a full meal; e' e, used as a call, ho! halloo!

(151)

Eh.

A coll. word, denoting pettishness or obstinacy: eh, eh, means I will! or I'll not! according to circumstances.

(152)

EK.

One; the first; the same; as one, alike; the whole, at once; a few; a, an; sincere, real, honest, perfect; to harmonize; to unite, to even, to make one or uniform; the first radical: in the coll. read sioh, q. v.: COM., 'tá' ek, the first; 'ek, sing, with the whole mind; 'ek, 'chung, or ek, ch'iek, or ek, k'ai' all, the whole, wholly; 'hek, ek, fixed, uniform, as a rule; 'tuk, ek, the only one; 'ek, teng' certain, settled; 'ek, ka ing, one household; 'ek, tik, straight on, direct; 'ek, k'e' at one breath, i.e., without stopping; 'ek, 'hó, it's the very best (thus); 'ek, 'hong' heretofore, habitually; ek, si, kang, in a moment, suddenly; ek, 'kú ek, tong' in every act, the whole conduct; hung hung pok, ek, confused and disagreeing, as talkers; ek, mieng' chi kau, just acquainted with; ek, 'k'i saeng' Juang, to pay up all at once; ek, 'k'eu ka' only one price, as asked or offered; ek, ngiong ke' ch'ok, s'eu' 'ma nang twi, when a sentence has gone forth, a four-horse team can't catch it! COLL., ek, ngo' ek, sek, "one five one ten"—all complete, as a narration; ek, siang'

1容 2異 4異 好 報 8莫 9第 11一 12獨 15一 16一 18一  
易 邦 端 異 肄 知 一 總 一 家 直 好  
脫 8異 5異 日 業 我 一 畫 一 人 一 氣  
手 種 樣 補 ○ 勸 心 一 定 ○ 向

*t'íeng*, a mere thread of sky—above a narrow court.

**乙** Bent, curved, as a bud; the second of the ten stems, related to wood; Yi. second year in the cycle of 60 years; the 5th radical: *'t'ai' ek*, the great first cause; *'kak, ek*, the 1st and 2d of the 10 stems; *met.*, first and second, this and that, good and inferior.

**鳬** The house-martin which has bluish plumage; the twitter of a swallow. Yi.

**軋** Usually read *chak*, the creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, grating sound; punishment of the rack or wheel: *'ek, ek*, creaking of wheels.

**揖** To bring the hands before the breast and make a slight bow; a bow *a la Chinoise*; a salutation; to give way to, to cede, to resign, to yield; to bow in: *'ek, yong'* to yield to, to allow; *'t'iong ek*, to make a low bow; COM., *'sang ek*, three bows; *'chauk, ek*, to make a respectful bow, to salute.

**挹** Sometimes used for the last: to pour or bail out, to lade, to transfer liquids: *'ek, 'pi ch'ü' chü*, to lade from that, and pour into this. Yi.

**抑** A conjunction, or, either; moreover, further; to press down with the hand, to settle; to stop, to cause to desist, to keep back; to abate, to rule, to keep one's self-possession, to repress, to restrain; handsome: Yi.

*'ek, ek*, slowly, reserved; *'ek, h'ek*, or, else, or perhaps; *ek, ok*, grieved; *'k'ok, ek*, to repress; *'ek, 'yong ch'ü' ha'* humble, lowly-minded; *'ek, ek, ek, yong*, one low, one high—as musical sounds, now depressed, then elevated.

**悵** Discontented, disquieted; looking sad, and feeling forlorn. Yi.

**益** To pour in more, to augment, to increase; to benefit, to prosper, to advantage; advantageous, beneficial; full, superabundant; restorative, strengthening, as a tonic; more, in a higher degree; the 42d diagram: in the coll. read *y'äh*, q. v.: *'ch'eng ek*, to add to; *'k'í'eng seu' ek*, the humble are prospered; COM., *'ch'eng' ek*, to advance and prosper; *'au ek*, profitless; *'hó ek*, of what advantage? how does it profit us? *'ek, 'mu k'ó*, a medicine used in pregnancy.

**鎰** A piece of gold, in the Chou Dynasty weighing 30 taels; in the Han Dynasty, 24 taels; and in the days of Liang, 20 taels. Yi.

**溢** Full even to overflowing; still, as a full vessel; to overflow, to run over; to spread abroad; a handful: *'ing ek*, full to overflowing; *yong ek*, overflowing; to spread, as one's fame; *'m'ang i pok, ek*, full, yet not running over.

**浥** Damp, dewy, moist, soaked through; to steep, to soak; water running down. Yi.

<sup>1</sup>太 <sup>2</sup>乙 <sup>3</sup>甲 <sup>4</sup>乙 <sup>5</sup>軋 <sup>6</sup>揖 <sup>7</sup>長 <sup>8</sup>三 <sup>9</sup>挹 <sup>10</sup>抑 <sup>11</sup>屈 <sup>12</sup>抑 <sup>13</sup>然 <sup>14</sup>一 <sup>15</sup>抑 <sup>16</sup>增 <sup>17</sup>謙 <sup>18</sup>益 <sup>19</sup>進 <sup>20</sup>何 <sup>21</sup>益 <sup>22</sup>母 <sup>23</sup>膏 <sup>24</sup>盈 <sup>25</sup>溢



鷁  
Yi.

The sea-eagle, or hawk, drawn on the bows or sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing: *ek*, 'siu, an eagle-head on the bows of junks.

噎  
Yi.

The throat; to hicough from impediment in the throat: 'hu' *ek*, to swallow. Read *auk*; convulsive laughter.

吧  
Yi.

A sobbing, a catching of the breath: 'u *ek*, a sigh, quick or asthmatic breathing.

邑  
Yi.

A city, a place where many people assemble; a domain, a feudal state, a principality; a fortified camp; a capital city; a district or its walled city; a stoppage of the breath; the 163d radical, contracted on the right of the primitive: 'ek, 'chai, a district magistrate; 'hung *ek*, to appoint to a district magistracy—an ancient term; 'u *ek*, to heave, to sigh; com., 'siu *ek*, the chief district of a prefecture.

*Ek*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ek*, *ok*, to bend; *ek*, *ak*, to repress, as quarrels; to insert, as dates; *ek*, *wak*, to scratch; *ek*, *aik*, to press with the hand.

(153) Eng.

鶯  
Ying.

The nightingale, or a gay species of thrush, that nestles on the willow and sings well; variegated plumes: 'iu *eng* 'ki 'ü, has variegated plumes; com., 'wong *eng*, the mango bird—called

in poetry 'ch'ung *eng*, the vernal thrush.

*Eng*. A coll. word, for which the last character is sometimes used, as in *eng* *sëuk*, the poppy; *eng* *sëuk*, *hwa*, poppy flowers or capsules.

嬰  
Ying.

The harmonious singing of birds: 'eng *eng*, the carolings of birds; *met.*, mutual admonitions of friends.

嬰  
Ying.

Read *ing* in the dictionaries, but usually read *eng* in Foochow: an infant, a babe, a sucking child, a new-born girl; to rush against, to surround, to threaten; entangled, inclosed, hampered, restrained; female ornaments: 'kiu *eng*, a demon, a fire and water sprite; 'ük *eng* *tong*, an orphan asylum; 'eng *i*, a suckling, a babe.

櫻  
Ying.

A cherry: 'eng *t'ó*, or 'ch'io *eng*, a red cherry; 'eng *t'ó* 'k'eu, cherry lips.

鸚  
Ying.

A parrot: 'eng *loi*, or 'eng 'u *loi*, the buccinum or nautilus shell—is like a parrot with its head on its breast; coll., *eng* *kó*, the parrot; *eng* *kó* *ka*, a parrot-perch; *eng* *kó* *p'e*, parrot's nose; *met.*, a beaked nose.

薨  
Ying.

The death of a prince or grandee; to die; many; fleet, prompt: 'ch'ü *heu* 'sü *wak*, *eng*, the death of a prince is called *eng*; 'eng *eng*, many; fleet, swift.

1 嘎 2 噎 3 邑 4 宰 5 於 6 首 7 有 8 鶯 9 鶯 10 嬰 11 九 12 育 13 嬰 14 櫻 15 桃 16 櫻 17 鸚 18 鸚 19 螺 20 諸 日 薨 薨

**訇** Also read *heng*: noise of drums or bells, clamor; the rushing of water; the din of loud voices: *p'eng eng*, a loud noise; *eng k'ai*, rushing of waters; clang of bells.

**洶** Also read *heng*: *eng eng*, the roaring of water over stones; the dashing of waves.

**轟** The rumbling of wheels; muttering of thunder; roaring of cannon; a buzzing, stunning noise: *'loi eng*, the roar of thunder; *'eng eng*, the rumbling of many carriage-wheels.

**安** Read *ang*; used in the coll. for *eng*: to place, to put, to set, to lay on or down: *'eng kid* to place low; *'eng nòh*, to set things; (place) for setting things; *'eng chiàng* place it straight; *'eng 'chi tié*, set it in here; *'eng hiàng hiàng* lay it in full view; *'eng 'lá tiàng kang*, waits vainly to hear the watches beat—a coarse expression applied to brothel-visitors; *eng 'lá hiàng sié* just staying in the world—said of a worthless fellow.

**陰** Read *ing*; coll. *eng*, as in *'eng u tiéng*, a dark muggy atmosphere.

*'Eng*. A coll. word: to touch, to tap, to strike lightly: *'eng sioh*, a to give a touch; *'eng chiá* *'eng chiá*, touch! touch!

**印** A seal, a stamp, an official signet; to seal, to stamp, to affix the credentials; to print, to take off

an impression: com., *'k'ai eng* (coll. *k'ui eng*) to open the seals—resume official business on the 20th day of the 1st month; *'hung eng* to close the seals—on the 20th of the 12th month; *'chiék eng* to enter upon office; *'kwo eng* to transfer the seals of office; *'eng chü*, to print books; *'eng hwa*, to print flowers, as on cloth; *'eng peng*, printing blocks; *eng saik*, a red pigment of oil and vermilion for stamping; *pai eng* to worship the seals; coll., *p'ah, o eng* stamped, as dollars.

**應** That which is proper and right, ought, should be, suitable—that which is likely to take place; to answer, to respond, to grant petitions; to fulfill, to come up to expectations, corresponding, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; a lot, a number: also read *ing*, q.v.: *tung sing siong eng* the echo answers; *met.*, people of the same tastes; com., *'eng tó* to answer, a reply; *eng tak*, or *tak eng* to answer, to respond; *'chiék eng* to entertain guests; to re-enforce, as in battle; *eng 'hü*, to promise, as superiors do; *eng sing*, to promise, to assent to, to permit; *'eng siu*, to pay civilities and make presents; *'eng li*, reasonable, proper; *eng ch'oi* to answer back—in anger; *'eng kong*, answered, saying; *eng ngieng* fulfilled, answering to the prediction; coll., *i má eng* he can't or will not answer; *eng kwang nioh wai* amounts to how much? what is the sum total?

1 雷 2 轟 3 轟 4 安 5 安 6 安 7 安 8 安 9 陰 10 開 11 封 12 接 13 過 14 印 15 印 16 印 17 應 18 接 19 應 20 應 21 應

下 正 現 禮 烏 印 書 板 應 理

毛 只 現 更 天 印 花 對 酬 講

**瘡**  
Yin.

A disease of the mind, grief, despondency; a settled melancholy.

**蔭**  
Yin.

To shade, to overshadow, to protect, to shelter; shade, shadow; shady, cool; the hereditary care of the state: com., 'chiā eng' to overshadow; 'pe' eng' or 'eng' pe' to shelter, to protect.

**Eng.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *eng' ong'* to dip: *eng' aing'* to extinguish, as coals in a jar; *eng' aung'* to watch; *eng' yeng'* to engross; to insert, to patch, as with boards.

**閒**  
Sien.

Read *hang*; coll. *eng*: leisure, repose; idle, unemployed; indolent, empty, unoccupied, as a place: *mó eng*, no leisure, busy; *'eng neng*, idle persons; *'tē eng*, the ground vacant; *'eng chieng*, unemployed money; *eng chieng'* idle and mischievous; *'eng si a'* leisure time, other than the special time; *'eng eng peng*, leisurely; *'eng chō pah, chō*, to trifle, not doing one's task; *eng kong eng tiang'* to prate, talk of this and that; *'eng wa' hui ti*, don't introduce irrelevant talk; *eng kwang twai' pah, mó ch'oi'* *ch'iu*, idly trouble a husband's elder brother, because he has no mustaches! *met.*, to interpose in others' matters.

**咏**  
**詠**

To sing or hum in a recitative, to chant or draw out the words; music of birds: *'eng' si*, to sing hymns; *'eng tang'* to sing and sigh, to hum plaintively.

**泳**  
Yung.

To walk under water; to dive and seek for things under the water; flowing, meandering: *'eng' chi' iu chi*, to dive and sport in the water.

**物**  
Yung.

Filled, stuffed, crammed, made solid; overflowed: *'u eng'* filled, crowded.

**任**  
Jèn.

Sincere, worthy of trust, sure; friendship, confidence; trusted, relied on; trust, office, a responsibility; to bear, to sustain, to execute, to undertake, to be responsible: *'eng' ho'* to bear, to sustain; *'tuk eng'* sole responsibility; *'seng' eng'* to trust one in a matter; *tëung' eng'* a responsible trust; com., *chaik*, *eng'* a trust, a charge; *'eng' e'* according to one's wish; *tó' eng'* to assume office; *ing eng' kó sing*, illustrious office, and steady promotion—a felicitous phrase.

**恁**  
Jèn.

To consider, to think, to contemplate, to dwell upon with satisfaction; thus, in this manner.

**賃**  
Lin.

To rent, to lease, to hire, to charter—said of houses, furniture, vessels: *'chu eng'* to take on lease.

**鴛**  
Jèn.

A bird with a crest, likened to a woman's head-dress; perhaps it is a species of hoopoe.

**刃**  
**刃**

A knife, a sword, a sharp weapon; the edge or point of a knife; sharp, strong; to cut, to kill: *'ping eng'* warlike weapons; *hung eng'* the edge or sharp point of.

1 遮 3 蔭 5 地 7 閒 閒 白 休 12 咏 游 15 任 17 信 19 租  
蔭 庇 閒 時 板 做 休 提 嘆 之 負 任 任 賃  
3 庇 4 閒 6 閒 9 閒 10 閒 11 咏 13 泳 14 於 16 獨 18 任 20 兵  
蔭 伏 錢 閒 做 話 詩 之 物 任 意 刃



**妊**<sup>2</sup> Pregnant, with child: *'eng' ūk*, to bear, to bring forth; *'in eng'* to conceive; *sū t'ai kwai' eng'* illicit birth and strange conception; com., *'hwai eng'* pregnant; *'eng' ho'* a pregnant woman.

Ying.

**訥**<sup>2</sup> Slow of speech, unready, hesitating so as not to speak unadvisedly; to stammer, to speak with difficulty; cautious remarks: *'ing' chid' k'i ngiong yd' eng'* the words of the humane are spoken cautiously.

**軛**<sup>2</sup> To stop a carriage, to block a wheel; a chock, a catch; a length of eight cubits: *'hucak, eng'* to remove the catch; to unstop, to set agoing.

**仞**<sup>2</sup> A measure of eight cubits, or about ten English feet; to fathom, to measure the depth of; full, to fill.

Jên.

**韌**<sup>2</sup> Soft and flexible, but tough or tenacious.

Jên.

**胤**<sup>2</sup> A succession of descendants, a line of posterity, heirs; generations, ages; accustomed, practiced: *'eng' sēu'* descendants, posterity; *'ing sek, chio' eng'* to bestow official promotion on one's descendants in perpetuity.

*Eng'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *eng' yong'* to move, as waves do; *eng' wang'* to change; to exchange; *eng' aung'* to rub; rubbed, daubed.

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Eng.

**Ėng.** A coll. word, as in *Ėng ngie'* ants; *Ėng ngie'* *aco*, an ant-nest; *Ėng Ėng*, a centipede; *Ėng Ėng k'a*, a centipede's feet; *met.*, paper marked in a certain way—a kind of lottery, by which friends decide their respective contributions to an entertainment.

**紅** Read *hung*; coll. *Ėng*: a red color, reddish: *'t'ai'* *Ėng*, a deep red; *'ngung Ėng*, a lightish red; *'chau Ėng*, a dull red; *'t'ó Ėng*, or *'múi Ėng*, a peach or plum red; *'Ėng ch'ieh*, a brilliant red; *Ėng ch'ieu'* a lively red color; *'o'* *Ėng t'au*, has a reddish tinge; *'Ėng tang tang*, or *Ėng liék, liék*, or *Ėng t'á' t'ó'* intensely red; *ngiong Ėng kang*, dried *lichí* fruit; *'Ėng hwa*, a red dye-stuff; *Ėng haik, m'ó* the red and black caps, i.e., lictors; *Ėng 'hung k'i pah, nük*, red cosmetics raise white flesh—sobriquet for a fair, fat man.

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Eu.

**甌** A bowl, a cup, a deep cup; a surname: *tung eu*, ancient name of Fookien; com., *'ta eu*, a tea cup; *'t'ong eu*, a kind of small bowl; *'eu p'wang'* a cup full and a half; coll., *ch'ung eu*, a covered cup to make tea in.

**漚** Bubbles on the water, foam, froth, spume: *'p'eu eu* floating foam. Read *aiu'* to soak, to macerate, to steep, to soften by soaking; *'aiu' ma*, to steep hemp.

<sup>1</sup>孕 <sup>3</sup>孕 <sup>5</sup>其 <sup>7</sup>發 <sup>3</sup>永 <sup>10</sup>糟 <sup>12</sup>紅 <sup>15</sup>紅 <sup>17</sup>湯 <sup>19</sup>浮  
<sup>2</sup>育 <sup>4</sup>婦 <sup>6</sup>言 <sup>8</sup>軛 <sup>9</sup>錫 <sup>11</sup>紅 <sup>13</sup>赤 <sup>14</sup>紅 <sup>16</sup>花 <sup>18</sup>甌 <sup>20</sup>漚  
<sup>3</sup>懷 <sup>4</sup>仁 <sup>6</sup>也 <sup>8</sup>胤 <sup>9</sup>祚 <sup>11</sup>銀 <sup>13</sup>桃 <sup>15</sup>有 <sup>17</sup>茶 <sup>19</sup>甌 <sup>20</sup>漚  
<sup>4</sup>孕 <sup>6</sup>者 <sup>8</sup>訥 <sup>10</sup>胤 <sup>12</sup>紅 <sup>14</sup>丹 <sup>16</sup>甌 <sup>18</sup>半 <sup>20</sup>麻

鷗  
Ngou.

A gull: *pek, eu, or sa eu*, white gulls; *hang eu*, a gull at rest; *kung eu*, a flock of gulls.

*Eu.* A coll. word: hungry: *pok, 'ló eu*, the stomach empty, hungry; *eu má seu* hungry beyond endurance, famishing.

謳  
Ngou.

To sing songs in recitative; a chant, a ballad, a ditty: *'eu kó*, to sing songs; *'eu nging*, to chant; *'siéng eu*, fine chanting.

歐  
Ngou.

Used for the last and the next: to sing, to crow merrily; a surname: *'eu tó*, an executioner's sword; *'eu 'yá*, a celebrated sword-manufacturer of ancient times; COM., *eu, yong*, a surname.

嘔  
Ngou.

Also read *eu*: interchanged with the last two: to vomit, the noise of retching; to spit out; a child's prattle; to sing, to make a cheerful noise: in the coll. read *'au*, q. v.: *'eu haik*, to spit blood; *'eu t'ó* to vomit.

毆  
Ngou.

To strike, to lash, to knock, to beat with a stick; to fight; to switch up, to drive on, to urge: *'tain eu*, to fight; *'eu ák*, to disgrace by beating; *húng eu*, to cudgel ferociously; COM., *'eu ch'á*, to beat the police; *'eu siong*, to wound by inflicting blows.

幼  
Yu.

Young, tender, immature; small, youthful, under 16 years; in the coll., fine, as workmanship; delicate and tender, as meats, etc.: COM., *'niéng eu* young in

years, juvenile; *'ló eu* old and young; *'tíong eu* the elder and younger; *'eu tung*, a lad—applied to one entering the lists for Siutsai degree, while under 10 years; *eu' hok, sú ti*, a youths' primary reader; COLL., *eu' naung* sleek and soft, velvety; *eu' kiék*, fine and of close texture.

又  
Yu.

An old form of the hand; a conjunction, more, also, further, moreover, and, and then, still again; in a higher degree; before a negative

answer to but, still; the 29th radical: *eu' 'iu*, there are more; *'eu' ong* to ask again; COM., *'eu' kiéng*, additional; *eu' se' ek, 'hwang sié' kai* (or *'kwong' king*), there is still another state of things; COLL., *eu' eu' chiong wang* yet again thus! *eu' eu' ek, cheng cheng*, step by step over again—precisely the same as before.

褒  
Yu.

Elegantly dressed, embroidered garments; the blade of grain springing up; easy, quiet enjoyment, plenty. Read *seu* a sleeve, a fur cuff.

右  
Yu.

The right hand, on the right; to honor, to give the precedence to, as the right was once the place of honor; to encourage, to aid, to support; high, honorable, noble; strong, violent, high-tempered; a second in rank or command: *'chó' eu* "to the right of your seat"—your honor! an epistolary phrase; COM., *'chó eu* left and right; *'eu' ch'iu*, or *'eu' peng ch'iu*, the right hand; *'chó eu' ling*, one's neighbors on

謳歌 善謳 歐治 嘔吐 毆辱 毆傷 老幼 幼童 又兼 左右 右邊 右鄰  
謳吟 毆刀 嘔血 關毆 年差 長幼 又聞 座右 右手 左手 右

the left and right; *eu<sup>1</sup> yǎng*, the right camp or military division; *eu<sup>1</sup> tong*, a district magistrate's assistant.

**佑祐**

*Yu.* To aid, to help, to protect, to succor, to lend a hand to; divine protection, assistance, care, kindness of the gods; to protect, to shield, as the gods do: the first is commonly used in the sense of *divine*, as well as *human*, protection: *'pó eu<sup>1</sup>* to protect, to defend; *'eu<sup>1</sup> cho<sup>1</sup>* to aid; *'mek eu<sup>1</sup>* secret protection, as of the gods.

**柚**

*Yu.* A pomelo or shaddock (*citrus decumana*): *'eu<sup>1</sup> 'chū*, the pomelo; *'kek eu<sup>1</sup>* mandarin-oranges and pomelos.

**宥**

*Yu.* Indulgent, to forbear with; lenient in punishing; to relax, to give scope to, to tolerate, to encourage; crimes of ignorance; a permanent benefit, a far-reaching advantage: *'eu<sup>1</sup> chóí* to remit punishment; *'sang eu<sup>1</sup>* the three venial offences—sins of ignorance, accident, and thoughtlessness; *'ngwong eu<sup>1</sup>* a mitigating circumstance; venial sin; *'ki ai ngwong eu<sup>1</sup>* I beg you to regard it as venial.

**侑**

*Yu.* Used for the last: to encourage guests to eat (by music); to do the honors of the table; to urge to eat, to wait on: *'eu<sup>1</sup> sik<sup>2</sup>* to invite to eat; *eu<sup>1</sup> 'chiu*, to offer wine.

**囿**

*Yu.* A park, an inclosure for animals; an aviary; a menagerie; a walled paddock; a limited acquaint-

ance with; a superficial knowledge of; inclosed, confined, restrained: *'lèk eu<sup>1</sup>* a deer-park; *'huong eu<sup>1</sup>* gardens and parks.

**鼬**

*Yu.* A kind of weasel or ferret, of a yellowish color, which destroys rats; a polecat; the motion of hair or feathers: *'pieu eu<sup>1</sup>* the feather floats.

*Eu<sup>1</sup>.* A coll. word: to glaze, glazed; the glazing of earthen ware: *o<sup>1</sup> eu<sup>1</sup>* is glazed; *p'wak eu<sup>1</sup>* to put on glazing, to glaze.

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**Ēū.**

*Ēū<sup>1</sup>.* A coll. word: on fire, burning without flame: *ēū<sup>1</sup> tloh<sup>1</sup>*, caught fire, is burning; *ēū<sup>1</sup> wong<sup>1</sup>*, burnt up, consumed.

**預**

*Yü.* To prepare, to provide for, to get ready; beforehand, already; prepared for, provided, ready; to confer with: *'ēū<sup>1</sup> ngiong<sup>1</sup>*, a prediction; *'ēū<sup>1</sup> ki<sup>1</sup>*, or *'ēū<sup>1</sup> ke<sup>1</sup>* to anticipate, to long for; com., *'ēū<sup>1</sup> siéng<sup>1</sup>* (coll. *ēū<sup>1</sup> seng<sup>1</sup>*), formerly, previously; *'ēū<sup>1</sup> 'cha 'ta saung<sup>1</sup>* to plan beforehand; *'ēū<sup>1</sup> pe<sup>1</sup>* (coll. *ēū<sup>1</sup> paing<sup>1</sup>*), to get ready beforehand; *'ēū<sup>1</sup> chíé<sup>1</sup>*, to prepay, as wages.

**豫**

*Yü.* Interchanged with the last: a large elephant; easy, contented, idle, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; a jaunt, an excursion: *ēū<sup>1</sup> tai<sup>1</sup>* lazy; *'sū huang<sup>1</sup> ēū<sup>1</sup> huong<sup>1</sup>*, think of the evil in time and guard against it; *ha<sup>1</sup> ēū<sup>1</sup> 'ch'ung'ung<sup>1</sup>*, easily and leisurely; com., *ai eu<sup>1</sup>* monkey and elephant; *met.*, to suspect, suspicious, hesitating.

1 保 2 默 5 橘 7 三 9 祈 10 侑 12 園 14 預 16 預 18 預 19 預 21 思  
佑 佑 柚 宥 爲 食 囿 言 記 早 備 患  
2 佑 4 柚 6 宥 8 原 11 鹿 13 影 15 預 17 預 打 20 預 豫  
助 子 罪 宥 宥 囿 鼬 期 先 奠 支 防



**蕷**  
Yü.

A tuberous root, called 'sü üü' resembling the yam, but with a coarse fiber; it is used as a stomachic.

**與**  
Yü.

Together with, joined to, connected with, interested in: also read 'ü and 'ü, q. v.: 'üü' meu, to consult with; 'ü üü' unconnected with; 'kang üü' to interfere in, meddling; 'pok, taik, üü' unable to engage in; 'üü' üi, to know as others do; 'hó üü' what connection with? com., 'üü' hong' (coll. üü' sioh, hong'), to have, or contribute, a share; concerned in.

**譽**  
Yü.

To praise, to extol, to laud, to eulogize; to cajole, to flatter, to overpraise: 'seu üü' to receive praise; 'pok, ngü, chi üü' unexpected praise; com., 'ming üü' fame, reputation.

**裕**  
Yü.

Rich in clothes and chattels; to enrich, to leave to; plenty, superabundant; in excess, supererogation; liberal, generous: 'ch'üng üü' full, in abundance; 'üü' kwok, to make the state prosperous; com., 'üü' ngwong pwo' superior Soochow cloth, marked üü' ngwong.

**喻**  
Yü.

To know, to understand the import of; to make known, to proclaim, to manifest, to declare; to instruct, to teach, to explain; to compare, to illustrate; instructed, manifested; instruction: 'hieu üü' to cause to know; to comprehend, as teaching; 'p'ü üü' to illustrate, to compare; 'sieng' üü' qualified to instruct.

**諭**  
Yü.

Interchanged with the last: orders, commands, injunctions, edicts, official notifications; to signify, to proclaim (to the people), to order; to reprove; to compare, a comparison: 'üü' se' a proclamation; 'üü' 'chi, or siong' üü' the emperor's command; 'ch'iu üü' your letter; com., 'hieu üü' to proclaim, to cause to know; üü' wa' official orders; 'kau' üü' a district superintendent of the Siutsai.

**Ëü.** A coll. word: to wear away, to impair or diminish by constant attrition: 'üü' k'ö' worn, attrite, rubbed, as a book, shoe, etc.

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Ëüh.

**嘯**  
Yü.

Read *ëak*,; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ëüh*,: a sound in the throat; to blow, to pant, to wheeze: *ëüh, ëüh, kieu'* (spoken rapidly *ü ükieu'*), a guttural sound, grunting, as of a pig.

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Ëük.

**郁**  
Yü.

An ancient region, now in the S.E. of Kansuh and S.W. of Shensi; an ancient town in Shantung; elegant, as an essay: 'ëük, *ëük*, brilliant, gorgeous; 'hok, *ëük*, fragrance.

**或**  
Yü.

Used for the last: beautiful, colored, brilliant; elegant, said of a polished gentleman: 'ëük, *ëük*, flourishing.

**煥**  
Yü.

Also read ö': warmth, heat, internal heat: *hang ëük*, cold and heat;

<sup>1</sup>薯  
<sup>2</sup>蕷  
<sup>3</sup>與  
<sup>4</sup>干  
<sup>5</sup>與  
<sup>6</sup>與  
<sup>7</sup>與  
<sup>8</sup>與  
<sup>9</sup>與  
<sup>10</sup>不  
<sup>11</sup>名

<sup>12</sup>譽  
<sup>13</sup>充  
<sup>14</sup>裕  
<sup>15</sup>源  
<sup>16</sup>布

<sup>17</sup>曉  
<sup>18</sup>喻  
<sup>19</sup>譬  
<sup>20</sup>喻  
<sup>21</sup>善  
<sup>22</sup>諭  
<sup>23</sup>諭  
<sup>24</sup>旨

<sup>25</sup>教  
<sup>26</sup>諭  
<sup>27</sup>郁  
<sup>28</sup>郁  
<sup>29</sup>郁  
<sup>30</sup>郁

<sup>31</sup>馥  
<sup>32</sup>郁  
<sup>33</sup>郁  
<sup>34</sup>郁  
<sup>35</sup>郁  
<sup>36</sup>郁

<sup>37</sup>或  
<sup>38</sup>或  
<sup>39</sup>或  
<sup>40</sup>或  
<sup>41</sup>或  
<sup>42</sup>或

<sup>43</sup>煥  
<sup>44</sup>煥  
<sup>45</sup>煥  
<sup>46</sup>煥  
<sup>47</sup>煥  
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<sup>94</sup>煥  
<sup>95</sup>煥  
<sup>96</sup>煥

'ok, *ëak*, summer-heat; *ang*  
'ch'ia *ëak*; quiet and warm  
withal.

**菓**  
Yü.

A sort of fruit like a plum,  
called '*äng* *ëak*, or *ëak*, 'li;  
some say a species of wild  
grape.

**嘆**  
Yü.

Sad, sorrowful; sadness,  
sorrow, grief: '*ëak*, 'i, in-  
ward grief; '*ëak*, 'hau, a  
moan, as of one in pain.

**旭**  
Yü.

Read *hëak*, in the dic-  
tionaries: the rising sun,  
the dawn: '*ëak*, *nik*, sun-  
rising; '*ëak*, *ëak*, joy over  
success—applied to the

mean man.

**頊**

To carry the head in a  
serious manner, to conduct  
gravely; attentive, grave:  
'*ëak*, *ëak*, to lose self-pos-  
session; '*chiong* *ëak*, the

emperor who succeeded Hwangti,  
B.C. 2513.

(159) Eüng.

**涌**  
Yung.

Read '*üng* in the dic-  
tionaries: water welling up  
in a spring; bubbling;  
rising up, protruding; an  
affluent of the Yang-tsz-  
kiang in the north of  
Hu p'eh: '*hüng* *ëüng*'

water bubbling up; com., '*ëüng*  
'*k'i*, to well up, as a spring; '*ëüng*  
'*ch'ok*, (water) gushing forth;  
'*ëüng*' *chiong* *se* the bubbling  
spring monastery (at Kushan).

**擁**  
Yung.

To embrace, to hold or  
clasp in the bosom; to  
carry in the arms; to tuck  
up the dress, as in running;  
to screen, as the face; to  
conceal from; to gather round, as

a crowd, to push forward, to  
throng: '*eu*' *ëüng*' to embrace  
with the right arm; '*hau*' *ëüng*'  
the criers in the rear of an officer;  
'*ëüng*' *chëüng*' followers, the  
rear-guard; '*ëüng*' *pe*' to screen;  
com., *ëüng*' *ch'á*, to press; crowd-  
ing, as in a full street.

**壅**  
Yung.

To stop with earth, to  
close up, to dam; to ob-  
struct, to hinder, to pre-  
vent; to heap earth about  
plants; to conceal from:

*to*' *lo*' *ëüng*' *saik*, the road is  
blocked up; '*ëüng*' *ü* *siong*'  
*üng*, to prevent complaints from  
reaching the emperor.

**鼈**  
Yung.

A disease in the nose;  
a stoppage or catarrh in  
the nose.

**用**  
Yung.

To use, to employ, to  
serve of; to cause; use or  
exercise of a thing; use, ef-  
ficiency; serviceable; using,  
availing of; by, with, by

means of; commonly, general-  
ly; expenses, outlays; the 101st  
radical: com., '*kwok*, *ëüng*' ex-  
penses of the government; '*ëüng*'  
*hing*, to inflict punishment; '*k'e*'  
*ëüng*' utensils, tools; '*chiék*, *ëüng*'  
to economize; *ëüng*' *ping*, to  
employ troops; *ëüng*' *puong*, to  
employ capital; '*ëüng*' *sü*' an  
employé, servant; *ëüng*' *to*' for  
current expenses; *ëüng*' *puo*, to  
use strengthening (food); '*ü*  
*ëüng*' useful; *ëüng*' *sing*, careful,  
heedful; *pok*, *tëüng*' *ëüng*' unfit,  
worthless; *ëüng*' *cheng*' *sing* *ki*,  
to exhaust the ingenuity of the  
mind on it; *t'ung* *heng* *t'ung*  
*ëüng*' current and used every-

1鬱 8嘆 5旭 7頊 9洵 11湧 寺 14後 16擁 上 19用 21用  
2煥 4嘆 6旭 8頊 10湧 12湧 18右 擁 蔽 聞 刑 事  
3菓 4嘆 6旭 8頊 10湧 12湧 15擁 17壅 18國 20器 22有  
菓 嘆 旭 頊 湧 湧 湧 從 於 用 用 用

where, as money; COLL., *má' èung'* *tek, tloh*, cannot apply it to this use; *'sai èung'* to use, to employ; *'èung' neng*, to employ men.

**潤**

Jun.

To moisten, to wet; to enrich, to fatten; to benefit; to increase; moist, damp; rich, fat; glossy, velvety, shining, sleek, in good liking: *'èung' tek*, to enrich, to fertilize; *'chü èung'* to moisten; *'long èung'* glossy, sleek; COM., *'èung' huo*, moist and even, as the temperature of the body; *'èung' hié'* an internal emollient for the lungs; *'èung' pek*, "to moisten the pencil"—presents of eatables to one going to the examinations; COLL., *'chiá t'ui yá èung'* this ground is very moist.

(160)

Ha.

**哈**  
**哈**

Ho.

The 1st read *hak*, and *hak*; the 2d also read *ha*: used for the coll. *ha*, as in *'ha ha ch'ieu'* noise of laughing; *'ha ha ha twai'* *ch'ieu'* a loud, hearty laugh.

Ha.

A coll. word, used in answering to a call.

**孝**

Hsiao.

Read *hau'*; used for the coll. *ha'*: mourning, funereal: *'tai' ha'* to wear mourning; *'ha' huk*, mourning apparel; *'ha' liéng*, a white cotton curtain hung before the coffin; *'ha' t'iong'* the mourning staff—it is covered with white paper and carried by sons of the deceased; *'ha' m'wang*, the period of mourning (27 months) ended.

**霞**

Sia.

Clouds tinged with red; vapor, smokiness: COM., *'hung ha*, clouds and crimson vapor; *'ha p'wo k'ing'* the chief district of Fuhning prefecture; *ha p'wo ká*, a street in Nantai (Foochow) at the north base of Great Temple Hill; *'ha niong sang ho'* two female idols in "Bloody Pool" temple; COLL., *'èng ha*, crimson clouds; *ha èng*, lightish red.

**痕**

Hsia.

A female complaint: *'hong ha*, a scar, cicatrix. Read *'ka*: chronic pain in the stomach; *'ting ka*, intestinal concretions; *'ngieu ka*, small worms in the intestines.

**遐**

Hsia.

Remote, distant from; why? what? *'ha i*, far and near; *ha cheu*, distant retreats.

**蝦**

**蝦**

Hsia.

Small crustaceans; a shrimp, a prawn, a crawfish: the first is commonly used: COM., *'hai ha*, sea crawfish; *ha chiong'* pickled shrimp relishes; *ha èng*, fresh shrimps minced and boiled; *'ha ma*, a toad; COLL., *ha k'ui*, a long flat crustacean with short feelers; *k'ui k'ang'* *ha k'ui sioh, yong'* cuddled up like a crustacean; *ha èng*, or *ha ning*, prawn meat; *ha ch'iu*, the feelers of a crawfish; *ha mi*, small shrimps dried; *ha chak*, assorted prawns; *ha ch'èng*, shrimps in pickle; *ha ch'èng piék, kwa'* shrimp-sprites and turtle monsters; *met.*, weak, insignificant people; *ha ma s'iong*

1 潤 2 朗 3 滋 4 潤 5 和 6 潤 7 肺 8 潤 9 筆 10 哈 11 哈 12 哈 13 哈 14 哈 15 哈 16 哈 17 哈 18 哈 19 哈 20 哈 21 哈 22 哈 23 哈 24 哈 25 哈 26 哈 27 哈 28 哈 29 哈 30 哈 31 哈 32 哈 33 哈 34 哈 35 哈 36 哈 37 哈 38 哈 39 哈 40 哈 41 哈 42 哈 43 哈 44 哈 45 哈 46 哈 47 哈 48 哈 49 哈 50 哈 51 哈 52 哈 53 哈 54 哈 55 哈 56 哈 57 哈 58 哈 59 哈 60 哈 61 哈 62 哈 63 哈 64 哈 65 哈 66 哈 67 哈 68 哈 69 哈 70 哈 71 哈 72 哈 73 哈 74 哈 75 哈 76 哈 77 哈 78 哈 79 哈 80 哈 81 哈 82 哈 83 哈 84 哈 85 哈 86 哈 87 哈 88 哈 89 哈 90 哈 91 哈 92 哈 93 哈 94 哈 95 哈 96 哈 97 哈 98 哈 99 哈 100 哈 101 哈 102 哈 103 哈 104 哈 105 哈 106 哈 107 哈 108 哈 109 哈 110 哈 111 哈 112 哈 113 哈 114 哈 115 哈 116 哈 117 哈 118 哈 119 哈 120 哈 121 哈 122 哈 123 哈 124 哈 125 哈 126 哈 127 哈 128 哈 129 哈 130 哈 131 哈 132 哈 133 哈 134 哈 135 哈 136 哈 137 哈 138 哈 139 哈 140 哈 141 哈 142 哈 143 哈 144 哈 145 哈 146 哈 147 哈 148 哈 149 哈 150 哈 151 哈 152 哈 153 哈 154 哈 155 哈 156 哈 157 哈 158 哈 159 哈 160 哈 161 哈 162 哈 163 哈 164 哈 165 哈 166 哈 167 哈 168 哈 169 哈 170 哈 171 哈 172 哈 173 哈 174 哈 175 哈 176 哈 177 哈 178 哈 179 哈 180 哈 181 哈 182 哈 183 哈 184 哈 185 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*siáh*, *t'íeng ngié*, a toad thinking to eat a wild goose; *met.*, one who attempts things beyond his ability.

**瑕** A blemish in a gem; a crack, a flaw; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated: *'ch'ek, ha*, carnation-colored gems; *'ha chü*, a mistake, an inadvertence; *'pok, 'nü ha chü*, I do not consider you guilty.

*Ha.* A coll. word, as in *ha 'tiäng*, soon, shortly, after awhile; *ha 'tiäng k'ó* will go shortly; *tang mó eng ha 'tiäng siáh*, no leisure now, will eat soon.

**下** Below, down, bottom; inferior, mean, vulgar; next; to descend, to go down; to put, as the hand; to fall, as rain; to sprinkle, as powders: as a verb, often read *'a* in the Classics; in coll., read *a'* q. v.: com., *'siong' ha'* above and below; *'ha' ping*, *'ha' k'üü* and *'ha' ik*, the 5th, 7th, and 8th tones of the Foochow dialect; *'ha' ping*, of an inferior class; *'mwong ha'* pupils; *ha' chieu lain'* to sprinkle seasoning on; *k'aik, ha'* or *'ngang ha'* at this instant; *'ha' ü*, to rain; *ha' chäng*, to plant seeds; *met.*, to inoculate; *'kóh, ha'* or *'tai ha'* your excellency! *ha' k'au ha' ngwong* to utter vows, as in invoking curses on enemies before an idol; *'ha' k'e* to keep down the temper; *ha' 'ch'iu*, to put the hand to; to seize one; *'ha' pek*, to use the pen, to write; *pok, siong' pok, ha'* neither up nor down;

*met.*, in straits, in a fix; COLL., *ha' lóh*, to put down into; a way of managing; *tang o' ha' lóh*, now there's a way to do it!

**夏** Summer; a mansion; clear; variegated; name of a dynasty: *'t'üng ha'* China; com., *'ha' t'íeng*, or *ha' kié* the summer season; *'ha' pwo* grass-cloth; *ha' i*, summer clothes; *'ha' t'ieu*, the Hia Dynasty (B. C. 2205-1766); *'lik, ha'* the 7th solar term, beginning of summer; *main'g' ha'*, *t'üng' ha'* and *kié' ha'* the 4th, 5th, and 6th months; *ha' kwí* steamed rice cakes—eaten at the *lik, ha'* term; COLL., *ha' che' nik*, *ch'ok, hwi*, at the summer solstice the sun emits fire—is very hot.

**厦** A mansion; a side room: *'tai' ha'* a spacious house; *'hwa ha'* a showy mansion.

**暇** Leisure, relaxation; self-indulgence; unoccupied: *'hiu ha'* or *ha' üü* relaxation, ease; com., *hang ha'* at leisure; *'ch'üü' ko' pok, ha'* no time to look after one's self.

*Ha'*. A coll. word: to transport, to convey; to carry from place to place in a boat or carriage: *ha' 'mi*, to transport rice; *ha' sié' nöh*, what are you transporting? *ha' sung*, to convey (goods) by boat; *ha' sioh, sai'* to carry one boat load; *ha' kwó' hai*, to bring over the sea.

(161) Há.

*Há.* A coll. word, expressing assent to another's statement, yes! it's so!

1赤 3不 4上 6下 8下 10下 12下 14中 16夏 18立 20華 22自  
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2瑕 暇 5下 7下 9門 11閣 13下 15夏 17夏 19大 21休 不  
疵 疵 平 入 下 下 筆 天 朝 厦 暇 暇

睨

Ni.

Read 'ngá; coll. 'há: to look aslant, or askance at; glancing the eyes: 'há mó' to cast hateful glances at; 'há neng, to leer at people; 'há sang hwa, to stare till the eyes are dim; 'piék, 'há laung' the turtle stares at its eggs; 'mó ngü 'há 'lai, catching no fish he stares at his basket; met., to pursue a less, in default of a greater, business.

Há'. A coll. word: an exclamation of grief or fear: há' há' kieu' sobbing, moaning.

Há. A coll. word, as in 'há há, a mocking, irritating tone; to sneer at; to make fun of; 'há 'há kieu' sighing, sobbing, the same as há' há' kieu' q.v.

蟹

蟹

Also read 'hai and hai': a crab: 'pong há' crabs; com., 'há' keng, crab-soup; coll., 'mó há' crabs with hairy claws; 'mó há' 'kau Hsieh. k'e' hairy-clawed crabs and persimmons—said to be a poisonous dish breeding leprosy.

Há'. A coll. word: to sob, to cry, to whimper, as a child: 'chai' 'há' sioh, 'siäng (or kwo') 'ngwai cheu' p'ah, whimper once more, and I'll whip you!

Há'. A coll. word, as in 'há' 'lôh, 'li, to settle or sag down, as the collar of a coat when unbuttoned; 'há' 'há' tioh, settling, sagging down.

(162) Haë.

Haë'. A coll. word: to call out, to shout at, to vociferate, as before officers and idols:

chó' 'è haë' to be a lictor or crier; a company of lictors; 'haë' 'hwang 'tiêng, to cry loud enough to turn the heavens!

Haë'. A coll. word: to shame, to disgrace; to insult: 'haë' 'sieu' 'lá, to shame one by drawing the fore-finger over the cheek and crying out 'haë'; 'haë' 'neng 'mó meng' 'p'ú, to reproach one for being shameless; 'haë' 'haë' 'tié 'ma 'wong, shame! shame! you big cry-baby!

(163) Haëk.

蓄

Ch'u.

Read hëuk; coll. haëk; to collect, to get or buy for use: 'haëk, 'pe' to buy female slaves; 'haëk, 'ngiék, to purchase property; 'haëk, 'neng, or 'haëk, 'neng 'keng, to hire workmen; 'haëk, 'tong 'keng (or chó'), to hire steady work; 'haëk, 'lá siáh, 'p'wong' employed to eat rice!—as said when workmen are lazy or too many.

(164) Haëng.

𧄸

Hsing.

Read heng'; coll. haëng': a swelling on the person: 'haëng' 'k'i 'li, to swell up; 'haëng' 't'ong, puffed from (washing in) hot water, as a cut; 'haëng' 'haëng' 'yék, an inflamed swelling; 'haëng' 'hok, puffed into a small lump.

巷

Hsiang.

A lane, an alley; a street of dwellings: com., 'käng haëng' the 2d of the "seven alleys" in the city of Foo-chow; 'ká haëng' streets and alleys; 'hoa 'ká 'liu haëng' "flower street and willow alley"—a locality of brothels; coll., 'hëng haëng' alleys; 'haëng' 't'au, or

睨 花 毛 螃 毛 蓄 蓄 長 食 梨 舉 官  
 伙 鼈 魚 蟹 蟹 業 伙 工 飯 舉 熱 巷  
 睨 睨 睨 蟹 蓄 蓄 蓄 蓄 舉 湯 舉 街  
 生 蛋 籠 羹 婢 伙 蓄 禮 起 舉 核 巷

*hǎng* 'k'au, the entrance of an alley; *hǎng* 'kiǎng hǎng' nié, small alleys; *hǎng* 'chieu k'èuk, siǎh, sá' the alleys few, the beggars many; *met.*, little work with many to do it; supply small, demand great.

**煥**<sup>2</sup> Read *hǎng*; coll. *hǎng*<sup>2</sup>: to throw out heat; heat reflected or beating in, as through a window: *'hǎng' hǎng' yék*, hot from the reflection; *'hǎng' ta*, dried by the reflected heat; *'hǎng' sǎk*, matured by the warmth, as fruit; *hǎng' niǎng*, scorched yellow.

(165) Háh.

*Háh.* A coll. word, as in *há háh*, to sneer at, to jeer; a sneering, mocking tone; to tease by saying *há háh*, as to a crying child.

(166) Hai.

**哈** To laugh and joke; to smile at, to ridicule; in the coll., an exclamation of surprise or astonishment.

**海** The sea, ocean; the receptacle of rivers; maritime, marine: COM., *'hai yong*, an ocean; *'kwo' hai*, to cross the sea; *'ch'ok, hai*, to voyage; *'hai ch'ek*, pirates; *'sǎu' hai ch'í nǒi* with in the four seas—i.e., the world; *'hai líong* capacity like the sea; *'hai e' marine delicacies; 'hai seng*, beche-de-mer; *'hai hwong* (spoken *'hai wong*), the superintendent of maritime customs; *'hai ong* transport-junks; *'hai kwang*, a port of entry, a custom house; *'hai lǔng wong*, Nep-

tune, god of rain; *'siong' hai*, Shanghai; *hok, ü tung hai*, happiness like the east sea; COLL., *'hai kǎk*, "corners of the sea"—i.e., distant regions; *'hai ua'* "sea talk"; *met.*, tales, yarns; *'hai tá mwo cheng*, feeling for a needle on the bottom of the sea; *met.*, difficult, impracticable; *'hai hwo siong* the sea Buddhist—a smooth-headed fish; *'hai t'ang* a flood tide.

**盃** A wine vessel made of pewter; an amphora; earthen ones are sometimes so called: COM., *'chiu' hai*, a wine vessel.

Ho.

**醃** Seasoned, minced meat, pickled in brine; the brine in which meat is pickled; to simmer: *'tang hai' i chǐng* to offer minced pickles in sacrifice.

**喊** To cry out, to bawl; in the coll., an exclamation of surprise, as on dropping something: *'hak, hai'* to vociferate.

**孩** An infant: beginning to laugh; a child, children, youth; generally applied to boys: *'hai t'ung*, insects; COM., *hai i*, a child, boys; COLL., *hai i k'wa' leng*, boys treading on the lotus—as pictured on lanterns at New Year's; *hai k'á pung*, "the boy-torrent has burst"—used in cursing noisy children.

**頰** Bones of the chin; the chin: COLL., *pah, hai*, the chin gapes; *met.*, you're lying! *hai pah, hai t'ok*,

<sup>1</sup>煥 <sup>2</sup>乾 <sup>3</sup>洋 <sup>4</sup>海 <sup>5</sup>海 <sup>6</sup>量 <sup>7</sup>參 <sup>8</sup>運 <sup>9</sup>龍 <sup>10</sup>海 <sup>11</sup>海 <sup>12</sup>角 <sup>13</sup>醃 <sup>14</sup>喝 <sup>15</sup>煥 <sup>16</sup>熱 <sup>17</sup>熟 <sup>18</sup>過 <sup>19</sup>海 <sup>20</sup>之 <sup>21</sup>海 <sup>22</sup>內 <sup>23</sup>味 <sup>24</sup>防 <sup>25</sup>關 <sup>26</sup>上 <sup>27</sup>酒 <sup>28</sup>以 <sup>29</sup>孩 <sup>30</sup>蟲 <sup>31</sup>海 <sup>32</sup>出 <sup>33</sup>四 <sup>34</sup>海 <sup>35</sup>海 <sup>36</sup>海 <sup>37</sup>海 <sup>38</sup>海 <sup>39</sup>海 <sup>40</sup>海 <sup>41</sup>海 <sup>42</sup>海 <sup>43</sup>海 <sup>44</sup>海 <sup>45</sup>海 <sup>46</sup>海 <sup>47</sup>海 <sup>48</sup>海 <sup>49</sup>海 <sup>50</sup>海 <sup>51</sup>海 <sup>52</sup>海 <sup>53</sup>海 <sup>54</sup>海 <sup>55</sup>海 <sup>56</sup>海 <sup>57</sup>海 <sup>58</sup>海 <sup>59</sup>海 <sup>60</sup>海 <sup>61</sup>海 <sup>62</sup>海 <sup>63</sup>海 <sup>64</sup>海 <sup>65</sup>海 <sup>66</sup>海 <sup>67</sup>海 <sup>68</sup>海 <sup>69</sup>海 <sup>70</sup>海 <sup>71</sup>海 <sup>72</sup>海 <sup>73</sup>海 <sup>74</sup>海 <sup>75</sup>海 <sup>76</sup>海 <sup>77</sup>海 <sup>78</sup>海 <sup>79</sup>海 <sup>80</sup>海 <sup>81</sup>海 <sup>82</sup>海 <sup>83</sup>海 <sup>84</sup>海 <sup>85</sup>海 <sup>86</sup>海 <sup>87</sup>海 <sup>88</sup>海 <sup>89</sup>海 <sup>90</sup>海 <sup>91</sup>海 <sup>92</sup>海 <sup>93</sup>海 <sup>94</sup>海 <sup>95</sup>海 <sup>96</sup>海 <sup>97</sup>海 <sup>98</sup>海 <sup>99</sup>海 <sup>100</sup>海



"your chin gapes and drops"—as said to a mendacious person. Read *kai*; ugly, ill-flavored.

**骸** Shin of the leg (tibia); bones of the human frame; *Hai*. bodily members: *'kūng hai*, sinews and bones; *'lèk hai*, the trunk, head, hands and feet; *'ngu kwang paik hai*, the five faculties and whole frame; *com.*, *'hai kauk*, human bones, a skeleton.

**諧** To harmonize, to agree, to pair; consenting; in concord, of one mind; to laugh at, to ridicule: *'hwi hai*, to ridicule; *com.*, *'hwo hai*, to harmonize; cordial, agreeing, as a married pair.

**咳** The laugh or smile of a child; used in the coll. as an exclamation of surprise or pity, ah! alas! also a cry of burden-bearers. Read *k'ai* as in *'k'ai sau* to cough: *'kang k'ai* a dry, irritating cough.

**硤** A coll. character: crockery: *'hai k'e* crockery-ware; *'hai, yeu*, a pottery kiln; *sieu hai*, to burn crockery; *hai kwang* an earthen pot.

**亥** A horary character, the 12th of the Branches, answering to boar: *com.*, *'hai<sup>2</sup> tū*, the year "boar", as marking the time of one's birth; *'hai<sup>2</sup> niéng*, years of the cycle containing this character; *'hai<sup>2</sup> nyuok*, the 10th month; *'hai<sup>2</sup> si*, 9-11 o'clock, P.M.

**閤** Also read *ngai<sup>2</sup>* in the dictionaries: to shut, to prevent entrance; stopped, hindered, obstructed: *'kaik hai<sup>2</sup>* cut off from; *met.*, not comprehending; not agreeing in opinion.

**械** Military weapons; a spear, a bow; shackles, fetters: *'ki hai<sup>2</sup>* a curious contrivance, delicate machinery; *met.*, cunning; *com.*, *'k'e hai<sup>2</sup>* military weapons; *coll.*, *hai<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>2</sup>* to be at feud, as two villages.

**懈** Remiss, slow, negligent, inattentive; the 2nd also read *'kai and ká<sup>2</sup>* q. v.: *'sèak, yá<sup>2</sup>* *'p'i hai<sup>2</sup>* busy morning and night; *com.*, *'hai<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>2</sup>* lazily, slowly.

**廨** Read *'kai and kai<sup>2</sup>* in the dictionaries: a hall, suite of rooms: *'kung hai<sup>2</sup>* a court, apartments.

**獬** A fabulous animal, called *'hai<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>2</sup>* the lion-unicorn, embroidered on the robes of censors and judges; *met.*, haughty, stern.

**薤** Chives, a kind of scallions which a person fasting is not allowed to eat: *coll.*, *'hai<sup>2</sup> pah<sup>2</sup>* chive-whites—i. e., the bulbs used medicinally.

**噉** Also read *hai<sup>2</sup>*: to cry out, to bawl; used in the coll. as a word of prohibition, stop that! you must not!

1筋 3五 4骸 6和 8乾 10硤 12亥 14亥 16機 18夙 19懈 21獬  
2骸 5關 7骨 9諧 11咳 13亥 15時 17械 20夜 22怠  
3六 6百 8訴 10咳 12器 14亥 16隔 18器 20公 22薤  
骸 骸 諸 嗽 器 猪 月 閤 械 懈 廨 白

**避**  
Hsieh.

Accidentally, a pleasant hap: *hai'* *haiu'* an unexpected meeting.

**害**  
Hai.

To injure, to hurt; to prejudice, to offend; to damage; noxious, calamitous; a sense or fear of, a feeling: *com.*, *'chang hai'* to injure; *'stong hai'* to wound, wounded; *'le' hai'* severe, hurtful, formidable; *met.*, stingy; *'chai hai'* calamity; *'hwong hai'* opposing and injurious, a risk; *'pie' hai'* to avoid calamity; *'tuk, hai'* to poison; *coll.*, *hai' sing hai'* *'ki hai' che' sing*, in injuring others you injure yourself; *hai' tek*, *'ch'ang*, to injure most grievously; *hai' neng' p'ok*, *'wang chiok, sik*, to injure persons till their bowls are turned down (empty) and subsistence cut off. Read *hak*: why not? how not?

(167) Haik.

**血**  
Hsieh.

Read *hiék*; *coll.* *haik*: blood: *'haik, mah*, blood and pulse; *met.*, race, stock; *'haik, si*, small particles of blood; *'haik, le'* dysentery; *'haik, k'e'* blood and breath—vigor, bodily stamina; *'k'e' haik, soi*, the constitution debilitated; *'pwo haik*, to renew the blood (by tonics); *'këuk, haik*, coagulated blood; *'o' haik*, effused blood, as in parturition; *'haik, 'pwong*, capital in trade; *haik, tic*, the soft spot below the shoulder joint; *haik, kwai'* lumps of coagulated blood in the system; *'haik, ju*, charms (written) in blood; *haik, sang pung*, menstrual flooding; *haik, ling ling*, profuse bleeding; *haik, kang*

bloody sweat; *met.*, excessive toil.

**黑**  
Hei.

Black, sooty; dark, obscure; cloudy, dull; *met.*, wicked, malicious: *'haik, 'chü*, dark moles on the skin; *com.*, *'haik, ang'* pitchy dark; *haik, piéng'* to deceive maliciously; *'haik, yá'* night; *haik, pek, nang hung*, difficult to distinguish the bad from the good; *coll.*, *sing kang haik, saik*, black-hearted, malicious; *haik, chiong'* darkish purple.

**赫**  
He.

Bright, splendid, luminous, like a fire or the sun; angry; to scorch, to glisten: *'haik, no'* very angry; *haik, haik*, fiery, as the sky in a drought; glorious, effulgent; *com.*, *'hiéng haik*, brightly displayed, effulgent.

**嚇**  
Hsia.

An angry tone; to threaten, to intimidate, to anger; scared, frightened: in the *coll.* read *hiák*, *q.v.*: *'haik, cha'* to terrify by threats.

(168)

Haing.

**橫**  
Hêng.

Perverse, obstinate, unreasonable; crabbed, cross-grained, mulish; disagreeing with others: also read *hwang*, *q.v.*: *'haing' ngik*, refractory, perverse; *com.*, *haing' heng*, to act unreasonably; headstrong; *coll.*, *haing' haing'* or *'yá haing'* insufferably mulish.

**莧**  
Hsien.

An edible species of spinach, called *haing'* *ch'ai'*: *com.*, *haing' ch'ai'* *miéng'* spinach and vermicelli; *hwang haing'* a kind of spinach—used medicinally.

1 殘害 2 傷害 3 利害 4 災害 5 妨害 6 避害 7 毒害 8 血脉 9 血絲 10 血痢 11 血氣 12 氣血 13 衰補血 14 掬血 15 瘀血 16 血本 17 血符 18 黑子 19 黑暗 20 黑夜 21 赫怒 22 嚇詐 23 橫逆

**荇**<sup>1</sup> Also read *haiing*<sup>2</sup>: an aquatic vegetable, a kind of duck-weed with white stalk and reddish leaf—used in wine to communicate a rich, delicate flavor.

**幸**<sup>2</sup> Fortunate, lucky, blessed; happily; an emperor reaching, or tarrying in, a place; to hope, to wait or long for; lucky in getting; to rejoice; to love, pleased: *'ke' haiing*<sup>2</sup> to hope for; *'hó haiing*<sup>2</sup> how so lucky? COM., *'pok, haiing*<sup>2</sup> unlucky; *'ka muong pok, haiing*<sup>2</sup> a domestic misfortune—words used on cards, as at the death of the eldest son; COLL., *haiing*<sup>2</sup> tek, fortunately.

**倖**<sup>2</sup> Interchanged with the last: to obtain or avoid without merit or right; lucky, fortunate: *'haiing*<sup>2</sup> cheng' undeservedly promoted; *'haiing*<sup>2</sup> neng<sup>2</sup> to use flattery; COM., *'hieu haiing*<sup>2</sup> a lucky hit, to get by a fortunate coincidence.

**行**<sup>2</sup> Actions, conduct: also read *heng* and *hong*, q. v.: COM., *'taik, haiing*<sup>2</sup> virtuous deeds; *'ping haiing*<sup>2</sup> conduct, character; *'ngiong haiing*<sup>2</sup> words and acts; *'sing haiing*<sup>2</sup> the disposition, intention, as good or bad; COLL., *tuk, sing ch'au' haiing*<sup>2</sup> a venomous heart and vile conduct; *haiing*<sup>2</sup> t'ek, (his) acts (are) malicious.

**杏**<sup>2</sup> A kind of plum: COM., *'haiing*<sup>2</sup> hwa *hióng sek*<sup>2</sup> 'li, "the almond fragrance extends ten 'li"—a poetic phrase; *'ngüng haiing*<sup>2</sup>

white almonds; one says, nuts of the *Salisburia adiantifolia*; *'haiing*<sup>2</sup> ing, almonds; *'haiing*<sup>2</sup> lok, *'t'ong*, an emulsion of almonds, rice, and sugar.

(169)

Haiu.

**候**<sup>2</sup> To wait; to inquire for; to wait on; to visit, to congratulate; to take care of; a time: COM., *'s'eu' haiu*<sup>2</sup> to wait upon, to serve; *'ong' haiu*<sup>2</sup> to inquire after, to send respects; *haiu*<sup>2</sup> ka' I wait for you, Sir! *'si haiu*<sup>2</sup> time; *haiu*<sup>2</sup> song, to wait for selection or appointment; *haiu*<sup>2</sup> 'pwo 'hu, to wait for appointment, as prefect; *haiu*<sup>2</sup> chié, "waiting to redeem (our bills)"—a bank notice.

**後**<sup>2</sup> After in time, late; behind; then, next; posterity, descendants: in the coll. read *haw* and *au* q. v.: COM., *chiéng haiu*<sup>2</sup> before and after; *'haiu*<sup>2</sup> lai, hereafter; *'haiu*<sup>2</sup> ch'eu' the 2nd wife—after the death of the first; *haiu*<sup>2</sup> hok, I, your pupil; *haiu*<sup>2</sup> hwoi' *'iu ki*, there'll be a time of meeting again; *'haiu*<sup>2</sup> pwoi' of the next class in age, juniors; *kwo' haiu*<sup>2</sup> after passing away—after death; COLL., *haiu*<sup>2</sup> pong, the next set or company; hereafter; *haiu*<sup>2</sup> sing, or *haiu*<sup>2</sup> 'ch'iu, afterwards; *haiu*<sup>2</sup> t'oh, successors—scil., good or bad, as sons; *seng n'eng ch'ó' haiu*<sup>2</sup> n'eng *tióng*, former people did so, and their successors perpetuate it.

**垠**<sup>2</sup> A bank or tumulus, used to make fire signals on; milestones, a half or a whole league apart.

1 冀 8 不 不 6 倖 8 德 10 言 12 杏 里 仁 16 伺 18 時 20 後  
幸 幸 幸 倖 行 行 花 銀 杏 候 候 娶  
2 何 4 家 5 倖 7 徵 9 品 11 心 13 香 15 杏 17 問 19 後 21 後  
幸 門 進 倖 行 行 十 杏 湯 候 來 輩



**厚**

Hou.

Thick, large, substantial; liberal, generous, kind; well, very; faithful, intimate; well-flavored; rich, as soil; to esteem: COM., <sup>1</sup>*haiu'* *pok*, thick and thin, liberal and stingy; <sup>2</sup>*ing haiu'* kind, benevolent; <sup>3</sup>*ch'ing haiu'* intimate; <sup>4</sup>*haiu' t'üng'* grave, dignified; fat and heavy, as persons; <sup>5</sup>*haiu' tai'* to treat well; <sup>6</sup>*haiu' ong*, great favor; <sup>7</sup>*haiu' e'* a rich flavor; <sup>8</sup>*haiu' e'* a generous mind; <sup>9</sup>*haiu' p'auk*, a kind of medicinal bark; COLL., *haiu' haiu' saeng' nü*, make you a liberal present; *haiu' pok, tu se' e'* liberal or scant, still the intention is entirely (good).

**后**

Hou.

A queen or empress; a prince or ruler; a tributary sovereign; behind: COM., <sup>10</sup>*huong haiu'* the empress; <sup>11</sup>*huong t'ai'* *haiu'* the empress dowager; <sup>12</sup>*t'ai' huong t'ai' haiu'* the emperor's grandmother; <sup>13</sup>*haiu' t'u*, gods of the land—worshiped on the left of the grave; <sup>14</sup>*t'üng haiu'* or *t'üng haiu' seng' mu*, the Chinese Amphitrite—goddess of seamen.

**逅**

Hou.

To meet unexpectedly; pleased, delighted to meet; unsettled: <sup>15</sup>*hai' haiu'* pleased to meet.

(170)

Hak.

**瞎**

Hsia.

Blind of one eye; wholly blind; met., ignorant, uneducated: COM., <sup>16</sup>*hak, chu'*, a blind person; COLL., *hak, chu'*, or *hak, kiäng*, a blind man; *kwong hak*, the eyes open but sightless; *hak, kaë'* or

*hak, nau'* to bawl, as a blind man—talking at random; *hak, chu' t'üng, siäng*, the blind hear the voice; met., to depend on information only; *hak, kiäng k'e' mek, chiu kwong*, the blind so angry that their eyes open; met., a high degree of virtuous indignation.

**喝**

Ho.

To call out loudly, to hoot, to shout at; to reprove, to reprimand; an angry hoot; a guttural, gurgling, choking sound: COM., <sup>17</sup>*hak, leng'* to shout the orders, as a leader in a mob; <sup>18</sup>*hak, laung' tai' sing*, the great god who hoots at the waves; met., an outrageous scold; <sup>19</sup>*hak, chui ngang*, gurgling-water rock—a spring near Kushan monastery; *hak, chui sing ping*, to congeal water into ice; met., to succeed in every thing; <sup>20</sup>*hak, tö'* to clear the way, as lictors; met., to bawl; COLL., *heng hak*, to reprove in a loud tone; *hak, nau' hak, kaë'* noisy vociferation; *hak, ch'ai*, to applaud, to cry out “good! fine!” *hak, siöh, siäng ngié piäng' ch'ak*, gave a hoot (loud enough) to change a goose into a duck; met., to scare one out of his wits by hooting; *hak, toi*, to bargain for in the lump.

**嘎**

Hsia.

Read *ha'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *hak*; the voice hoarse or broken; the sound of cracked earthen or metal ware: *siäng ing hak*, the voice is hoarse; <sup>21</sup>*hak, siäng*, or *hak, hak, siäng*, a broken voice; a clattering, as of cracked metal.

|                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <sup>1</sup> 厚  | <sup>2</sup> 親  | <sup>3</sup> 厚  | <sup>4</sup> 厚  | <sup>5</sup> 厚  | <sup>6</sup> 皇  | <sup>7</sup> 皇  | <sup>8</sup> 土  | <sup>9</sup> 逅  | <sup>10</sup> 令 | <sup>11</sup> 神 | <sup>12</sup> 喝 |
| 薄               | 厚               | 待               | 味               | 朴               | 太               | 太               | 天               | 瞎               | 喝               | 喝               | 道               |
| <sup>13</sup> 仁 | <sup>14</sup> 厚 | <sup>15</sup> 厚 | <sup>16</sup> 厚 | <sup>17</sup> 皇 | <sup>18</sup> 后 | <sup>19</sup> 后 | <sup>20</sup> 后 | <sup>21</sup> 子 | <sup>22</sup> 浪 | <sup>23</sup> 水 | <sup>24</sup> 嘎 |
| 厚               | 重               | 恩               | 意               | 后               | 太               | 后               | 邈               | 喝               | 大               | 巖               | 聲               |

*Hak*, A coll. word: to whet, to stop; also to sneeze; *tó hak*, 'kwoi a' stop the knife a few strokes; *hak*, 'ch'e' to sneeze; 'ch'e' *hak*, 'kwoi chiáh, to sneeze a few times.

**合** To unite, to join; to shut, to close; to collect, to convene; accordant to, agreeable, harmonious, suitable; a pair; the whole; united,

together, with; a measure, about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a *ching*; in the coll., to settle, to pay off a score; cheap, not dear; to break, to snap: 't'íeng *chauk*, 'chi *hak*, marriages made in heaven; COM., 'chá *hak*, joined together; 'hak, 'chiong, to join the palms; 'hak, 'chiong *ka*, the street between opposite shops; 'hak, 'k'ing' all together, the sum total; 'hak, 'king, shut or joined closely; *hak*, 'ju, a kind of child's cape; 'hwo *hak*, harmonious; 'hak, 'ngi, suitable; 'hak, 'ngang, suiting the eyes, as spectacles do; 'hak, 'ch'ung' buried together; 'hak, 'sing, of the same mind; 'hak, 'sek, "suits the pattern"—suitable, cheap; 'hak, 'ka, all the family; 'hak, 'ch'ung' *kwok*, the United States; COLL., *hak*, 'pwoi' 't'eng' or *hak*, 'chiéng 't'eng' to double one's capital by profits; *hak*, 'chiéng 'k'i *ka* *ek*, to double the capital and a tenth more; *hak*, 'p'ung, a cheap lot of goods; *hak*, 'chiéng, to break, snap asunder; *hak*, 'ch'ing, to settle up; *hak*, 'chiéng 'mwoi to pay up the balance; *sioh*, *hak*, a pair; *hak*, 'siéng, or *hiák*, 'siéng, hinges; *hak*, 'ch'ioh, a folding foot-measure; *hak*, 'tóh, a pair of tables.

**洽**

Isia.

Used for the last: to join pleasantly, to harmonize; united, blending; to instill into; imbued, pervaded with: 'üng *hak*, to blend, to mix; 'p'wo *hak*, pervading.

**鞞**

Also read *kak*, a kneepad of leather; a sort of leathern sash or apron for soldiers.

**闔**

A leaf of a door, a two-leaved door; all within doors, a family; to shut, to close; the whole, altogether; why not? 'hak, 'pik, to shut and open; COM., 'hak, 'ka, the whole family.

**盍**

To cover over; to unite for a purpose; why not? *hak*, 'kwoi 'hu 'lai, why not return home? 'hak, 'kauk, 'ngiong 'i che' why do you not each reveal your wishes?

**鷓鴣**

The Tartar pheasant, which is gregarious and pugnacious—a symbol of courage: 'hak, 'kwang, a helmet with plumes of pheasant's feathers; *hak*, 'tung' a thrush that sings at night.

**曷**

Why? why not? how? wherefore? to stop by an order; to intimidate, to hoot at: *hak*, 'kik, where are its limits? limitless; *hak*, 'ung 'neng 'lui, how can you say he will come?

**喝**

Also read *hiok*, in the dictionaries: warm, hot; injured by the sun's heat, a sun-stroke: COLL., *hak*, 'tioh, 'nik, 'hwoi, struck by

1天 2齊 4合 5合 7和 9合 11合 13合 國 洽 家 爾  
作 合 掌 共 合 眼 心 家 融 闔 盍 志  
之 合 街 合 合 合 合 洽 闔 盍 鷓  
合 掌 街 緊 宜 葬 式 衆 溥 闔 言 冠

the sun's heat; *móh, k'ó' ník, 'hwi*  
'*lá hak*, don't go into the sun's  
heat and get a stroke!

**嗑** Loquacious: *'sié' hak*,  
one of the 64 diagrams.

**裼** Ho.  
Short garments; poor,  
hempen clothes; woolen  
Ho. stuffs; stockings; a beg-  
garly fellow: *'e' h a k*,  
to wear poor garments;

*'hak, hu*, a beggarly fellow; *'sëü*  
*hak*, menials, servants.

**氈** A kind of twilled felt or  
Ha. hairecloth from Shantung—  
used for cushions.

**蝎** Ho.  
A scorpion; grubs found  
in decayed wood.

**轄** Ho.  
A lynch-pin; the creaking  
of carriages; to regulate,  
Ho. to control; to guide the  
morals of society; to turn,  
to revolve: *'kwang hak*,  
to govern.

**頤** Ho.  
Hale, strong, robust,  
vigorous, sturdy: *'heu*  
*hak*, to speak in a loud  
tone, to proclaim; *'mwak*  
*hak*, a flat nose and face;  
hale, robust.

(171) Hang.

**酣** Han.  
Exhilarated, lively, cheer-  
ful; merry from wine,  
tipsy, half-drunk; jocund,  
riant, as nature: *'chiu*  
*hang*, merry from wine;  
*'hang chiéng'* excited in battle.

**邯** Han.  
As in *'tang hang*, a  
city of the ancient Han  
country in Hupeh. Read  
*hang*, as in *'hang tang*,

a district of Kwang-ping prefect-  
ure in Chihli. Read *hang* as in  
*'hang' tang* full, abundant.

**蚌** A salt water cockle, a  
species of Arca or bivalve  
with furrowed shell, a  
small clam: COM., *'chio*  
*hang*, a cockle with a  
Han. smooth, dark shell; COLL.,  
*hang peng*, a dish of  
clams with one shell off; *hang*  
*k'aëk*, clam shells.

**憨** Simple, foolish; an idiot-  
ic look: *'chi' hang*, or  
Han. *ngü hang*, silly, stupid.

*Hang.* A coll. word, as in *hang*  
*tiu*, a closet with two com-  
partments for dishes and food.

**罕** Rare, few, scarce, sel-  
dom; a kind of flag; a net  
for birds or rabbits:  
*'hang wong*, a bird-net;  
COM., *'hang kiéng'* rarely  
Han. seen; *'hi' hang*, or  
*'hang 'iu*, scarce, rare;  
COLL., *'hang kiéng*, rare child or  
children, as when born late  
and only one or a few in the fami-  
ly; *hang tek, 'hang*, very scarce  
or seldom; *'hang tek, li*, comes  
seldom.

**悍** Han.  
An ardent, energetic  
disposition; fearless, vio-  
lent; hasty, cruel: *'kiong*  
*'hang*, overbearing;  
*'hang ho'* a violent wo-  
man; *'hang chuk*, a fierce clan.

**衍** Han.  
Pleased, contented; to  
be happy, joyous; credi-  
ble, trustworthy, in which  
sense read *'k'ang* in the  
dictionaries.

<sup>1</sup>噬 <sup>2</sup>嗑 <sup>3</sup>裼 <sup>4</sup>轄 <sup>5</sup>頤 <sup>6</sup>酣 <sup>7</sup>邯 <sup>8</sup>珠 <sup>9</sup>罕 <sup>10</sup>希 <sup>11</sup>罕 <sup>12</sup>梨 <sup>13</sup>悍  
<sup>14</sup>嗑 <sup>15</sup>夫 <sup>16</sup>轄 <sup>17</sup>頤 <sup>18</sup>戰 <sup>19</sup>鄆 <sup>20</sup>蚌 <sup>21</sup>網 <sup>22</sup>罕 <sup>23</sup>仔 <sup>24</sup>强 <sup>25</sup>婦  
<sup>26</sup>衣 <sup>27</sup>賢 <sup>28</sup>顧 <sup>29</sup>酒 <sup>30</sup>誨 <sup>31</sup>邯 <sup>32</sup>痴 <sup>33</sup>罕 <sup>34</sup>罕 <sup>35</sup>罕 <sup>36</sup>悍 <sup>37</sup>悍  
<sup>38</sup>裼 <sup>39</sup>顧 <sup>40</sup>酣 <sup>41</sup>邯 <sup>42</sup>淡 <sup>43</sup>憨 <sup>44</sup>見 <sup>45</sup>有 <sup>46</sup>的 <sup>47</sup>○ <sup>48</sup>族



‘**閑** Han. A gate; a gate of a village, ward, or street; a small wall; to shut: <sup>1</sup>‘*li* ‘*hang*, a ward-gate.

‘**豸** Han. Also read *kang*: a kind of jackal found in the desert, but described rather as a fabulous beast. Read *ngang* a village prison; <sup>2</sup>‘*p’i* *ngang* a figure like a unicorn painted on prison doors; <sup>3</sup>‘*ngang* *ngük*, a jail.

‘**捍** Han. To grasp, to lift up; to ward off, to shield, to defend; to stop: <sup>4</sup>‘*hang* *woi* to guard; <sup>5</sup>‘*ngü* *chai* ‘*hang* *huang* to guard against calamity and ward off troubles.

‘**扞** Kan. Used for the last: to fend off; an obstacle, hindrance; to guard or escort; to environ: <sup>6</sup>‘*hang* *kwang*, to keep a pass; <sup>7</sup>‘*hang* *kaik*, *pok*, <sup>8</sup>‘*t’ung*, impeded; conflicting, as ideas.

‘**𦵏** Han. Sunset, evening: <sup>9</sup>‘*hang* *sik*, a late evening meal; <sup>10</sup>‘*hó* *hó* ‘*hang* ‘*hang*, very light; abundant.

‘**澣** Han. To wash clothes; to bathe, to purify one's self; a decade of days: <sup>11</sup>‘*hang* *chok*, to wash, as clothes and cap-strings; <sup>12</sup>‘*siong* ‘*hang*, the first decade of the month.

‘**喊** Han. Angry cries; to call, to call for; to vociferate, to halloo after; to cry, to bawl: <sup>13</sup>‘*hang* *keu* to call for help; com., <sup>14</sup>‘*hang* *kieu* to cry out, to bawl; <sup>15</sup>‘*hang* *wong*, to exclaim against false charges—as before magistrates.

‘**憊** Hsieu. Courageous, depending on one's self; martial, formidable, brave; liberal, magnanimous.

‘**瞰** Kan. To spy, to glance at; to bow down and look; to expect, to hope for; the 2nd also means a tiger's roar; *met.*, an angry tone, as in <sup>16</sup>‘*hang* *ü* *hau* ‘*hu*, he yells like a roaring tiger.

‘**菡** Han. An unopened flower: <sup>17</sup>‘*hang* ‘*lang*, the lotus flower—a poetical name.

‘**鯪** Han. The tench (*Leuciscus idella*) with dark green fins, spinous ventrals and dorsals.

‘**撼** Han. Also read *hang*: to move, to shake; shaking, trembling: <sup>18</sup>‘*hung* ‘*hang*, shaken by the wind.

‘**紺** Han. A violet color, a rose red, which the good man, it is said, does not wear.

‘**漢** Han. A large branch of the Yang-tsz river in Hupeh; a famous dynasty of China (B. C. 201–A. D. 260); Chinese; in the coll., personal appearance, form, stature:

<sup>19</sup>‘*t’iêng* *hang* or <sup>20</sup>‘*ó* *hang* the milky way—in poetry called <sup>21</sup>‘*ngüing* *hang* silvery river; com., <sup>22</sup>‘*mwang* *hang* Manchus and Chinese; *hang* *kung*, naturalized bannermen; COLL., *hang* *ngeng*, the Chinese; *hang* ‘*ma*, the form, stature; *nguing* *hang* bold, reckless; *ngaung* *hang* or *ch’i* *hang* stupid; <sup>23</sup>‘*ló* *hang* I, an old man—used in plays; <sup>24</sup>‘*twai* *hang* of great

<sup>1</sup>里 <sup>8</sup>豸 <sup>5</sup>禦 <sup>6</sup>扞 <sup>9</sup>不 <sup>10</sup>皓 <sup>12</sup>澣 <sup>14</sup>喊 <sup>17</sup>風 <sup>19</sup>銀  
<sup>2</sup>閑 <sup>3</sup>獄 <sup>4</sup>災 <sup>7</sup>關 <sup>8</sup>通 <sup>11</sup>皓 <sup>13</sup>濯 <sup>15</sup>救 <sup>16</sup>冤 <sup>18</sup>虎 <sup>20</sup>撼 <sup>22</sup>漢  
<sup>2</sup>豸 <sup>3</sup>捍 <sup>4</sup>捍 <sup>7</sup>扞 <sup>8</sup>𦵏 <sup>11</sup>上 <sup>13</sup>喊 <sup>15</sup>闕 <sup>16</sup>菡 <sup>18</sup>天 <sup>20</sup>滿  
<sup>2</sup>豸 <sup>3</sup>衛 <sup>4</sup>患 <sup>7</sup>格 <sup>8</sup>食 <sup>11</sup>𦵏 <sup>13</sup>叫 <sup>15</sup>如 <sup>16</sup>菡 <sup>18</sup>漢 <sup>20</sup>漢

stature; *hang' liong' hó*, personable; *i hang' ma' yǎ keng*, he is very tall.

**嘆**  
Han.

Also read *hang*: dry, heated air; to dry; drying, parching.

**煨**  
Han.

Also read *siéng'*: much fire; to dry at the fire, to roast; to respect: *'hang' kang*, roasted dry; *'ngó' k'ang hang' e'* I highly respect him.

*Hang'*. A coll. word: to think, to suppose, to consider, to regard as; also to give notice, to inform; to acknowledge, to confess; to ask, to request: *hang' tek*, to suppose; *hang' se' tié' neng*, was thinking who it could be; *kaéng' 'nū hang' lau*, I have already notified you; *hang' taik*, *chói' or hang' pok*, *se'* to confess a fault; *hang' k'auing'* inform (the dead) of going to sleep—i. e., to weep by the coffin before retiring; *hang' siǎ'* to express thanks; *hang' 'ch'ǎ' hi*, to present joyous salutations, as women and rustics do; *hang' 'k'i táng'* to thank one for his trouble; *hang' 'nū k'á'* 'ngwai' *chó'* request you to do it for me.

*Hang'*. A coll. word, as 'in the reduplicated form *hang' hang'* to be moderate, not persistent, not exacting; *hang' hang' 'nuong má' 'ngwai*, be easy (as to price) and just sell it to me.

**閑**  
Hsien.

A bar, barrier, a fence; an inclosure, a fold or stable for horses; to close, to obstruct; to protect, to defend; to regulate by

law; to forbid; to move about; large; accustomed, practiced: *'hwong hang*, to guard against; *'hang siǎ'*, to repel evil influences; *'hang sik*, accustomed to.

**咸**  
Han.

All, jointly, altogether; completely, totally; all-ways; all around, reaching everywhere; concord, associated; hasty; a diagram: *'pok, hang*, disagreeing; com., *'hang hung*, the emperor Hien-fung (A. D. 1850-61).

**閒**  
Hsien.

Leisure, repose, rest; indolent; unoccupied, empty: also read *kang*, q. v.: com., *'ang hang*, repose, quiet; *'hang hu' chái' ka*, at home unemployed; *'hang ching*, feeling of leisure; *'in 'ch'iu hó' hang*, fond of idleness, lazy.

**嫻**  
Hsien.

Skilled, accustomed to; loving leisure; elegant, refined: *'hang nga*, polished, elegant; com., *'hang sük*, versed in.

**鵲**  
Han.

A kind of pheasant: com., *'pah hang*, the silver pheasant.

**緘**  
Han.

Cards for binding hampers; to close or bind up; to seal, to bind up crevices closely; used for *hang* (altogether): *'hung hang* to seal, to close; *'nói' seng' ek, hang*, the inclosed letter; *'ngük hang*, your esteemed favor.

1 煨 2 我 3 防 5 閑 7 咸 9 閒 10 閒 11 遊 12 嫻 14 白 16 內 17 玉  
乾 孔 閑 習 豐 暇 情 手 雅 鵲 信 緘  
○ 矣 邪 咸 閒 家 ○ 閒 熟 封 緘 一 緘 ○

**函** <sup>5</sup> Han. Used for the next: to contain, to infold, to comprehend in, to envelope; a letter or what is contained in an envelope, in which sense it is the same as the last; liberal, capacious: <sup>1</sup>hang kak, a coat of mail; com., <sup>2</sup>pau hang, to infold, to contain; magnanimous.

**械** <sup>5</sup> Han. A cup, a wooden bowl; a casket, a case to hold things.

**鹹** <sup>5</sup> Han. Saltish, as salt water; salted, preserved in brine; bitter: in the coll. read <sup>1</sup>keng, q. v.

**含** <sup>5</sup> Han. To hold something in the mouth; the mouth full; to contain; to cherish, to suffer, to put up with or tolerate; to restrain; to place gems in a corpse's mouth: in the coll., incomplete, confused; shabbily: com., <sup>1</sup>pau hang, to hold, to contain; to be lenient; <sup>2</sup>hang ch'iew to smile; <sup>3</sup>hang wong, to endure false accusations; <sup>4</sup>hang hëuk, to smother (resentments); COLL., <sup>5</sup>hang t'ie, to be in tears; <sup>6</sup>hang hang, incomplete, by halves; <sup>7</sup>hang hu, or <sup>8</sup>hang hong, confusedly, anyhow; <sup>9</sup>hang hë, at odds and ends, shabbily; <sup>10</sup>hang ming hang k'aung' half asleep; <sup>11</sup>hang hu paik, to understand obscurely; <sup>12</sup>hang ang' pwo, dusk, evening.

**銜** <sup>5</sup> Han. Usually read <sup>1</sup>kang; coll. hang, as in hang t'au, official rank, station; <sup>11</sup>i sié' nóh, hang t'au, what is his official rank?

**憫** <sup>5</sup> Han. Also read <sup>1</sup>hang: composed, tranquil; pleased; liberal; affected, aroused, anxious for others: <sup>2</sup>hang yong niéng' ngwoi' <sup>3</sup>ing chi 'iu hi, aroused by considering others' faults.

**誠** <sup>5</sup> Han. Union, harmony; to be accordant, united; sincere, cordial, hearty: <sup>12</sup>hang hwo, to harmonize; <sup>13</sup>che' hang 'kang sing, sincerity influences the gods.

**鼾** <sup>5</sup> Han. Read hang'; coll. hang: to snore: <sup>14</sup>k'aung' ngó ngó' hang, to snore loudly in sleep.

**韓** <sup>5</sup> Han. A fence about a well, a well-curb; a feudal state of the Chow dynasty; a surname.

**涵** <sup>5</sup> Han. To sink in the water, submerged; to leak; marshy; to soak; to contain, capacious: <sup>16</sup>hang t'ing, submerged; <sup>17</sup>hang üng, to contain; enlarged, liberal; <sup>18</sup>hang 'yong, to cherish, as virtues; kind, meek.

**寒** <sup>5</sup> Han. Cold, wintry; shivering; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; my, mine; plain, simple: <sup>19</sup>swoi' hang, or hang t'ieung, winter; <sup>20</sup>hang so' plain, unpretending; com., <sup>21</sup>hang sik, the day before the Ch'ing ming festival, when, in former times, cold food was eat-

<sup>1</sup>函 <sup>3</sup>包 <sup>5</sup>含 <sup>7</sup>含 <sup>9</sup>含 <sup>11</sup>伊 <sup>13</sup>銜 <sup>15</sup>至 <sup>17</sup>睡 <sup>19</sup>涵 <sup>21</sup>涵 <sup>23</sup>寒  
甲 含 冤 啼 混 頭 誠 哦 沉 養 素  
<sup>2</sup>包 <sup>4</sup>含 <sup>6</sup>含 <sup>8</sup>含 <sup>10</sup>含 <sup>12</sup>誠 <sup>14</sup>哦 <sup>16</sup>涵 <sup>18</sup>歲 <sup>20</sup>寒  
函 笑 蓄 含 暗 和 感 神 容 寒 食



en; *hang* 'sü, cold and heat; *hang* 'leng, shivering, cold; *hang* 'hang, or *hang* 'sa, a cold; *hang* 'si, periodic colds, catarrhs; *hang* 'ü, a poor student; *hang* 'ka, or *hang* 'mcong, my family; *hang* 'sing, the mind chilled (with fear), discouraged; *hang* 'lo' "cold dews"—the 17th solar term; *hang* 'k'e' *kwi* 'seng' the cold has settled on the kidneys.

**𨔵** An unsteady gait; embarrassed, irresolute: *hang* 'kai' to walk awry; at a loss what to do.

*Hang*. A coll. word: to consume, to burn up; to heat, to boil: *hang* 'tau' to burn or heat through; *hang* 'tio, to burn coals in a furnace—on festive occasions; *hang* 'hiong, to burn fragrant wood; *hang* 'laiu' to boil pig's food; to burn muck for manure; *hang* 'hui 'toi, to burn a heap of refuse; *hang* 'lai' a burning leprosy'—said to one carrying a hand-stove or wearing thick clothing in warm weather.

*Hang*. A coll. word, as in *hang* 'ka' a bride's furniture; *hang* 'ka' 'taing' a furnishing shop.

**翰** Usually read *hang*²; in coll. read *hang*: *hang* 'ling 'yeng' or *hang* 'ling 'kwang, the Imperial college.

**翰** A fabulous pheasant; to fly high; white; protracted, well-sustained; a plume or quill to write with; writings; a prop; the stump of a tree: *chü* 'hang' written with a pen; *hang*² 'mek, literary.

**瀚**² The northern sea; *met.*, wide, vast: *hang*² 'hong' *hang*² the troubled appearance of water; *hang*² 'hó' *hang*² vast, expansive.

**憾**² To hate, to abhor; to murmur at; to feel indignant at, resentful; regretting, vexed: *wong*² *hang*² to abhor; *pó*² *hang*² to cherish anger.

**陷**² To fall down or into, to sink; to descend into; overwhelmed, ruined; to involve another: *hang*² 'nik, sunk, drowned; *hang*² 'koi² a criminal's cage; *hang*² 'seng² a pit for trapping animals; to fall into a trap; *hang*² 'hai² to inveigle one; COLL., *sidang* *hang*² the city-walls ruined.

**餓**² Not satisfied with eating, to eat too little.

**餡**² Pastry; cakes stuffed with meat, sugar, dates, or other articles: in the coll. read *ang*² q. v.

**鐸**² Greaves on the arms; to solder; to hasten: in the coll. read *ang*² q. v.: *hang*² 'yoh² soldering.

**鉞**² Han. To contain in the mouth; sallow; the jaws, the chops; to shake the head: *ha*² *hang*² the chin; *hang*² 'ha² *chio*, the pearl under (the dragon's) chin.

¹風 ³寒 ⁵寒 歸 ⁸翰 林 ¹¹翰 ¹³浩 ¹⁵抱 ¹⁷陷 ¹⁹陷 ²¹鐸  
寒 儒 露 腎 林 墨 瀚 憾 櫃 害 藥  
²時 ⁴寒 ⁶寒 ⁷𨔵 院 ¹⁰書 ¹²混 ¹⁴怨 ¹⁶陷 ¹⁸陷 ²⁰城 ²²下  
寒 心 氣 𨔵 翰 瀚 憾 溺 阱 陷 領

含

Han.

Read *hang*; used in the coll. for *hang*: to close, to shut up; to close partially; to keep a fire by covering it with ashes: 'ch'oi' *hang*

'king' *king*, mouth shut tight, as of a clam; 'meong na' *hang* 'lá, shut the doors partly—with the leaves overlapping.

(172)

Hau.

哮

Hsiao.

To howl, to bellow, to roar, as beasts when afraid or angry; to grunt, as swine; a loud call; to pant, to gasp: 'hau' *haik*, enrag-

ed; 'pau' *hau*, to rave, to scold furiously; 'hau' *ch'wang*, asthma; COLL., 'hau' *hau kieu* a howling, as of dogs.

號

Hsiao.

The scream or roar of a tiger; beside one's self with anger.

藹

Ju.

Read *kó*; coll. *hau*: to weed; to extirpate, as grass or weeds: 'hau' *ch'au*, to pull grass, to weed.

吼

Kan.

The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline animals; *met.*, to rave, to scold: 'sai' *hau*, a lion roaring; *met.*, as in 'ó' *tung* 'sai' *hau*, a scolding wife, a shrew.

'Hau. A coll. word: to call one; to inform, to tell, to direct to do; also to bawl, to cry out, as in distress: 'hau' *i' lí*, tell him to come; 'k'ó' *hau*, go and call him; 'hau' *ng' eng* calls and gets no answer; 'hau' *sioh, hiok*, to call a-while; 'siang' *hau, siang eng* to answer as soon as called; 'hau' *lí* 'hau' *k'ó* to bawl back and forth,

as two persons; 'hau' *keu* to cry for help; 'hau' *h'ang' t'íeng*, to bawl (loud enough) to turn the heavens; 'hau' *si' hau wak*, "cries dead and alive"—i. e., in great distress.

孝

Hsiao.

Filial duty, obedience, respect to parents; mourning for parents: used in the coll. for *ha'* q. v.: COM.,

'hau' *song* dutiful to parents; 'hau' *keng* to obey and revere; 'hau' *sing*, a filial disposition; 'hau' *chü*, filial duty and parental love; 'hau' *chü' jwong*, portals in honor of filial piety; 'pok, hau' unfilial; 'hau' *ngang*, a mourning son; 'hau' *lieng*, name for a Kújin graduate; 'hau' *king*, a classic on filial duties—one of the 13 *king*; 'hau' *sing' kang tong' t'íeng te* the filial spirit moves heaven and earth!

齋

Hsiao.

The horse-hoof or king crab; the Xiphosura or *Limulus longispina*: COLL., 'hau' *ngiong*, crab's groin; *met.*, the human groins; 'hau' *kié*, a crab-shell dipper; 'hau' *k'aek, sieng'* fans curved like crab's shells; 'hau' *k'aek, 'sang*, foreign umbrellas—are so called; 'hau' *hiak, m'uong*, venetian blinds; 'hau' *kié' tó' ne' suk, 'mi' k'u*, the crab-dipper on the contrary is baited (stuck over) with the glutinous rice paste; *met.*, to get more (as presents) than one gave.

'Hau. A coll. word, as in the duplicate form *hau' hau* round-shouldered; to bow in saluting one; 'yen' *tó' hau' hau* to make the loins bend—to bow respectfully.

1 嘴 2 門 3 哮 5 哮 7 獅 獅 10 孝 12 孝 坊 廉 心 地  
含 那 赫 喘 吼 吼 敬 慈 不 孝 感 18 響  
緊 含 4 咆 6 孺 8 河 9 孝 11 孝 13 孝 孝 經 動 19 殼  
緊 禮 哮 草 東 順 心 子 15 孝 17 孝 天 傘

**效**  
**倣**

Hsiao.

To imitate, to learn, to copy; to verify, like, similar to; effectual, efficacious; an example; to exert one's self; to offer; effects, results: com., 'hau' *ngieng* fulfilled; effectual; 'sing' hau' wonderfully efficacious, as a medicine; 'hau' *iu*, to imitate a bad example; 'kieng' hau' to be efficient, efficacious; 'hau' *zung* a promoted dragoon, an aid-de-camp.

**効**

Hsiao.

Used for the preceding: to toil, to labor; to follow a rule, to imitate; effects, results: com., 'kung' hau' meritorious effort; 'hau' *lik*, to exert one's self; 'hau' *ló*, to toil for others.

**校**

Hsiao.

Joy, hilarity; jovial, cheerful; pleased, as with others' company. Read 'kieu': wise, intelligent.

**校**

Hsiao.

A school, a college, as anciently called; an inclosure, a horse-pen: also read kau' q. v.

**後**

Hou.

Read hau'; coll. hau', as in 'hau' sang, young, youth, young persons from 16 to 30 years of age; hau' sang *tié* a licentious young scamp; 'hau' sang *ngeng*, or hau' sang *kiang*, or hau' sang *ngeng nie*, young persons.

(173)

Hauk.

**摧**  
**搥**

Ho.

The 1st read k'auk, the 2nd read ak; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. hauk; to pound, to beat with a stick, to cudgel: 'k'ek, hong teng hauk, to

beat with a tobacco pipe; hauk, lang' *tèuk*, p'ie, struck him two (a few) blows with the bamboo ferule; 'hauk, ch'ei' beat it to pieces; 'hauk, 'chung, swollen from a beating.

(174)

Haung.

**桁**

Hsing.

Read *heng*; used in the coll. for haung': a joist in a floor, a sleeper, a floor-beam: 'lau haung' or lau pang haung' upper floor beams; 't' pang haung' the joists of a lower floor; 'haung' 'ning, the floor joists are limber.

**恨**

Hên.

Indignation, resentment; dislike, hatred, spite; to regret, vexed, sorry: 'k'ó haung' detestable; 'siok, haung' to gratify revenge; com., 'hieng haung' to hate; 'haung' sing, a resentful disposition; haung' sing taeng' deep resentment; 't'ong' haung' to have painful regrets; haung' pok, taik, would that! O for! COLL., haung' kau' 'si, to hate till death; haung' sang mól, haung' 'si, hate while living, not when dead—bury resentments in the grave.

**項**

Hsiang.

Nape of the neck, that which rests on the pillow; great; a surname; often used for a species, class, sort, item, thing, article; in the coll., a sum, a deposit of money, funds: com., 'haung' tong, the neck long, as of a goose or snake; haung' 'hu, "neck tiger"—a virulent boil on the back of the neck; COLL., chioh, haung' borrowed money; kung haung' public funds; haung' a' present resources, funds in hand; k'ieung'

1效 8效 5效 7効 9後 11後 12後 13後 14後 15後 16後 17可 18可 19憊 21痛  
驗 尤 用 力 生 獲 摧 樓 桁 恨 恨 恨  
神 見 功 効 後 烟 碎 桁 雪 恨 項  
效 效 効 勞 生 筒 摧 地 軟 恨 心 長



*haung*<sup>2</sup> debts; *kauk*, *haung*<sup>2</sup> each sum or account of money.

**行**<sup>1</sup> Strong, powerful: usually read *heng* and *haing*<sup>2</sup> q.v.: *'haung*<sup>2</sup> *haung*<sup>2</sup> vigorous, strong and formidable.

(175) He.

**懿**<sup>1</sup> Mild, virtuous, excellent, admirable; admired, as applied to women; the virtuous one—i.e., the empress: *'he*<sup>1</sup> *'mi*, mild and excellent; *'he*<sup>1</sup> *hwang*<sup>2</sup> a virtuous exemplar—said of women; COM., *'he*<sup>1</sup> *'chi*, Her Majesty's orders.

**佛**<sup>1</sup> Also read *hié*<sup>1</sup>: an animal of the monkey tribe, large and monstrous: *'he*<sup>1</sup> *he*<sup>1</sup> the orang-outang or chimpanzee.

**亟**<sup>1</sup> Frequently, repeatedly, again and again, repetition: usually read *kek*, q.v.: *'he*<sup>1</sup> *ch'ing*, to praise or speak of repeatedly; *'he*<sup>1</sup> *koi*<sup>2</sup> to offer gifts frequently.

**啞**<sup>1</sup> To laugh out aloud, a loud laugh: *'he*<sup>1</sup> *he*<sup>1</sup> *yong*, the sound of hearty merriment: also read *tiék*, to gnaw.

*He*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *he*<sup>1</sup> *heü* or *he*<sup>1</sup> *he*<sup>1</sup> *hëü*<sup>1</sup> to sob, sobbing, sighing; *he*<sup>1</sup> *ho*<sup>1</sup> or *he*<sup>1</sup> *ho*<sup>1</sup> *ho*<sup>1</sup> to sprinkle, as water with the hand; to spill or slatter, as food in eating; *he*<sup>1</sup> *hwa*<sup>1</sup> to burn (idol-paper).

*He*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *he*<sup>1</sup> *haë*<sup>1</sup> to disgrace or shame another by drawing one's forefinger across the cheek and crying *haë*<sup>1</sup>! *haë*<sup>1</sup>!

(176) Hë.

**嘖**<sup>1</sup> Read *k'wo*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *hë*: to emit breath; heated, suffocated, as in a large crowd: *'k'e*<sup>1</sup> *hë* *ch'ok*, *k'ó*<sup>1</sup> the breath emitted; *'á*<sup>1</sup> *hë* *nëng*, it suffocates people! as said of a crowd in a theater.

*Hë*. A coll. word: to eat, eaten, consumed: *hë*<sup>1</sup> *kwit* *wang*, to eat a few bowls full; *hë*<sup>1</sup> *ch'ing* *ch'u*, all eaten up clean.

**喉**<sup>1</sup> Read *heu*; coll. *hë*, as in *'hë* *lëng*, or *'hë* *lëng* *'kwong*, the windpipe, trachea; in common language, the throat: also read *hó* in the coll., q.v.: *'hë* *lëng* *t'au*, or *'hë* *lëng* *te*<sup>1</sup> the top of the throat—under the chin.

*Hë*. A coll. word: to blow or breathe upon, to emit the breath forcibly.

*Hë*. A coll. word: to steam, to dry by steaming after cooking; steam rising; to warm up, as food by steaming: *hë*<sup>1</sup> *sük*, steam it done: *hë*<sup>1</sup> *yék*, or *hë*<sup>1</sup> *yék*, *yék*, to warm food; *hë*<sup>1</sup> *sang* *p'au*<sup>1</sup> blistered by rising steam.

*Hë*. A coll. word, as in *hë* *me*<sup>1</sup> to cajole, to play the sycophant.

(177) Heh.

*Heh*. A coll. word: to sniff, to snuff up; to blow from the nose: *heh*, *tié*, or *heh*, *tié* *k'ó*<sup>1</sup> to snuff up, to draw into the nostrils; *heh*, *ch'ok*, *li*, blow it from the nose.

<sup>1</sup>行 <sup>2</sup>行 <sup>3</sup>懿 <sup>4</sup>懿 <sup>5</sup>佛 <sup>6</sup>亟 <sup>7</sup>亟 <sup>8</sup>啞 <sup>9</sup>氣 <sup>10</sup>嚙 <sup>11</sup>喉 <sup>12</sup>喉 <sup>13</sup>喉 <sup>14</sup>喉  
行 範 旨 佛 稱 餽 啞 嚙 齧 嚙 喉 喉 喉 喉  
<sup>2</sup>懿 美 然 出 伙 管 頭 蒂  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

*Hek*, . A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hek, hwoah*, to sport, to play; to jest, to trifle.

(178) *Hek*.

**翕**, *Hsi*, . To re-assemble, to unite, to collect; to rise up; to loll out the tongue; to revile, to slander: '*hek, ü yá*' a concord of harmonies; '*hek, seu<sup>2</sup> hu sié*', to gather and to dispense.

**燂**, *Hsi*, . Hot, burning; used in the coll. in the sense of to steam, to heat or cause fermentation by covering close; to smother, to "take a sweat", as under bedclothes: COLL., '*hek, pwong<sup>2</sup>*' to cover and steam rice—after cooking it; '*hek, hwoang sü*', to steam potatoes; '*hek, yék*', to cover and heat up; '*hek, si*', smothered to death; '*hek, ak, kiäng*', to hatch ducklings by heat; '*hek, lai<sup>2</sup>*' sweltering leprosy! said jocosely to one wearing thick clothes in hot weather.

**闌**, *Hsi*, . Leaf of a door; a kind of lance with tassels, placed in chariots; a chariot so guarded; standing erect; settled.

**歛**, *Hsi*, . To snuff up the nose; to draw in the breath; to gather, to collect: '*hek, tiong*', to collect and to scatter; '*hek, hek*', a deep red.

**滂**, *Hsi*, . The noise of flowing water; running, gurgling, murmuring, as torrents: '*hek, hek, chié<sup>2</sup> chié*', to forsake duty and imitate bad examples.

**洫**, *Hsieh*, . A water-course in fields; a moat; a sluice for water; overflowing.

**減**, . Same as the last. Read *mik<sup>2</sup>*: to flow rapidly; a current; water foaming and rising.

**血**, *Hsieh*, . Quiet, silent, peaceful; taciturn: '*hek, cheng<sup>2</sup>*' peaceful, undisturbed.

**頰**, *Shih*, . Read *sek*, in the dictionaries: to abound, to flourish, plentiful; to color up, to grow angry; flushed, crimsoned; a carnation or carmine color.

**襖**, *Shih*, . Read *sek*, in the dictionaries: a rain cloak: '*pwak, hek*', an overcoat or cloak of leaves, worn by husbandmen.

**胖**, . A sound spreading and reverberating; a buzz of flies; a soughing among trees; a report going abroad: '*hek, hiong*', insects generated by dampness; '*pik, hek*', great, disproportional.

*Hek*, . A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hek, hiék*, to heat or dry by a fire; *hek, hek*, to brush off; *hek, hak*, to hoot at; also to strop, as a knife or razor; *hek, hwoak*, to give or pay out, to offer for sale; *hek, hauk*, to beat with a stick; *hek, haék*, to buy, as for one's use.

**獲**, *Hu*, . A sort of wild beast; to take in hunting; to catch, as thieves; to get, to obtain, to receive; an opprobrious epithet for female slaves:

<sup>1</sup>翕 <sup>2</sup>翕 <sup>3</sup>翕 <sup>4</sup>翕 <sup>5</sup>熱 <sup>6</sup>翕 <sup>7</sup>翕 <sup>8</sup>翕 <sup>9</sup>翕 <sup>10</sup>歛 <sup>11</sup>滂 <sup>12</sup>訛 <sup>13</sup>訛 <sup>14</sup>血 <sup>15</sup>胖 <sup>16</sup>佛 <sup>17</sup>胖  
如 受 飯 番 鴨 欽 溺 訛 靜 蠻 胖  
也 敷 施 薯 死 仔 張 溺 襖 襖 襖 襖  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

'hek, tó<sup>2</sup> to catch thieves; siéng nang haiu' hek, at first difficult, afterwards acquired, as knowledge; COM., 'hek, chói<sup>2</sup> u 'tiéng u 'su 'tó yá' if one sins against Heaven, there is no place for prayer—a saying of Confucius.

**畫**

Hua.

To draw a line, to mark, to line off, to divide by a line; to paint, to sketch a picture; to devise, to draw a plan; a mark, a line: 'ek, hek, one stroke of a pencil; 'chí hek, to trace with the finger; COM., 'hek, ek, pok, ne<sup>2</sup> "one mark, not two"—the prices are uniform; che' hek, the strokes forming a character; COLL., 'nióh, wai<sup>2</sup> hek, how many strokes (in the character)? 'sek, ch'ek, hek, 17 strokes.

**割**

Hua.

To carve, to engrave, to cut with a graver; to cut glass; to cut open; a graver, a burin: 'hek, sēu<sup>2</sup> to attend to business; 'hek, k'ai, to split open; COM., 'k'aik, hek, to carve; met., to shape, as one's ideas in composing.

**濤**

Hua.

The name of a stream; the roaring of waves; sound of waves dashing against each other.

**耵**

Hua.

The ripping sound heard in tearing off the skin, the sound of tearing flesh from the bones.

Hek. A coll. word, denoting cause, means, manner or instrument; with, by, in use of; to use, to employ, to make use of: also spoken k'ek, q. v.: hek, tó, with a knife; hek, tó<sup>2</sup> hiáh, nēng, to threaten people with words;

hek, chú ka' nēng, to teach people by books.

(179)

HĒK.

**或**

Huo.

Uncertain, doubtful; perhaps, if, perchance, it may be so; a certain person, somebody; when repeated, it means either, or, this, that: hēk, ing, or 'hēk, 'chiá, a certain person; 'hēk, wak, some one says; COM., 'hēk, 'ch'ia, perhaps, probably; 'hēk, sē hēk, hi, either is or is not; COLL., 'hēk, nēng, a certain man, some one; 'hēk, sióh, p'wang' juí, perhaps half a time—i.e., very seldom. Read mik, a place that needs defence.

**惑**

Huo.

To lead into error, to delude, to blind the mind; to excite doubt, to lead astray; to unsettle another's opinions; suspicion, doubt; deceived, blinded: COM., 'yeu hēk, or 'mi hēk, to delude; 'ngi hēk, to suspect, suspicious; hēk, chēung' to deceive the multitude.

**斛**

Huo.

A measure equal to ten 'tau or pecks, or to a picul of 100 catties; to measure grain.

**超**

Huo.

Read haik,; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. hēk, to pant, to puff, to gasp for breath: k'e' hēk, panting; cheng' hēk, or 'yá hēk, panting heavily; hēk, sióh, h'k, to take a breathing spell; hēk, p'i, p'á, sound of panting.

Hek. A coll. word: to fuse metals, to smelt: hēk, king, to smelt gold; hēk, ngwong

<sup>1</sup>獲盜獲罪 於天無所 禱也 一畫 指畫 二畫 不 二 畫 十 畫 畫 事 劃 劃 刻 劃 或 曰 或 是 或 非 半 回 搖 惑



'*pó hu*, to fuse the ashes of idol-paper ingots—*scil.*, in order to extract the pewter.

(180) Heng.

亨  
Heng.

To pervade, to penetrate; good, successful: '*heng ka*, excellent; '*t'ai' heng*, great prosperity; *com.*, '*heng tung*, prosperous, successful.

哼  
Heng.

Foolish, frightened; in the coll., to vociferate, to speak harshly, to express dislike by vociferations: '*ch'iong heng*, foolish and frightened; *coll.*, '*heng hak*, to scream at; '*heng han' ch'iong* the two generals, *Heng* and *Ha*—idols in the *Sing Kwong* monastery, near Black Rock hill, Foochow.

脬  
Heng.

A puffed belly: '*p'ang heng*, inflated, puffed up, as the belly with wind.

悻  
Hsing.

As in '*heng heng*, anger, hatred; greatly displeased, vexed; quarrelsome, pertinacious.

很  
Hên.

Read '*hong*; *coll.* '*heng*: a sign of the superlative, very, much, great, exceeding; stern, severe, harsh; grievous, painful: '*heng sá'* very much; '*heng á'* fully able; '*heng hó*, very good, all the better; '*tang heng hó*, now we are at a sad pass! '*heng heng sié'* or '*heng heng á'* severely, harshly; '*heng hó pok*, *k'oo'* incomparably good; '*heng k'ó' iu*, very well off, well-to-do in the world; '*pang' yá' heng*, very

sick; '*hwang hi tek*, '*heng*, very much pleased; '*heng sing*, or '*heng heng sing*, harsh, unfeeling.

興  
Hsing.

To desire; to be moved, excited; an appetite, a passion, a desire; pleased, delighted with: also read '*hing*, *q. v.*: *com.*, '*hi' heng'* the risings of desire; '*si heng'* poetical inspiration; '*heng' tu*, or '*tu heng'* a passion for gambling; '*heng' hwang'* to call one to pleasure; to invite smilingly, as shopmen do; '*heng' p'ieu*, lecherous; '*kó heng'* a strong passion for; *coll.*, '*p'ah, 'tong heng'* or '*heng' t'au p'ah, 'tong*, the desire interrupted or thwarted.

迴  
Hui.

Void, waste, desert; distant, remote; to differ, to distinguish; also bright, lustrous: '*heng' 'wong*, remote; '*heng' pok, iu' ing*, very different from other men.

洞  
Hui.

Distant, remote; profound, vague; an abyss; to forbid.

*Heng'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in '*heng' hang'* to tell, to report; '*heng' hiang'* or '*heng' tong' hiang'* vibrating, toppling; *met.*, uncertain, as to the issue.

行  
Hang.

To go, to walk, to proceed; to act, to do, to direct; imports the action of the following verb; to appeal or transfer a case; a step, a road, a way, a path; the elements; a manner, a motion: also read '*hai'ng'* and '*hong* in the reading style, and '*hiang'* in the coll., *q. v.*: *com.*, '*heng' iui*, to do, to act; '*heng' i*, to practice med-

1亨 8亨 5膨 7狠 不 的 11詩 18興 15高 興 不由 爲  
嘉 通 脬 好 過 狠 興 喚 興 遠 人 行 醫  
2泰 4噲 6狠 8狠 9歡 10起 12興 14興 16拍 斷 迴 18迴 19行 ○  
亨 哼 餽 好 喜 興 賭 嫖

icine; <sup>1</sup>*heng chü*, a running hand; *heng t'au*, the dress, as being good or poor; <sup>2</sup>*heng lá*, to salute in due form; <sup>3</sup>*heng chong*, a traveling dress—a short outside garment; <sup>4</sup>*heng tai*, the night lodgings of idols or officials; <sup>5</sup>*heng sek, lang<sup>1</sup> hung*, 2 per cent. interest a month; *heng 'cheu*, to walk and run; *met.*, employed, as in official duties; <sup>6</sup>*heng sèu* or *heng paing*<sup>7</sup> to transact business; <sup>8</sup>*proo<sup>1</sup> heng*, to go a-foot; <sup>9</sup>*heng sieng<sup>1</sup>* to act virtuously; <sup>10</sup>*heng 'li*, traveling baggage; *heng ngwok, king*, to have the menses; <sup>11</sup>*pieng<sup>1</sup> heng*, to go all around; <sup>12</sup>*ngu heng*, the five elements; <sup>13</sup>*heng lok, tu*, picture of a person, a likeness; <sup>14</sup>*heng 'hó, sing*, or *heng 'hó sèu<sup>1</sup>* to be benevolent; *COLL.*, *hu heng laung<sup>1</sup> chó<sup>1</sup>* to act as a rake or spendthrift. Read *haung<sup>2</sup>*, as in *haung<sup>2</sup> haung<sup>2</sup> ü yá<sup>1</sup>* the appearance of great strength and energy.

**桁**

<sup>1</sup>*Haing.*

The purlins of a roof; a plank to cross a rivulet; stocks for the feet; a clothes-horse: <sup>1</sup>*ok, heng*, the purlins of a house.

**衡**

<sup>1</sup>*Hèng.*

A balance or thing to weigh with; to weigh; compared, adjusted; a balustrade; transverse; a yoke or strap on the head of cattle; the space under the eyebrows: <sup>1</sup>*heng liong*, to weigh and measure; *met.*, to estimate, as one's ability; <sup>2</sup>*kwong heng*, poise and scales; *met.*, accurate, definite; *ki heng*, or *ngák, heng*, a kind of armillary sphere; <sup>3</sup>*chung heng*, straight and transverse; *COM.*, *heng sang*, name of a southern mountain.

**恆**  
**恒**

<sup>1</sup>*Hèng.*

Constant, perpetual, regular; according to rule or law; to continue of the same mind, persevering: <sup>1</sup>*heng sing*, the mind constant, as in virtue; <sup>2</sup>*heng siong*, perpetual; *COM.*, *heng sang*, a mountain in the west of Chihli.

**弘**

<sup>1</sup>*Hèng.*

Twang of a bowstring; flapping of curtains; large, great; to enlarge, to act liberally: <sup>1</sup>*hang heng*, liberal, generous; *ing neng heng tó<sup>1</sup>* men can spread the doctrines.

**宏**

<sup>1</sup>*Hung.*

Used for the last; wide, extensive, ample, grand, as a prospect; the echoing noise of a wide hall: <sup>1</sup>*heng 'kwong*, spacious; *heng 'wong*, vast, extensive.

**閤**

<sup>1</sup>*Hèng.*

Gate of an alley; the bar of a gate; wide, spacious, vast and vacant: <sup>1</sup>*hang heng*, the gate of an alley; <sup>2</sup>*kiu heng*, the gate of heaven.

**藿**

<sup>1</sup>*Hèng.*

A fragrant plant, like mallows: <sup>1</sup>*tó<sup>1</sup> heng (?)*, sweet vernal grass; *hiong heng*, a fragrant plant.

**珎**

<sup>1</sup>*Hèng.*

A gem, anciently worn on the person as an ornament: *pek, heng*, a white gem; *ch'ung heng*, an azure-colored gem.

**還**

<sup>1</sup>*Huan.*

Read *huang*; used in the coll. for *heng*: to give back, to restore, to return; to pay back; to bid, to offer a price lower than

<sup>1</sup>行 <sup>8</sup>行 <sup>5</sup>行 <sup>6</sup>行 <sup>8</sup>行 <sup>10</sup>五 <sup>圖</sup> <sup>18</sup>屋 <sup>15</sup>權 <sup>17</sup>恆 <sup>19</sup>含 <sup>21</sup>開  
書 裝 息 事 善 行 <sup>12</sup>行 枋 衡 心 弘 閤  
<sup>2</sup>行 <sup>4</sup>行 <sup>7</sup>二 <sup>9</sup>步 <sup>11</sup>行 <sup>14</sup>衡 <sup>16</sup>縱 <sup>18</sup>恆 <sup>20</sup>宏 <sup>23</sup>九  
禮 臺 分 行 李 樂 心 量 衡 常 廣 閤





**餼**

Hou.

Dry provisions, food prepared for a journey: <sup>1</sup>*heu liong*, dry provisions.**喉**

Hou.

The throat, the trachea: in the coll. read *hē* and *hō*, q. v.: <sup>2</sup>*heu lēng*, vulgarly either the windpipe or gullet; <sup>3</sup>*yēng heu*, the throat; com., <sup>4</sup>*kiēk, heu*, Adam's apple; <sup>5</sup>*heu ngó*, the quinsy; <sup>6</sup>*heu chēu* raw sores or inflammation of the throat.**箎**

Hou.

A musical instrument: <sup>7</sup>*k'ung heu*, a flat flute with 25 strings.**瘰**

Hou.

Pimples, pustules resulting from bad humors: <sup>8</sup>*heu 'chū*, a pustule.**嫉**

Hou.

A female name; used in the coll. as an opprobrious epithet, applied to women; vile, wanton, adulterous: <sup>9</sup>*heu k'ang* habitually lewd; *heu 'kwang*, or <sup>10</sup>*heu heu sié* in a lewd way; <sup>11</sup>*heu mó tiāng* or *heu tu ch'ia*, gadding about wantonly.**猴**

Hou.

A monkey, an ape: in the coll. read *kau*, q. v.: <sup>12</sup>*mi heu*, a female monkey.**鏃**

Hou.

An arrow with an iron point and feathered shaft; the barb of a dart.

(183)

Hēū.

**煦**

Hsū.

The genial warmth of the sun; hot, vivifying, nutritive; soothing, kind, gracious; to steam, to heat, to warm; to mature,

to vivify; a red, warm color, carnation: <sup>13</sup>*hēū' hēū'* warm, genial; gracious; <sup>14</sup>*h'uo hēū'* genial, as weather; placid, kind.**响**Usually read *hū*: to blow with the mouth; to speak well; used in the coll. in the sense of a rattling in the throat: COLL., *hēū' hēū' kieu'* a rattling sound in the throat, as from phlegm or asthmatic affections.**姁****媼**

Chū.

A mother; a dame, a matron: <sup>15</sup>*h'uo hēū'* an old woman; *hēū' hēū'* the fructifying effects of the sun.**饫**To eat much, to gormandize; to give; gluttonous; satiated, filled, surfeited, loathing: <sup>16</sup>*yēng' hēū'* full fed, satiated.**酗**Mad with drink, raving drunk, furious: <sup>17</sup>*hēū' 'chiu*, delirium tremens.

(184)

Hēūh.

*Hēūh.* A coll. word, as in *hēūh, 'tié*, to draw in the breath, as in wailing: *hēūh, hēūh, kieu'* a loud wailing, as of women for the dead.

(185)

Hēūk.

**畜**

Ch'u.

To rear, to feed, to raise; to domesticate, to herd; to cultivate; to restrain; to bear with; to obey; cattle, domestic animals; to gather, to hoard, in which sense the same as the next: <sup>18</sup>*seng hēūk*, domestic animals; <sup>19</sup>*hēūk, muk*, to raise cattle; <sup>20</sup>*hēūk, chēung'* to**餼**  
**糧****喉**  
**嚨****結**  
**喉****喉**  
**漬****箎**  
**篴****嫉**  
**慣****勢**  
**猴****攔**  
**猴****和**  
**煦****老**  
**媼****酗**  
**酒****畜**  
**牧****咽**  
**喉****咽**  
**蛾****瘰**  
**子****瘰**  
**子****嫉**  
**子****嫉**  
**毛****定**  
**毛****定**  
**毛****定**  
**毛****定**  
**毛****定**  
**毛**

nourish the people; *t'íeng ha*  
*sui hēuk, chí*, who in the world  
can bear with him! com., *tēk*,  
*hēuk*, the six domestic animals;  
*hēuk, seng*, you brute!

**蓄** To collect, to accum-  
late, to hoard; to rear, to  
nourish; good vegetables:  
Ch'u. *'chong hēuk*, to hoard;  
*'hēuk, lík*, to reserve  
one's strength; *'chí hēuk*, fine  
vegetables; com., *'chek, hēuk*, to  
amass; *'hēuk, e'* a purpose formed.

**惱** To sustain, to encourage;  
to excite or treasure in  
the mind: *'hēuk, yong*, to  
nourish; *'rong hēuk*, treas-  
ured up, as virtue or  
learning; *'hēuk, no'* to become  
angry, wrathful.

**擣** To drag along, to puff  
by force, as one drags an  
ox; to shake rudely.  
Ch'u.

**勗** To stimulate, to encour-  
age, to stir up; to excite  
to effort, to animate.

(186) Hēung.

**釁** To offer blood in sacri-  
fice; to sprinkle sacrificial  
vessels with blood, to con-  
secrate with blood, as tem-  
ples; an offence, a wrong;  
Hsin. a pretext, a cause of quar-  
rel between nations; a  
presage, a token; to perfume one's  
self when worshiped, as an ances-  
tor; to fumigate; to excite; a  
tiger's skin to wrap arms in:  
*'hēung' ku*, to dedicate drums  
with blood; *'k'íe hēung'* to give

cause of offence; com., *'hēung'*  
*k'ek*, a pretext for a quarrel;  
*'kiék, hēung'* to be at feud  
with.

(187) Hi.

**非** Not, negative; not so,  
opposite; not right, not  
good; false, bad, wrong;  
Fei. shameless, low; to slander,  
to reproach: *'hi 'lí*, un-  
reasonable; *'hí hwak*, unlawful;  
*'hi yá'*, not so; *'hi 'ch'ü 'chí*  
*oi'* did not say (or mean) that;  
com., *'se' hí*, yes and no, right  
and wrong; *'hi 'ch'ü chaik, 'pí*,  
if not this then that; *'hi ngiong*  
*pok, ch'ok*, don't utter wrong  
words; *'hi tung 'sieu 'k'ó*, not a  
trifling matter!

**希** Few, rare, seldom, in-  
frequent; loose, not close or  
near; to hope, to wish, de-  
sirous; to scatter; to stop;  
as hair: *'hi wong'* to desire; com.,  
*'hi 'hang*, scarce, few; *'hi 'kí*,  
rare, remarkable; coll., *'hi haing'*  
how strange! unaccountable!

**睇** Used for the last; to look  
with longing, to hope earn-  
estly; to remember kindly.  
Hai.

**歔** To sob, to catch the  
breath in weeping; to  
snore; timid: *'hi 'hü*, to  
sob and cry.  
Hai.

**豨** Name for pigs in Hu-  
nan; the noise of scamper-  
ing pigs, grunting:  
Hai. *'hung 'hi*, a fabulous  
animal which protects  
against snakes; *'hi 'ling*, a medi-  
cinal root.

1藏 3旨 5蓄 7蘊 9釁 11釁 13非 15非 之 17非 19希 21歔  
蓄 蓄 意 惱 鼓 隙 理 也 謂 此 望 歔  
2蓄 4積 6惱 8惱 10啟 12結 14非 16非 17是 20希 22封  
力 蓄 養 怒 釁 釁 法 此 非 彼 罕 豨

**煇**  
Hsi.

To heat, to roast or toast; hot, burning; light and heat together; abundant, pervading; day-break: com., <sup>1</sup>*Chio hi*, a celebrated commentator on the four books—usually called, *Chio 'chü*.

**熙**  
Hsi.

Light, splendor, brightness; flourishing, glorious, prospering; extending, lasting, ample; dry, drying: <sup>2</sup>*hi hwo*, prospering; <sup>3</sup>*hi ch'ung ta*, Hyson tea; <sup>4</sup>*hi tiou*, a flourishing dynasty; com., <sup>5</sup>*k'ong hi*, the emperor Kang-hi, A. D. 1662-1723.

**譁**  
Hsi.

The cry of one in pain or sorrow; sound of alarm or indignation, Oh! fie! grumbling; the muttering of spirits.

**禧**  
Hsi.

Happy, lucky, blessed by the gods; to implore the gods: <sup>6</sup>*hung hi*, great good luck; com., <sup>7</sup>*k'ung hó*, <sup>8</sup>*sing hi*, "respectful congratulations on the new (year's) happiness"—written on cards.

**稀**  
Hsi.

Open, wide apart, not close; loose, coarse, sleazy; thin, few; careless, remiss: <sup>9</sup>*hi su*, bare, as leafless trees; com., <sup>10</sup>*ing seng ch'ek*, *sek, ku lai hi*, few men have ever reached the age of seventy; <sup>11</sup>*hi hi*, open, apart; coarse, as cloth; coll., *hi liang*, apart, not close; <sup>12</sup>*yá hi sioh, t'au*, very open or apart.

**晞**  
Hsi.

To dry, dried; day-break, bright.

**倖**  
Hsi.

To counterfeit, simulated, pretending; like to; obscure, seen dimly: <sup>13</sup>*ai hi*, appearing as if.

**絺**  
Hsi.

The fibers of hemp, used in making linen; fine hempen cloth: <sup>14</sup>*hi k'ek*, fine and coarse hempen cloth.

**嬉**  
Hsi.

Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports, rambles; to play, to enjoy one's self: <sup>15</sup>*hi hié*, games of children; <sup>16</sup>*hi iu*, a pleasure excursion; com., <sup>17</sup>*hi ch'ieu* playing and laughing.

**妃**  
Fei.

A partner, a consort, a royal concubine; the wife of the heir apparent: <sup>18</sup>*k'ung hi*, the imperial concubines; <sup>19</sup>*hi ping*, a maid of honor.

**姬**  
Chi.

The surname of Hwang-ti, also of the emperors of the Chow dynasty; a general term for the royal concubines, in which sense the same as the last; beautiful! noble women! (like Houri, Hebe), because of the fame of the Hi family.

**噓**  
Hsi.

The voice, sound of the breath emitted forcibly; a sigh.

**嘻**  
Hsi.

The sound of mirth; agreeing, in harmony; pleased, delighted: coll., *hi hi ch'ieu* to laugh pleasantly, the face lighted with smiles; *hi li*, to smile, to grin; *hi hi hó hó*, or *hi hi hó hoi*, a cooly's cry; *hi li hu tu* (also spoken *hi li hu lu*), carelessly, confusedly.

<sup>1</sup>朱熹  
<sup>2</sup>熙和

<sup>3</sup>熙春  
<sup>4</sup>熙茶  
<sup>5</sup>熙熙

朝  
<sup>6</sup>康熙  
<sup>7</sup>熙鴻

禧恭  
<sup>8</sup>禧賀  
<sup>9</sup>禧新

生  
<sup>10</sup>稀疎  
<sup>11</sup>七十  
<sup>12</sup>古人

來  
<sup>13</sup>稀  
<sup>14</sup>稀頭

<sup>15</sup>野  
<sup>16</sup>稀  
<sup>17</sup>一頭

<sup>18</sup>優  
<sup>19</sup>倖  
<sup>20</sup>絺

<sup>21</sup>嬉  
<sup>22</sup>戲  
<sup>23</sup>絺

<sup>24</sup>嬉  
<sup>25</sup>笑  
<sup>26</sup>嬉

<sup>27</sup>嬉  
<sup>28</sup>宮  
<sup>29</sup>嬉

<sup>30</sup>嬉  
<sup>31</sup>笑  
<sup>32</sup>嬉

<sup>33</sup>嬉  
<sup>34</sup>笑  
<sup>35</sup>嬉

<sup>36</sup>嬉  
<sup>37</sup>笑  
<sup>38</sup>嬉



飛

Fei.

To fly, to flit, flying; to go swiftly; soaring, lofty: used in the coll. for *pei*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*hi 'neu*, or *hi 'king*, birds; <sup>2</sup>*hi 'lu*, a house on deck, a high cabin; <sup>3</sup>*hi 'lieng*, god of winds, Boreas; com., *'hung hi p'ack, sung'* frightened out of one's wits; <sup>4</sup>*hi 'sa 'cheu sik*, the dust flies and the stones run, as in a gale of wind; <sup>5</sup>*hi 'tó*, the flying dagger—in theatricals; *hi 'hu ki*, the flying-tiger flag—borne before officers; <sup>6</sup>*hi 'p'ock, sieng 'sü*, the flying-cymbal priest—one of Budh's eighteen disciples; coll., *hi 'sieng p'oh, piäh*, can fly to the eaves and light on walls, as an expert thief.

義

Hsi.

Vapor; a name: com., <sup>7</sup>*huk, hi*, the traditional founder of the Chinese monarchy, Fohi—also called <sup>8</sup>*hi 'hwong*, the emperor Hsi.

犧

Hsi.

A sacrificial animal of a uniform color; sheep, goats or oxen were used; spotless, pure: <sup>10</sup>*hi 'seng*, sacrificial animals.

僖

Hsi.

Same as the next: to feel joy in; joyous, delighted; cautious, fearful of: <sup>11</sup>*hi lok*, delighted.

喜

Hsi.

Pleased, joyful; that which gives joy; to feel glad; to give joy to; to rejoice in, to like: com., <sup>12</sup>*hi 'hwang*, or <sup>13</sup>*hwang 'hi*, pleased, glad; <sup>14</sup>*k'ung 'hi*, to congratulate in person, joy to you! <sup>15</sup>*hi 'sü* or *'hi 'k'eng'* a joyful event; <sup>16</sup>*hi 'chün*, a feast; <sup>17</sup>*hi 'k'e'* a delighted look; <sup>18</sup>*hi 'king*, fees

on festive occasions—paid to the village temple; coll., *tai' 'sing* *'hi*, pregnancy; *'hi 'sing taeng'* the joy-god stirs—i. e., the marriage is about to be consummated; *'hi 'che' lang' a 'ken*, “the word *'hi* has two mouths in it”; *met.*, the two families quarreling about the marriage presents.

*Hi.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hi 'hü*, to look askance, to look angrily at.

*Hi.* A coll. word or euphonic prefix, as in *hi 'hai*, sound of groaning; an ejaculation of burden bearers; *hi 'li 'ki 'hi*, to set up a laugh, to smile or grin; *hi 'hi 'ha 'ha*, indecent haste, as in eating; to speak low and fast, to mumble words.

(188) Hiā.

埠  
罅

The 1st is a vulgar character; the 2nd read *ha'* and *ch'a'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *hiä*: to open, to crack  
*Hu.* open, as wood in drying; yawning, gaping; cleft; *met.*, lax, dissipated, foppish; to open, as a door; to straddle, to stride: <sup>19</sup>*hiä 'hiä 'kwé*, yawning; wide open, as doors; *pang 'hiä*, to stride; *hiä 'hiä 'ch'ieu'* (also spoken *'hiä 'hiä 'ch'ieu'*), to open the mouth wide and laugh immoderately; *'ngu 'hiä*, or *'ngu 'hiä 'lök 'leng'* scattered, in utter confusion; *hiä 'liék*, cracked, cleft; <sup>20</sup>*hiä 'lang' 'peng*, yawning open, cleft in twain; *hiä 'ch'oi'* gaping mouth—i. e., dead, as a clam; *hiä 'pai*, “makes a spread”—foppish; *'chiä 'neng 'yā 'hiä*, this person is very dissipated.

<sup>1</sup>飛 <sup>8</sup>飛 <sup>10</sup>犧 <sup>12</sup>喜 <sup>14</sup>拱 <sup>16</sup>喜 <sup>18</sup>喜 <sup>20</sup>開  
鳥 廉 牲 歡 喜 酒 金 罅  
飛 魂 僖 歡 喜 喜 金 罅  
盧 飛 沙 禪 皇 樂 事 氣 罅 二

**'Hiä.** A coll. word: given to sport; idle, unemployed, to spend time in recreation: *'hiä kaing'* habituated to idling; *'hiä sioh, hiök,* to sport awhile.

**'Hiä.** A coll. word: that, that one, the other; the opposite of *'chiä* (this); also an intensive particle corresponding to *ne²* (two), very, exceedingly, incessantly: *'hiä neng,* that person; *'hiä t'á,* or *'hiä k'uang,* that way, shape, or fashion; *'hiä hui,* or *'hiä nöh,* that time or thing! — an exclamation in trying to recall a thing to mind; *'hiä ma' chiäh, se² ma'* such scolding is scolding indeed! *'hiä twai² ne² twai²* very large! *'hiä kaë² ne² kaë²* to cry out incessantly.

(189) **Hiäh.**

**嚇** Read *haik,*; coll. *hiäh,*: an angry tone, to threaten, to intimidate; frightened, intimidated: *'hiäh, ch'a'* to threaten, to browbeat; *'hiäh, 'chau,* frightened away; *'twai² wä² hiäh, i,* to browbeat him with violent talk; *'hiäh, 'si neng,* to frighten people to death with threats.

(190) **Hiäk.**

**Hiäk.** A coll. word: to deceive, to impose upon, to delude; to cozen, to cheat: *hiäk, hung,* to deceive; *hiäk, kwo² sieng²* (or *peng*), to succeed in deluding; cheated, gulled.

**Hiäk.** A coll. word: to fall, to topple over, to fall forward or backward; also to flap or move suddenly, as a door; *hiäk, 'tó,* or *hiäk, 'tó lóh, lü,* to topple

over flat; *hiäk, kwo²* to flap over, as a leaf or a door.

**Hiäk.** A coll. word: to flap, as a bird's wings; to flutter, to flap in the wind; to raise or open, as things fast on one side; flapping, oscillating, as things pendent; throbbing, as the heart: *hiäk, hiäk,* oscillating; *hiäk, 'k'i,* to raise, as a trunk lid, or as a dog raises his ears; *hiäk, hiäk, kieu²* the noise of things oscillating.

(191) **Hiäng.**

**兄** Read *hing,*; coll. *hiäng:* an elder brother; a senior, a superior; a term of respect: *'hiäng tié²* or *'hiäng tié² kó,* brothers; *'hiäng tié² pwoi²* friends; *'pau hiäng,* own elder brother; *'tong hiäng,* elder cousins-german; *'n gié² hiäng,* a foster-brother; a dear friend; also a woman's paramour; *'hiäng 'só,* elder brother's wife; *'hiäng niong² tié²* an older, yielding to a younger, brother; *'hiäng tié² hung ch'wang²* (or *'p'ong chau²*), brothers cooking and living separately; *'hiäng tié², chang ka² hwoi²,* brothers quarreling about the property.

**Hiäng.** A coll. word: a rank smell, as of putrid fish; a stench, a fetid smell, an offensive odor: *ch'au² hiäng hiäng,* a stench; *hiäng hiäng e²* a rancid smell.

**Hiäng².** A coll. word: dangerous, perilous; a risk, a mere chance: *hiäng² hiäng² pauk,* very slight chances—*scil.*, of his recovery; *hiäng² lóh,* to topple over, as one dozing in a chair.

<sup>1</sup>嚇 <sup>2</sup>大 <sup>4</sup>嚇 <sup>5</sup>兄 <sup>6</sup>兄 <sup>7</sup>兄 <sup>8</sup>胞 <sup>10</sup>誼 <sup>12</sup>兄 <sup>13</sup>兄 <sup>14</sup>兄 伙  
叱 話 死 弟 弟 弟 兄 兄 讓 弟 弟 爭  
<sup>2</sup>嚇 嚇 伙 哥 輩 <sup>9</sup>堂 <sup>11</sup>兄 弟 分 家  
走 伊 ○ ○ ○ ○ 兄 嫂 ○ 釁 家 ○

(192)

Hié.

廢

Fei.

A house in ruins; to abandon, to throw aside, to destroy; to lose; to repudiate, to disinherit, to depose; to stop, to fail, to pass away; obsolete, null; spoiled, corrupt; useless, degraded: COM., 'Juong hié' to lie waste; abandoned; 'hié' 'ch'ie', obsolete, intermitted; 'hié' 'ing', cripples, infirm people; 'hié' 'sè sek, sèu' time wasted and business failing; 'p'ang' 'tu i hié' to abandon it when half done; COLL., 'chià tai' má' hié' tek, k'ó' this matter cannot be set aside.

費

Fei.

To spend, to use; to dissipate; to exert; expense, cost, trouble, outlay; waste; lavishing, squandering: COM., 'tong' hié' or hié' 'cung' to spend money; 'hua hié' to squander; 'p'ó' hié' "a needless expense"—said politely by the guest or receiver of presents; 'chak' hié' miscellaneous expenses; hié' 'lik, to exert one's self; 'lo' hié' traveling expenses; 'hié' 'cheng' 'sing' k'í, to waste one's mental energies on; COLL., hié' 'k'e' spending breath on—troublesome, difficult to do.

戲

Hsi.

To fence, to play with weapons; to divert one's self, to sport; a play, a comedy, a theatrical exhibition: COM., 'i'hié' sports, games; 'hié' 'pang, or hié' 'tai, a theatrical stage; 'hié' 'chü, play-actors; 'hié' 'pong, play-bills; hié' 'p'wong, a list of plays; 'tiou hié' lewd dalliance; hié' 'pung, the "green room";

'hié' 'tang' a male actor dressed as a female; COLL., hié' 't'au k'ó, head manager of a theater; ch'ó' hié' to play, as actors; hié' 'laeng' to make sport of, to annoy; hié' 'siong' 't'iong, the play has begun; hié' 'ch'au'g' gadding about to theaters; 'p'ah, 'sing hié' sporting, mischievous; 'pang' 'kong hié' plays in the colloquial; hié' 'ch'ok, the parts of a play; hié' 'sioh, ch'ok, one part or act.

肺

Fei.

The lungs; they are connected with 'king' (metal): hié' 'hu, the lungs; COM., 'kang hié' "liver and lungs"—as of goats sold in the market; hié' 'kwong, the bronchial tubes; 'hié' 'ló, consumption of the lungs; hié' 'ch'ieu só' the lungs dry and inflamed; hié' 'siong' 'lung, cold in the lungs, bronchitis.

蒂

Fei.

Small: pe' hié' 'kang' 'tong, a small sweet sorbus or service tree. Read hok, as in hok, hok, luxuriant, umbrageous.

贍

Strong, robust, herculean, athletic: 'pe' hié' energetic, strong to bear burdens.

奚

Hsi.

Why? how? a page to an officer; a waiting maid: 'chiu hié, a waiting boy or maid; hié' 'ch'ü, how can you approve? hié' 'pok, k'ëu' yá' why do you not go?

逕

Hsi.

To wait for, to hope; a narrow pathway: hié' 'keng' a foot path.

1 荒 2 廢 3 廢 4 廢 5 半 6 動 7 花 8 破 9 雜 10 路 11 費 12 盡 13 戲 14 戲 15 戲 16 調 17 戲 18 肝 19 肺 20 最 21 酒 奚



**蹊** A foot or bridle path, a narrow path; to penetrate through by-ways; to go where there is no road: *'sing hié*, made into a road.

**鼯** A small meadow mouse, called *'ngi hié*, or *kang k'eu hié*, the sweet-mouthed rat; its bite is considered poisonous.

**攜携** To lead by the hand, as a blind man or a child; to go with, to take along; to join, to lock arms; to carry, to take up from the ground; to leave: *'hié t'i*, to lead by the hand; *'hié ch'iu tung heng*, to go hand in hand; *'hié t'i*, to take in the hand, to carry.

**觸** An ivory stiletto or horn bodkin, used for opening knots; anciently worn on the girdle; a kind of large tortoise: *'mooi' hié*, to tie the bodkin to the waist; *'ch'oi' hié*, name of a star.

**畦** A field of 50 *'mu*, or about 8 English acres; a plat of ground: *'hié ch'ai'* kitchen vegetables. Read *hié*, a low wall around a field.

**惠** Kind, gracious, forbearing; benevolent, liberal, charitable; to show kindness to; give in charity; compliant; to give, to concede; to adorn; benefit, grace, charity, presents: *'hié ai'* or *chü hié* compassionate kindness; *'seu' hié'* or *sing hié'* to receive

favours; *'hié kau'* to teach kindly; com., *'ong hié'* grace, mercy; *'seng' hié'* or *haiu' hié'* your great favor—an epistolary phrase; *hié' ang kaing'* a district of Chinchew prefecture.

**蕙** A fragrant species of marshy orchid, like a *Hubernaria*, with many flowers on one stalk, called *'lang hié'*.

**縹** Fine cloth or linen (from the west) of a loose texture, a kind of Decca muslin: *'hié' siong*, loose-textured cloth, anciently worn as mourning.

**繫** To tie, to bind; to continue; attached to, to think of; to retain, to hold: *'mi hié'* to tie; *'hié' lieng*, to follow, as results their causes; *'hié' sing*, fixed in the mind; com., *'kwang hié'* important results, consequences involved.

**係** The substantive verb, to be, am, is; to connect, to continue; to succeed to, in which sense the same as the last and the next: *'ch'ü hié'* this is (thus and so); *'hié' se' hó ko'* what is the cause or matter?

**系** To connect, to tie, to continue; a succession: *'siong hié'* continuous; com., *'sié' hié'* a genealogy, a family record.

**慧** Intelligent, perspicacious, wise, clever; shrewd, quick-witted, subtle, ingenious, adroit, skillful:

1 成蹊 3 攜提 5 同行 7 佩觸 9 畦菜 11 受惠 13 恩惠 15 蘭蕙 17 維繫 19 繫心 21 係是 23 相系  
2 蹊蹊 4 攜手 6 攜持 8 觸觸 10 惠愛 12 惠教 14 縹縹 16 繫繫 18 關繫 20 是何 22 故故 24 世系

*hó' heng 'sieu hié'* desirous of appearing clever in some little matter; COM., *'te' hié'* wise, discerning; wisdom.

**恚**<sup>2</sup> Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; irritated at, indignant, angry.  
Hui.

**螻**<sup>2</sup> A species of beetle or cicada, called *'hié'* *ku*, living only half a year.  
Hui.

**諛**<sup>2</sup> To investigate, to discern; ingenious, full of plans and shifts; knowing, successful.  
Hui.

**吠**<sup>2</sup> Sound of a dog barking: *'k'eng hié'* or *'keu hié'* the dog barks.  
Fei.

(193) Hiék.

**燿**<sup>2</sup> Read *hiék*; coll. *hiék*; heat rising up, ascending; heat; to warm, to heat; exposed to the fire, heated: *'hiék, siong'* heat rising up; *'hiék, t'ioh*, burnt; *hiék, ta*, dried; *'hiék, u*, blackened by the heat; *'hiék, sioh*, the loadstone.  
Hsieh.

**血**<sup>2</sup> Blood; the 143d radical: in the coll. read *haik*, q. v.: *'k'ek, hiék*, to weep tears of blood—written on funeral cards; *'te' hiék*, a species of madder.  
Hsieh.

**俠**<sup>2</sup> Generous, noble-minded, public-spirited, zealous for the right; bold, intrepid; to assist, to redress another's wrongs: *'hó hiék*, a hero; *'eng' hiék*, mutual sympathy; *'hiék, k'e'* noble-minded, intrepid; *'hiék, s'eu'* or *'hiék, k'ai*, a bold advocate.  
Chia.

**峽**<sup>2</sup> A mountain precipice; hills forming a gorge through which a stream of water forces its way: *'tieu' k'eng' hiék*, the Shaiking gorge in Kwangtung province.  
Hsia.

**狹**<sup>2</sup> Narrow, strait; a contracted passage; *met.*, narrow-minded, mean: *'ch'ien' hiék*, shallow and narrow; *'hiék, ai'* a narrow pass; *met.*, mean; *'pi hiék*, low and contracted, mean.  
Hsia.

**挾**<sup>2</sup> To hold, to carry, to carry under the arm; to hold the string of a bow; to conceal; to store up; to hide in the bosom; to defend; to trust to, to depend on; to presume upon, overbearing, arrogant; used in the coll. for *kek*, q. v.: *'hiék, t'i*, to hold under the arm; to undertake; COM., *'hiék, chié'* to oppress arrogantly; COLL., *hiék, hiéng*, to cherish hatred; *kaéng' i hiék, hiéng*, is at feud with him.  
Hsia.

**脇脅**<sup>2</sup> The sides of the body; the ribs, place under the arm; to gather; to intimidate, to reprimand; to take advantage of: *p'ai*, *Hiésh.* *hiék*, to intimidate; COM., *'chó hiék, eu' hiék*, the left and right side; *hiék, kau*, the ribs; *hiék, a'* the side; COLL., *hiék, t'iang'* side-ache.

**穴**<sup>2</sup> A cave, formerly used for dwellings; a den, a cave, a hole, a grotto; underground cavities, graves; a lurking place for men or beasts; a sinus in the body; to bore or dig a hole, to dig through;  
Hsüeh.

1 智慧 3 犬吠 5 燿上 7 燿烏 9 泣血 11 豪俠 13 俠氣 15 俠客 17 淺狹 18 狹隘 20 挾持 22 左脅  
2 螻蛄 4 狗吠 6 燿着 8 燿石 10 地血 12 任俠 14 俠士 16 攀慶 18 卑狹 21 挾制 22 右脅

empty; the 116th radical: *'k'ung hiék*, a hole, a den; *hiék, ku*, to dwell in caverns; com., *'mwo' hiék*, graves, vaults; *'kek, hiék*, a lucky grave; *hiék, tó*, a good site, as of a grave; *met.*, a vital part of the system.

**協** Agreement, concord, union, harmony; mutual help; united, assistant, joint; to aid; submissive: com., *'tung, sing hiék, lik*;

Hsieh. to exert strength unitedly; *'tung hiék*, or *hiék, tai*, a brigadier; *hiék, liáng*, a brigadier-general of bannermen; *'hiék, pai*, the second bridesmaid; *hiék, paing tai*, *hok, sǝu*, assistants of a prime minister; *hiék, ong*, rhyming, cadence.

**顰** Harmony of sentiment; union of thought; a man's name. Hsieh.

**頁** The head; the 181st radical, seldom used in classic writing; in the coll., the numeral for leaves of books or flowers, lobes of liver, etc.: coll., *'hiék, so*, the number of leaves; *hiék, so' sioh, pah*, has 100 leaves; *hiék, pwang*, a leaf and a half.

(194) Hiéng.

**掀** Read *hung*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *hiéng*: to lift up, to remove, as a cover, for which *'hwang* is more commonly used: *'hiéng 'k'i*, or *'hiéng 'k'wi*, to uncover; *kwo kai*, *hiéng 'k'i*, remove the skillet-cover; *hiéng 'lá liáng*, uncover it and let it cool.

**顯** Light, manifest, apparent, conspicuous, clear; illustrious; glorious, effulgent; to make plain, to exhibit, to display; to

Hsien. render illustrious: *'hiéng 'k'ó*, "the illustrious finisher"—a deceased father; *'hiéng tǝu* to manifest: com., *'hiéng ming*, or *'hiéng hiéng* to make manifest; *'hiéng haik*, luminous, as a god's response; *'hiéng seng*, clearly efficacious; *'hiéng tak*, distinguished, famous; *'hiéng 'ch'iu tǝung* to exhibit skill (in work or against an enemy); coll., *'hiéng 'lá hiéng* made very clear.

**幪** A curtain drawn over or around a carriage to keep off the sun; the curtain of a sedan. Hsien.

**覷** To compare, compared to, like; to spy out, to explore; a weathercock: *'kang' 'hiéng*, a spy.

**蜆** General name of bivalve shells, but especially thin-shelled and lacustrine ones; sometimes applied to some hanging chrysalides: in the coll., *liou kiáng*, q. v. Hsien.

**覷** Clear light, cloudless sunlight; the clear sun in winter melting the snow. Yeu.

**覷** The eyes starting out; to see, to regard; to view slightly: *'hiéng 'hiéng*, to look at; *'hiéng 'wang*, good looking, pretty. Yeu.

**覷** A small chisel, a sort of javelin; a hand-staff.

1 孔 2 穴 3 吉 4 穴 5 協 6 力 7 協 8 領 9 辦 10 士 11 頁 12 數 13 掀 14 開 15 顯 16 著 17 顯 18 赫 19 顯 20 聖 21 顯 22 達 23 顯 24 手 25 段 26 間 27 覷 28 覷 29 睨



**險**  
Hsien.

A precipice, an abyss; difficult, dangerous, hazardous; insecure, in danger; *met.*, corrupt, wicked: *'kang hiéng*, depraved; *COM.*, *'ngui hiéng*, dangerous, prejudicial; *'hiéng tē* a dangerous place; *met.*, the key of a position; *COLL.*, *'hiéng kwo'* or *'hiéng lakwo'* to pass over danger, as of a serious illness; *pauk, hiéng*, or *'hiéng pauk*, to risk the danger; *'tiéng maoang tē hiéng*, full of hazard, as walking on the verge of a precipice; *'hiéng sié*, or *'hiéng sié sié*, almost, within a little; *ch'a hiéng hiéng poak*, came within a little of falling.

**獬**

A dog with a long snout, a pointer used in hunting: *'hiéng iing*, name of a horde of Huns famous in the days of Confucius, so called from their savageness.

*Hiéng'.* A coll. word: to throw to pitch, to toss; to fling away: *hiéng' kwo'* toss it over (here or there); *heng' hiéng'* pitch it away; *hiéng' ch'a*, to toss bundles of wood; *hiéng' kiá'* or *hiéng' lóh, k'ó'* fling it down.

*Hiéng'.* A coll. word, as in *hiéng' hiéng' or hiéng' hiéng' hū*, dangerous, perilous, full of risk, as in standing, or placing things, close to a brink.

**賢**  
**賢**  
Hsien.

Virtuous, wise, moral, worthy; excellent, superior in morals or in intellect; a term of laudation; to surpass; to praise, to call worthy: *'hiéng chai*, superior abilities; *'hiéng hiéng*, to value the virtuous;

*COM.*, *'seng' hiéng*, sages and philosophers; *'hiéng iing*, a virtuous man, a philosopher—a class of men next to sages; *'hiéng taik*, exalted virtue; *'hiéng ch'a*, a faithful wife; *'ch'ek, sek, ne' hiéng*, the seventy-two disciples; *COLL.*, *hiéng hwoi'* "virtuous union"—a good wife is so called.

**嫌**

To dislike, to hold in contempt, to think meanly of; to loathe, to despise; prejudiced, suspicious; fastidious; jealous of: *COM.*, *'hiéng hang'* to hate; *'pié' hiéng*, to avoid exciting suspicion; *'k'e' hiéng*, to dislike, to reject; *COLL.*, *hiéng lai'* to be fastidious about things; *hiéng kang hiéng keng'* "hates liver and gizzard"—dislikes this and that.

**懸**  
Hsüan.

To suspend, to hang down; to be anxious, in suspense, undecided; anxiously; unlike: *'hiéng chiok*, or *'siong hiéng*, very unlike; *COM.*, *'hiéng ki*, the divining pen—usually called *ki pek*; *'hiéng wong'* to look anxiously for; *'hiéng hū*, insecure, as one's footing; precarious, as affairs; *COLL.*, *hiéng sing taiu' tang*, the mind in great suspense; *'chia tai' kié' ko' hiéng lá*, the matter still undecided.

**玄**  
Hsien.

Dark, somber, blackish, like the deep sky; to man-age; deep, still, silent; abstruse, profound; name of Kiaking; the 95th radical: *COM.*, *'hiéng tá'* or *'hiéng tiéng siong' tá'* the Shangti of the somber heavens; *COLL.*, *hiéng tang*,

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 奸 | 3 險 | 5 獬 | 7 賢 | 9 賢  | 11 賢 | 14 避 | 16 懸 | 18 懸 | 20 懸 | 22 玄 |
| 險   | 地   | 獬   | 賢   | 人    | 妻    | 二    | 嫌    | 絕    | 乚    | 天    |
| 2 危 | 4 險 | 6 賢 | 8 聖 | 10 賢 | 12 七 | 15 棄 | 17 相 | 19 懸 | 21 玄 |      |
| 險   | 過   | 才   | 賢   | 德    | 十    | 嫌    | 棄    | 望    | 帝    | 帝    |

a god supposed to act as porter in heaven.

**泣** Also read *hiéng*: glistening dewdrops; pendent dewdrops; falling tears; <sup>Hsien.</sup> deep flowing water, a wide sheet of water; name of a river in the south-west of Shansi.

**弦** The string of a bow; chord of an arc; the moon in quarter on the 8th and 23d days of the month; a beating pulse: <sup>Hsien.</sup> *'ngu, hiéng*, a guitar with 5 strings; com., *'k'ung, hiéng*, the string of a bow; *'siong, hiéng*, and *'har, hiéng*, first and last quarters of the moon; coll., *hiéng 'tong*, a bow or lute string broken.

**絃** Silken strings of musical instruments: *'hiéng kó*, to play songs; *'li, hiéng*, to tune the guitar; com., *'ch'ek, hiéng*, a seven-stringed fiddle; *'sük, hiéng*, "join the guitar string"—a widower marrying his second wife.

**眩** Also read *hiéng*: confused vision, dizzy, wandering eyes; defective, squinting sight; confused, mixed, out of order; not discerning, mistaken.

**虻** The Julus or gally worm, a sort of milleped, called *'ma, hiéng*, found in dry places; it is of a dark purple color and curls up when disturbed.

**舷** The side of a ship or boat, the gangway or bulwarks of a vessel: <sup>Hsien.</sup> *'k'au, hiéng i kó*, to sing to the

accompaniment of beating the junk's side.

**街** Also read *hiéng*: bragging, puffing, vaunting, boasting; to display for sale: <sup>Hsien.</sup> *'hiéng ngük, k'iu, siu*, to offer a gem for sale; *met.*, seek a market for one's talents; *'chéu, hiéng*, self-praise.

**現** Used as a vulgar character for the next: luster of gems; to manifest, to appear; to display, to divulge, to show; apparent; to be seen now, plain, conspicuous, de facto; present: com., *'hiéng, ch'ok*, to become manifest; *'hiéng, chai* now, at present; *'hiéng, hing*, to appear in real form; to show one's feelings; *'hiéng, k'auk*, this instant; *'hiéng, ch'ing*, ready money; *'hiéng, huang*, current dollars; *'hiéng, 'li*, to pay (a bill) at once; *'hiéng, 'puang*, the police now on duty; coll., *hiéng, 'sié*, "a sight to the world"—the vicious going rapidly to ruin; *hiéng, 'siäng*, or *hiéng, 'siäng, siäng*, ready, de facto; *hiéng, 'chiong tai, 'ju*, the great man with the ready palm—an epithet for beggars.

**見** To appear, to be manifest; plain, open, revealed: <sup>Hsien.</sup> *'üng, hiéng* concealed and open, secret and revealed; com., *'huak, hiéng* to be manifest.

**莧** Edible species of spinach, Artemisia and Chenopodium, distinguished by the adjectives prefixed: in the coll. read *hiéng, q. v.*

1五 3上 5絃 7七 9馬 而 求 18現 15現 17現 19現 21隱  
弦 弦 歌 絃 虻 歌 售 出 形 錢 理 見  
2弓 4下 6理 8續 10扣 11街 12自 14現 16現 18現 20現 22發  
弦 弦 絃 絃 舷 玉 街 在 刻 番 班 見







to search for information; *tüng* 'hing, a spy, informer.

'Hing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'hing 'hwang, to turn over, as the leaves of a book; 'hing 'hiong, just speak out (your price)!

**例** Interchanged with the next: a thing perfectly formed; to form; a figure, a form, a body; a law, a statute, which should be fixed; perfect, fixed.

**形** Form, shape, figure, appearance, contour; material; bodily; manner, visage, air; site, aspect; a landscape; an apparition; to imitate, to give form to; to appear, to make manifest; to show, as the bones when lean: com., 'hing sié' the outline, as of scenery; 'hing chung' or 'hing yong' shape, form, appearance; 'hing ch'iong' a likeness, an image, as of a god; 'hing üng 'ku kwai' his visage is *outré*; 'ngwong hing hieng' ch'ok, the original shape manifested; 'hing chek, form, appearance, a trace of; 'hing saik, the expression, looks; 'hing chek, or 'hing 't'á, bodily substance, the human form; 'tu hing, picture of a man; coll., mó hing chek, no clue, no traces of.

**邢** An ancient principality, now Hingtai district in the south-west of Chih-li.

**鉶** An earthen vessel resembling a skillet or tripod, used to contain broth when sacrificing to ancestors.

**型** A mold of earth; an example, a formulary, an ensample; to mold; to be an example: 'tieng hing, a law, a precedent; 'ngi hing, a good example.

**礪** A whetstone; a square or oblong figure for sharpening tools; name of a valley.

**刑** Punishment by officers; to castigate; legal punishments torture; penal, criminal, as laws; inimical to, destructive of, said of one's destiny or of the elements; a law, a constant practice; to sacrifice victims: 'ming hing, to punish properly; com., 'ka hing, or tong hing, to punish; 'hing hwak, criminal laws, punishment; 'hing pung, the criminal office in a yamun; 'ngu hing, the five punishments; 'hing hwak, punishment; 'hing pwo' Board of Punishments; 'hing k'au' instruments of torture; 'hing 'k'auk, "punitive and destructive"—said of clashing fates among members of a family, producing sickness; 'hing pwo' siong sü, President of the Criminal Board.

**眩** Read 'hieng and 'hieng; coll. hing: dizzy, confused, giddy, light-headed; to swim, as the head: 'wong hing, dizzy, giddy; 't'au hing, light-headed; 'hing sung, sea-sick; 'hing kieu' dizzy (from riding in) a sedan; 'hing hing 't'iong, reeling with dizziness.

**陁** A declivity in the contour of hills; an abrupt precipice; a defile, a ravine,

<sup>1</sup>形 <sup>8</sup>形 <sup>古</sup>怪 <sup>現</sup>出 <sup>7</sup>形 <sup>9</sup>圖 <sup>儀</sup>加 <sup>13</sup>刑 <sup>15</sup>刑 <sup>17</sup>刑 <sup>19</sup>刑 尙  
勢 象 怪 出 色 形 型 刑 房 部 尅 書  
<sup>2</sup>形 <sup>4</sup>形 <sup>5</sup>原 <sup>6</sup>形 <sup>8</sup>形 <sup>10</sup>典 <sup>12</sup>明 <sup>14</sup>刑 <sup>16</sup>刑 <sup>18</sup>刑 <sup>20</sup>刑 <sup>21</sup>昏  
狀 容 形 跡 質 型 刑 法 罰 具 部 眩

a gorge; a hob at the side of a furnace; a place in Hukwang.

**Hing.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *hing hang*, to burn, make a bonfire of; *hing heng*, to restore, to pay back; *hing heng heng*, hanging down, pendent.

(199) Hiok.

**歇**

Hsieh.

To stop, to rest, to desist; to keep silence; to terminate, to discontinue, to appease: com., *hiok, sek*, to discontinue, to rest; *hiok, k'e* to take a breathing-spell; *hiok, tang* to put down the load and rest; *hiok, s'ëk*, to lodge over night; *hiok, kié* to lay by for the season, as goods; coll., *hiok, k'a*, to rest the feet (by sitting down); *hiok, puong taing* to stop at an inn; *mó hiok*, or *mó ting mó hiok*, without stopping, incessantly; *hiok, tau* to rest at noon; *k'ó hiok*, "go rest"—a slang phrase, like "go to grass"; *hiok, sioh, hiok*, or *hiok, sioh, a* to stop awhile; *hiok, sioh, siák*, or *hiok, sioh, k'aik, ku*, to rest a spell.

**蠍**

Hsieh.

A scorpion; used for scorpions in the classic and coll. Scriptures, as in Luke 10: 19.

**謁**

To visit a superior or a gentleman; admitted to an audience; to signify to, to intimate; to state or declare, to inform by petition; a card: *hiok, kiéng* to visit a superior; *hiok, siá* a guest chamber.

(200)

Hiiong.

**香**

Hsiang.

Fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic, sweet; incense; effluvia, or aroma; met., reputable, renowned, fragrant, as a name: com., *hiiong 'ch'ó*, aromatic plants; *hiiong ku*, a fragrant mushroom; *hiiong loi*, a large species of univalve; *hiiong yong*, a kind of finger-lemon, the "Budh's hand"; *hi'ëng hiiong*, "heavenly fragrance"—the Mowtan Camellia; *hiiong lu*, an incense vase, a censer; *hi'ieu hiiong*, to burn incense; *hiiong siäng* incense sticks; *t'ëuk, hiiong*, incense sticks with bamboo splints inside; *tong gung hiiong*, incense sticks made without splints; *hiiong hui*, incense ashes—carried home from the temple after worshiping; *hiiong 'ki tóh*, a censer stand; *hiiong 'këng*, Hongkong; coll., *pe' hiiong*, to smell odors; *hiiong kang*, bean-curd cakes, flavored with soy; *hiiong 'tak*, inferior incense in coils, used as night-burners; *hiiong pui tü*, cakes of scented soap; *hiiong tói* or *hiiong pau*, small perfume bags, worn at the festival of the 5th month.

**鄉**

Hsiang.

A village, a hamlet; the country; a ward, section of a town or city; five, *chau*, or 12,500 houses, make a *hiiong*; rude, country-like, rustic: *hiiong 'ki*, an old man titled by the Emperor; com., *hiiong 'li*, village neighbors; *hiiong 'ch'ong*, a village; *hiiong 'tong*, an association, a society; *hiiong 'sing*, village gentry; *hiiong p'wai*, the distribution of

1歇 8歇 5歇 7謁 9香 11香 18天 15燒 17香 19鄉 21鄉 23鄉  
息 擔 季 見 草 螺 香 香 港 著 村 紳  
3歇 4歇 6歇 8謁 10香 12香 14香 16竹 18香 20鄉 22鄉 24鄉  
氣 宿 胶 舍 菰 椶 爐 香 塔 里 黨 派



ward business; *hiong 'lô*, village elders; *hiong k'ang* the ward patrol; *pai' hiong*, a village of depraved morals; *'hiong se* the provincial examinations for the Kūjin degree; *hiong sūk*, village customs; *liêng hiong*, a union of villages for defence; COLL., *hiong a'* the country; *hiong a' nêng*, rustics; *hiong a' tio'* country roads; *hiong 'mi ch'è ek, sek, ngo'* ward rice (contributed to temple keepers) on the 1st and 15th of the month. Read *hiong'*: facing, directed towards.

**喧** Clamor, hum, noise of talking; to vociferate: *hiong hwa*, vociferation of a crowd; COM., *'keng' chi hiong hwa*, noise is forbidden!

**誼** Interchanged with the last and the next: noise, vociferation; to forget; to impose on.

**誣** To impose on; false, deceitful; to forget: *hiong wong*, to forget; *'cha' hiong*, to deceive, to humbug.

**暄** A genial warmth, as of the sun in spring, a pleasant heat: *'hang hiong*, cold and heat.

**暄** A bright, hot sun, the sun's heat; to dry, to parch: *'nik, hiong 'ü cūng'* warmed by the sun and moistened with rain.

**萱** The iris or fleur-de-lis, a plant used to dispel sorrow, also called *'lêk, ch'êng* (deer's onions); when worn on the person by a woman who desires

a son, it is called *ngi nang 'ch'ó*; *met.*, a mother; *'ch'ung hiong*, father and mother; *'hiong 'ch'ó wong iu*, the iris dispels grief; *'hiong tong*, a mother.

**烜** To dry at a fire; clear, brilliant, splendid; hot, to burn.

**煊** Warm, genial.

**軒** The hood of a car; a high-front chariot; a balcony, a low window; eaves; a study or library-room; laughing, playing; satisfied: *'hiong ngong*, to carry the head high, a bold deportment; *'ngü hiong*, a lady's carriage; *'hiong hiong*, pleased, satisfied.

**儗** Ingenious, expert, cunning; nimble; name of a country or tribe in primitive times.

**响** Read *'siong* in the dictionaries: noon, meridian: *'hiong 'ngu*, midday.

**響** Noise, clamor, fracas; a sound, echo, a ringing din: COM., *'ing 'hiong*, shadow and echo; *met.*, a trace, an inkling of; Hsiang. *'hiong k'e'* instruments of music; *'hiong ling*, small bells—like sleigh-bells; *'loi 'hiong 'tiêng ha' ti*, when it thunders, all the world hears; *met.*, everybody hears the story; *'hiong liong*, a clear sound; *'hiong kung*, "sounding bow"—a musical apparatus attached to a kite; COLL., *'hiong taêng*, a rat-

|     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |   |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|---|------|
| 1 鄉 | 喧   | 寒   | 雨   | 椿   | 忘   | 10 軒 | 12 軒 | 14 影 | 16 響 | 天 | 18 響 |
| 試   | 嘩   | 暄   | 潤   | 萱   | 憂   | 昂    | 軒    | 響    | 鈴    | 下 | 亮    |
| 2 禁 | 3 詐 | 5 日 | 6 鹿 | 8 萱 | 9 萱 | 11 魚 | 13 响 | 15 響 | 17 雷 | 知 | 19 響 |
| 止   | 誣   | 暄   | 葱   | 草   | 堂   | 軒    | 午    | 器    | 響    | ○ | 弓    |

ting, a clatter; *hiong* 'ma, a name given to Shantung footpads; *p'ah*, *hiong* 'peng, to inflict resounding (i. e. light) blows on culprits; *hiong* sioh, *siang*, it sounds, it reverberates.

**饗** To offer sacrifice; to feast a guest, to spread out a feast; a sacrifice, a banquet: *hiong* ping, to feast a guest; *hiong* seu<sup>2</sup> to offer sacrifices.

**享** Used for the last: to offer up, to present to a god or superior; to enjoy, to receive an offering; a feast, repast: *hiong* eung<sup>2</sup> to enjoy the use of; com., *hiong* seu<sup>2</sup> to enjoy long life; *hiong* hok, to be happy, blessed.

**蠶** A worm that notices sounds; a silkworm (?): *hek*, *hiong*, insects bred in damp places, as mosquitoes, etc.

**珣** Name of a precious stone; an ornament worn on the girdle.

**向** Towards, facing, opposite to; thinking upon, inclined to; an intention; an object of study; time past, former, heretofore; a window or opening; points of the compass: *hiong* intention; com., *hwong* *hiong* or *hiong* 'siu, the direction, bearing of; *seu* *hwong* *hiong* the four points of the compass, everywhere; *hiong* 'paek, northerly; *hiong* 'siong facing upward; *hiong* 'lai, heretofore; *hiong* 'haiu hereafter; *hiong*

*nik*, *ki*, a sunflower; *hiong* 'sieng inclined to good; *hiong* 'p'ieu bank bills stamped and made payable at another bank; COLL., *hiong* 'seng, to advance.

**𨾏** Also read *hiong*: a little while; suddenly; formerly.

**餉** Provisions for workmen and troops; taxes paid in kind to government; duties in general; to give or send food: *hiong* 'tang, a duty "chop"; com., *ping* *hiong* or *hiong* *hiong* soldiers' rations; *hwak*, *hiong* to give out rations; *chie* *hiong* to receive or pay rations; *hiong* 'ngung, commissariat funds; *cho* *hiong* contributions to aid government.

**眴** Also read *sung*: the eyes rolling, to move the eyes; to see indistinctly, dizzy; to appear fresh and clear: *hiong* 'hwang bright and clear, brilliant.

**絢** An ornamented wrapper for gems or seals; variegated, flowery, adorned; quick, rapid.

**憲** A rule, a precept, a regulation; an example; governmental; a ruler, an officer of any rank from a prefect to a viceroy; to impose or publish laws, to govern; to follow closely; abundant; well-informed: *hiong* 'chu, the imperial calendar; *hiong* 'hiong pleased, gratified; com., *hu* *hiong* the prefect; *u* *hiong* the governor. Read *hieng*: bright, illustrious, as in *hieng* 'hieng leng' *taik*, effulgent were his virtues!

1饗 8享 5享 7意 9四 北 後 14向 16兵 18支 20助 22憲  
 2賓 3用 6福 向 方 11向 票 餉 餉 餉 憲  
 2饗 4享 6肸 8方 向 向 15餉 17發 19餉 21憲 23府  
 祀 壽 饗 向 向 蔡 單 餉 銀 書 憲

獻  
献

To offer or present to a god, or a superior; to give or present to another (in polite language); to hand up to; an offering; Hsien. intelligent: COM., 'hiong' k'ëung' to offer to idols; 'hiong' pek, to offer strips of mock-silk (by burning); 'hiong' siong' to offer up; 'hiong' ch'aik, to volunteer advice (to the government); 'hiong' 'lá uk, to present offerings; 'hiong' kung, to report merit.

讞  
讞

Read ngiék, in the dictionaries: to consult on criminal cases; to judge or decide a case, to adjudicate: 'hiong' k'ëuk, to examine a criminal case; 'hiong' nguk, to sentence; 'ch'iu hiong' the autumnal assize.

(201)

Hiu.

休  
休

To cease, to rest from, to desist; to repudiate; a negative, don't, stop; good, excellent; to praise, to commend, to felicitate; to forgive; to let off: 'hiu ka, excellent; 'hiu sek, to desist; COM., 'wang' s'ü' 'hiu, "every thing stops"—said when one dies; 'ngiong' p'ing 'hiu t' deprived of his office; 'hiu chü, a bill of divorce; 'hiu t'eng' pong ing laung' se' hi, don't listen to what bystanders say for or against!

幽  
幽

In a ravine or shady dell; dark, shady; solitary, secret, retired; far back, deep, hidden from view; obscure, mysterious; shades, the shades, the spirits in hades; to go or be sent into retirement, to rusticate: 'ch'iew 'hiu,

to deliver spirits by masses; 'hiu ming, the lower and upper worlds, spirits and men; 'hiu ang' very dark; 'hiu pek, solitary, as a place; 'hiu ch'iu, an imprisoned culprit; COM., 'hiu 'nga, retired and tasteful, as a room.

庥  
庥

Shade, shelter; protection, kindness from superiors; to protect, to sustain; a place for sheltering: 'sing 'hiu, divine assistance; 'hung 'hiu, great favor; 'hiu eng' to protect, as the gods do.

咻  
咻

Also read hau: to call out, the confused noise of a crowd; a cry of pain, shrieks, moaning: ó' 'hiu, a moan of distress.

貅  
貅

A powerful beast, said to devour tigers: 'pi 'hiu, a ferocious monster; met., fierce, valiant, as troops.

馱  
馱

A fine war-steed, a high-spirited horse.

鵂  
鵂

An owl, regarded as a bird of bad omen: 'ch'ê 'hiu, a horned owl.

朽  
朽

Also read 'hiu: rotten wood; decayed, putrid, putrescent, rotten; failing, forgotten; out of mind: 'hiu muk, pok, k'ó' tieu, rotten wood can't be carved; met., a worthless scamp; ming pok, 'h'ü, an imperishable name; COM., 'hiu hwai, ruined, destroyed; 'hiu lang' or 'hiu po' decayed, as wood.

1 獻 2 獻 5 獻 功 獄 嘉 事 休 15 超 17 幽 19 鴻 21 貌  
供 上 禮 7 讞 9 秋 11 休 休 致 幽 暗 庥 貅  
2 獻 4 獻 物 讞 讞 讞 息 原 休 幽 神 庥 22 鵂  
帛 策 獻 讞 讞 讞 萬 品 書 明 庥 蔭 鵂



疴

Hsiu.

Also read 'kieu: sick, diseased; colic, griping pain in the bowels.

(202)

Ho.

富

Fu.

Rich; affluent, abundant; to provide, to enrich; wealth, riches: in the coll. read *po'*, q. v.: COM., 'ho' *koi'*, *ping chiéng'* rich and poor, high and low; 'ho' *koi' chai'*, *tiéng*, riches and honor are from heaven; 'ho' *chéuk*, abundance, wealth; 'ho' *hó*, very wealthy; *ho' kuok, kiong ping*, a rich country and brave soldiers.

副

Fu.

To assist, to aid, to second; to investigate; an assistant, a substitute, a lieutenant, a vice, a deputy; an ancient head-dress; in the coll., a classifier for sets of certain things, as buttons, bowls, plates, cups, chop-sticks, bracelets, ear-rings, &c.: COM., 'chiéng' *ho'* principal and assistant; 'ho' *li*, an assistant, a manager; 'ho' *k'ó*, assistant examiner—in the provincial examinations for Kūjin; 'ho' *sai'* a deputy commissioner; 'ho' *chióng'* a colonel; *ho' sé*, a compellation of low military officers; 'ho' *pong*, under (Kūjin) graduates; 'ho' *chung choi'*, a sub-examiner of Kūjin at Peking; 'ho' *koi'* a sub-clerk or vice-treasurer; COLL., *wang sioh*, *ho'* a set of 10 bowls; *téu' sioh*, *ho'* 10 pairs of chop-sticks; *sóh*, *sioh*, *ho'* a pair of bracelets.

付

Fu.

To give, to deliver, to hand over: COM., 'ho' *t'auk*, to charge with; 'kau *ho'* to

deliver to; COLL., *ho' k'ëuk*, *i*, hand it over to him.

赴

Fu.

To go to, to repair to, to hasten; to arrive at, to come: 'ho' *k'ó* to go and inform, to present a petition; 'ho' *meng'* to obey an order; *ho' yok*, to engage to meet; COM., *ho' sik*, to go to a feast.

賻

Fu.

To contribute towards defraying funeral expenses, to assist an interment by presenting articles.

訃

Fu.

To announce the death of a parent or relative by the nearest mourner, on the 7th day; to go to: COM., 'ho' *ing t'auk*, a card announcing the death of a parent and the commencement of funeral solemnities.

仆

Fu.

To fall down, to fall to the earth; overthrown: 'yéng *ho'* to fall down.

傅

Fu.

To annex, to arrange; to lay on, as colors; to superintend; near; to arrive at; a tutor, a master; a workman; a surname: 'sü *ho'* a tutor, a master; COM., *ho' hwoi'* to imitate a bad example; in the coll., to do carelessly, anyhow; 't'ai' 'chü t'ai' *ho'* tutor of the heir-apparent.

賦

Fu.

To exact, to levy, to collect, to require; taxes of money or military arms; tribute from fiefs; to give; to receive; to place in order; a meter of 4 and 6 feet in the lines: 'ho' *swoi'* taxes, imposts; *ho' liéng'* to levy taxes;

富貴貧賤

富貴在天

富足富豪

正副副理

副考副使

副將副榜

副總裁副

櫃付託交

付赴告赴

命訃音帖

師傳太子

太傅賦稅

COM., *si ho*<sup>3</sup> regular poems and verses of 4s and 6s.

**怵**<sup>1</sup> To think upon with pleasure; pleased, gratified with, as a friend.  
Fu.

**咐**<sup>1</sup> To blow, to breathe; used in the coll. in the sense of to charge one with; to bid, to order, to instruct, to direct one how to do: COLL., *'hung ho*<sup>3</sup> or *ch'ek ho*<sup>3</sup> to charge one.

*Ho*<sup>3</sup>. A coll. word: time enough for: *ho' ng' ho*<sup>3</sup> is there time enough or not? *ng' ho*<sup>3</sup> or *ma' ho*<sup>3</sup> not time enough; *'kang' king' kiäng' cheu' ho*<sup>3</sup> walk quickly, then you'll have time enough.

*Ho*<sup>3</sup>. A coll. word: to sprinkle with the hand or a water pot, to dampen, to bedew: *ho' 'ch'oi*, to sprinkle with water; *ho' 'sing' lá*, sprinkled it on his body; *'ch'oi' tó' lí ho*<sup>3</sup> bring water and sprinkle it; *ho' lang*<sup>2</sup> to wet by sprinkling.

**父**<sup>2</sup> A father; a senior, an ancestor, an old man; the head, as of a family; a title applied to peasants or aged people; to rule, to act as a father; in a *met.* sense, kind, loving: COM., *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'mu*, parents; *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'chü*, father and son; *'tiäng ho*<sup>3</sup> Heavenly Father; *'seng ho*<sup>3</sup> own father; *'s'ü*<sup>2</sup> *ho*<sup>3</sup> a foster-father; *'ka ho*<sup>3</sup> my father; *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'ch'ing*, father—as used in epistles; *'chu ho*<sup>3</sup> grandfather and father; a grandfather; *'siäng ho*<sup>3</sup> my late father; *'ch'ek ho*<sup>3</sup> younger paternal uncle; *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'chai*<sup>3</sup> *'chü*

*huang*, the son pays his father's debts; *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'nu' h'oi*<sup>3</sup> a charitable society to aid burials; COLL., *sa ho*<sup>3</sup> a teacher, a master, a skilled workman.

**扶**<sup>2</sup> Read *hu*; used for the coll. *ho*<sup>3</sup>: to support with the hands; to hold up, to sustain; to raise, to lift up: *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'k'i*, help him to rise; *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'ch'iu*, or *'ch'iu' tó' lí ho*<sup>3</sup> hold it up with your hands; *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'t'eng*, to support one in parturition.

**輔**<sup>2</sup> The rack or cheeks of a cart; end of the jaw-bones; to flank, to help, to second: Fu. *ho*<sup>3</sup> *'chó*<sup>3</sup> to second; *'s'ü*<sup>2</sup> *ho*<sup>3</sup> four stars near the north pole; a counsellor; COM., *ho*<sup>3</sup> *'cho*<sup>3</sup> to succor; to help.

**婦**<sup>2</sup> A wife, a married woman, a female under subjection; a lady, a female; beautiful: COM., *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'nü* (coll. *ho*<sup>3</sup> *'nü' n'eng*), women; *ho*<sup>3</sup> *tó*<sup>2</sup> female duties; *'hu ho*<sup>3</sup> husband and wife; *'ing ho*<sup>3</sup> an adulteress; *sek, ho*<sup>3</sup> a daughter-in-law; *tá*<sup>2</sup> *ho*<sup>3</sup> a younger brother's wife; *'liék, ho*<sup>3</sup> one that hangs herself at the death of her husband—a Chinese suttee; *'lang ho*<sup>3</sup> lazy women; *met.*, fighting insects.

**扈**<sup>2</sup> Name of a country and of a bird; an officer; a retinue, a suite; to cover; Fu. a large, low hill; broad, extended: *'song ho*<sup>3</sup> name of a bird; *met.*, a retiring scholar; *ho*<sup>3</sup> *ho*<sup>3</sup> extensive; *'ho*<sup>3</sup> *'ch'üing*<sup>3</sup> a retinue.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 吩 | 3 父 | 5 生 | 7 家 | 9 祖  | 11 叔 | 子    | 會    | 15 扶 | 17 四 | 19 夫 | 21 桑 |
| 咐   | 子   | 父   | 父   | 父    | 父    | 還    | 14 扶 | 手    | 輔    | 婦    | 扈    |
| 2 父 | 4 天 | 6 嗣 | 8 父 | 10 先 | 12 父 | 13 父 | 起    | 16 扶 | 18 婦 | 20 烈 | 22 扈 |
| 母   | 父   | 父   | 親   | 父    | 債    | 母    | ○    | 桶    | 女    | 婦    | 從    |

**負**<sup>2</sup> To carry on the back or shoulder, to bear, a burden; to assume a duty; to rely, to depend on; to turn the back on, to disregard, to refuse; to be defeated, to fail; to owe; to slight, to be ungrateful: <sup>1</sup>*ku ho*<sup>2</sup> ungrateful; disappointed; <sup>2</sup>*ho seng*<sup>2</sup> to forfeit confidence; COM., <sup>2</sup>*ho chai*<sup>2</sup> or *ho kieng*<sup>2</sup> to owe, indebted; <sup>2</sup>*ho ong*, ungrateful for favors; <sup>2</sup>*ho sing*, ungrateful; <sup>2</sup>*ho loi*<sup>2</sup> involved in the crimes of others.

**咕**<sup>2</sup> A hill covered with trees and grass; some say a barren hill.

**祐**<sup>2</sup> Abundant happiness, the favor of Heaven: <sup>2</sup>*seu tieng chi ho*<sup>2</sup> to receive the blessings of Heaven.

**戶**<sup>2</sup> To protect, to screen, to close upon; to stop further progress; a chamber door, an inner door; a one-leaved door; a hole, an opening; the nidus of larvæ; master of a family, ship, or shop; a person; people in a certain calling; a family, a household; the 63d radical: <sup>2</sup>*pok, ch'ok, ho ting*, does not go out of doors—a sedentary person; COM., <sup>2</sup>*mwong ho*<sup>2</sup> a door; <sup>10</sup>*mwong ho*<sup>2</sup> *sieu sing*, be careful of doors—i.e., guard against thieves; <sup>11</sup>*ho k'eu*, the population; <sup>12</sup>*ho pwo*<sup>2</sup> Board of Population and Revenue; <sup>13</sup>*liong ho*<sup>2</sup> taxes on landed property; COLL., *ho pwo*<sup>2</sup> *seng*, a ward of Chungchau Island, near the "Large Bridge", in Foochow.

**肩**<sup>2</sup> Also read *ho*<sup>2</sup>: to bail out water; a bailing vessel: <sup>11</sup>*ho ten*, a boat's bailing buckets or ladles.

**估**<sup>2</sup> To rely on, to trust to, to depend upon; a father, a parent; a helper, a supporter: <sup>12</sup>*ho se*<sup>2</sup> one's dependence—i.e., parents; <sup>10</sup>*sek, ho*<sup>2</sup> to lose a father.

**護**<sup>2</sup> To aid, to deliver; to guard, to preserve, to save, to succor, to patronize; the flank of an army: COM., <sup>11</sup>*ho ka*<sup>2</sup> an imperial escort; *ho sing kiang*<sup>2</sup> "shield-mirror"—worn in plays; *ho sing hu*, "shield-charm"—i.e., the powerful aid of a patron; <sup>12</sup>*ho cho*<sup>2</sup> to aid, to succor; *ho ti*, to hold an office temporarily; *ho chü*, a portfolio; <sup>10</sup>*ho hung*, "safely sealed"—two characters used on a latter-stamp.

**蟻**<sup>2</sup> Geometrical worms, which curl up and stretch out as they go; hampered, repressed, cowed down: <sup>20</sup>*ch'ek, ho*<sup>2</sup> a worm, called the looper; to span with the thumb and fore-finger.

**附**<sup>2</sup> Near, about, approaching; to lean on; to follow; annexed, attached to, tributary, dependent; to join; supplement, appendix, inclosure: <sup>21</sup>*i ho*<sup>2</sup> to depend on; *kie ho*<sup>2</sup> to intrust to, to send with; COM., *ho k'üing*<sup>2</sup> near, adjacent; *ho kü*, to dwell near, as in a part of the same house; *ho ch'uing*<sup>2</sup> to bury with other remains; *ho chü*, a stimulating medicine.

<sup>3</sup>辜 <sup>8</sup>負 <sup>5</sup>負 <sup>7</sup>受 <sup>8</sup>不 <sup>9</sup>門 <sup>12</sup>戶 <sup>14</sup>肩 <sup>16</sup>失 <sup>18</sup>護 <sup>20</sup>尺  
<sup>2</sup>負 <sup>4</sup>債 <sup>6</sup>心 <sup>7</sup>天 <sup>8</sup>出 <sup>10</sup>戶 <sup>11</sup>小 <sup>13</sup>部 <sup>15</sup>斗 <sup>17</sup>怙 <sup>19</sup>助 <sup>21</sup>蟻  
<sup>2</sup>負 <sup>4</sup>債 <sup>6</sup>心 <sup>7</sup>天 <sup>8</sup>出 <sup>10</sup>戶 <sup>11</sup>小 <sup>13</sup>部 <sup>15</sup>斗 <sup>17</sup>怙 <sup>19</sup>助 <sup>21</sup>蟻  
<sup>2</sup>信 <sup>4</sup>恩 <sup>6</sup>累 <sup>7</sup>祐 <sup>8</sup>庭 <sup>10</sup>戶 <sup>11</sup>口 <sup>13</sup>糧 <sup>15</sup>怙 <sup>17</sup>駕 <sup>19</sup>護 <sup>21</sup>依  
<sup>2</sup>信 <sup>4</sup>恩 <sup>6</sup>累 <sup>7</sup>祐 <sup>8</sup>庭 <sup>10</sup>戶 <sup>11</sup>口 <sup>13</sup>糧 <sup>15</sup>怙 <sup>17</sup>駕 <sup>19</sup>護 <sup>21</sup>附



**腐**<sup>2</sup> Corrupted, carious, rotten, spoiled; pulverized; castrated: 'ho' *híng*, the punishment of castration; COM., 'nák, ho' rotten meat; 'ho' *ũ* (coll. *ho' ũ kó*), a foolish pedant; 'ho' *lang*' spoiled, as food; COLL., *tau' ho'* bean curd; *ho' piéng'* thin slices of curd; *ho' kang*, dried bean curd.

**拊**<sup>2</sup> To sacrifice to ancestors in the hall; to inter in the same tomb: 'ho' *sik*, to sacrifice to ancestors.

**拊**<sup>2</sup>

Fu.

**駙**<sup>2</sup> Near; quick; to help: COM., 'ho' *ma*, a son-in-law of the emperor.

**鮒**<sup>2</sup>

Fu.

A fresh-water fish resembling the perch, said to go in pairs or shoals, and to be faithful to each other; like the *chek, ngũ*, q. v.

**互**<sup>2</sup>

Hu.

Interlocking, like serrated edges, or cog-wheels fitting into each other; with, together, each to other, reciprocal, mutual, blended, interchangeable, responsive; a butcher's double hook: 'kau ho' united; 'ho' *siong ai'* mutual love; 'ho' *uk*, serrated, scaly.

**洑**<sup>2</sup>

Closed up by the ice, ice-bound, frozen, congealed; a glazed, icy appearance.

(203)

Hó.

**呵**<sup>2</sup>

Read *ó*; coll. *hó*: a euphonic termination, as in singing songs: 'hó, hó, sound of laughter.

**好**<sup>2</sup> Good, right, excellent, well; very; in the coll., an intensive adverb, both in a good and a bad sense, exceedingly, superlatively;

Hao.

done, thoroughly cooked; well, recovered from sickness: also read *hó*, q. v.: COM., 'hó *e'* a good intention; 'hó *sěu'* (coll. 'hó *tai'*), meritorious actions; 'siong' *hó*, very good; 'ek, 'hó, the best; capital! the very thing! 'che' *hó*, very intimate friendship; 'hó *ch'ieu'* laughable, amusing; 'hó *k'ang'* pretty, beautiful; COLL., 'hó *siáh*, good to eat; 'hó *ch'ieu tau'ng'* fine skill or tact; *yá' o' hó*, passably good; 'hó *miá'ng'* good lot in life, a lucky state; 'hó *kiá'ng pok, chai'* *tó*, a few good children are sufficient; 'hó *tá*, "good bottom"—i. e., wealthy; 'hó *t'iek, pok, k'ing sang lu' hoi'*, good iron is not passed thro' the furnace thrice; *met.*, a good man does not need repeated reproof; 'hó *heng*, exceeding harsh or unfeeling; 'hó *k'á'* *wak*, in very good circumstances; 'hó *tek, kik*, extremely good; 'chú *hó lau*, cooked done; *pang' hó*, recovered from the sickness; 'hó *p'ung ng' ch'ai lok, te' hwa*, the good bee sips not a fallen flower; *met.*, applied to one of high aims.

**好**<sup>2</sup>

Hao.

To love, to take pleasure in, fond of, to like, to desire, to wish for: also read 'hó, q. v.: 'hó' *o'* to like and to dislike; COM., *chói' hó'* greatly to wish for; 'hó' *hok*, fond of study; 'hó' *hak*, domestic harmony; 'hó' *kó*, aspiring; 'hó' *saik*, licentious, lewd; 'hó' *ch'iu*, a

<sup>1</sup>腐 <sup>3</sup>腐 <sup>5</sup>拊 <sup>7</sup>交 <sup>愛</sup> <sup>呵</sup> <sup>事</sup> <sup>好</sup> <sup>笑</sup> <sup>食</sup> <sup>20</sup>好 <sup>22</sup>好  
<sup>刑</sup> <sup>儒</sup> <sup>食</sup> <sup>互</sup> <sup>互</sup> <sup>上</sup> <sup>至</sup> <sup>好</sup> <sup>好</sup> <sup>命</sup> <sup>狠</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>肉 <sup>4</sup>腐 <sup>6</sup>駙 <sup>8</sup>互 <sup>9</sup>物 <sup>11</sup>好 <sup>18</sup>上 <sup>15</sup>至 <sup>17</sup>好 <sup>19</sup>好 <sup>21</sup>好 <sup>23</sup>好  
<sup>腐</sup> <sup>爛</sup> <sup>馬</sup> <sup>相</sup> <sup>14</sup>呵 <sup>12</sup>好 <sup>14</sup>一 <sup>16</sup>好 <sup>18</sup>好 <sup>段</sup> <sup>底</sup> <sup>學</sup>

wine-bibber; *hó' sēū'* fond of meddling; COLL., *hó' siäh,* *lang chó'* gormandizing and lazy.

**耗**

Hao.

To diminish, consume or destroy through time or use; to spoil; to dissipate, to squander; to injure; to render void; vicious, bad:

*hü hó'* wasted, squandered; COM., *'hó' hié'* to spend, to expend largely; *chak, hó'* trifling expenses.

*Hó'*. A coll. word: an exclamation in answering to a call.

**何**

Ho.

Which, who, what; how, wherefore; according to the sense of the context; a surname; to bear, to carry: also read *hó'*, q.v.:

*'hóyǎ'* how? why? *'u hó'*, not long, a short time; COM., *'ü hó'*, how? in what way? *hó ü'*, how is it? how will it do? *'hó ko'* why? what is the reason? *'hó pek'*, why must?—i. e., there's no necessity; *'hó 'teng kang nang'*, how very difficult! *hó laung'* what matters it (between you and me)? *hó hwong'*, what hindrance!—i. e., it's of no consequence; *hó hwong'* how much more! much rather! *hó ping hó kēū'* what evidence?—i. e., no proof whatever; COLL., *mó nai'* *hó'*, no resource, impossible; *hó che'* *chiong wang'* how can it come to this!

**荷**

Ho.

The lotus or Nelumbium; also applied to some Malvaceæ: also read *hó'*, q. v.: *'hó hung'*, a south wind; COM., *'hó*

*hwa'*, the lotus; *hó pau'*, a purse carried at the girdle; *'pok,* *hó'*, mint, as spearmint, peppermint;

COLL., *hó yék,* *pau'*, steamed flour cakes of the shape of lotus leaves.

**豪**

Hao.

Used for the next: a porcupine with black, pointed quills; imperial—applied to H. M.'s herds and flocks; superior to others, eminent, excellent; martial, high-spirited, brave, a leader; excelling in mental qualities: COM., *'ing chung hó kiék'*, excelling in prowess, a hero; *'tu hó'*, a village brave; *hó k'e'* high-spirited; *'ho' hó'*, wealthy and influential; *'hó tü'*, a porcupine.

**毫**

Hao.

Long, fine hair; down; point of a pencil; atoms, motes, anything very minute; ten strands of silk; the ten-thousandth of a tael: *'hó mó'*, small hairs; *'hwa hó'*, to write; COM., *hó lié'*, or *si hó'*, a very little; a mote; *'hung hó pek'*, *ch'a'*, not the least error; COLL., *sioh,* *si sioh,* *hó tü má'*, *ch'a'*, differs not in the least.

**壕**

Hao.

A city moat or ditch, a fosse: *'sing hó'*, a city ditch.

**濠**

Hao.

Same as the last: the water in a fosse: *'hó siong'* on the bank of the moat.

**蠔**

Hao.

An oyster: *'hó sang'*, an oyster bed.

**謔**

Hao.

Used for the next: to call, to cry out, to implore; to groan: *'hu hó'*, to cry out, to call.

<sup>1</sup>耗 <sup>3</sup>無 <sup>5</sup>何 <sup>7</sup>何 <sup>8</sup>荷 <sup>10</sup>薄 <sup>18</sup>豪 <sup>15</sup>毫 <sup>17</sup>分 <sup>18</sup>城 <sup>20</sup>蠔  
<sup>費</sup> <sup>何</sup> <sup>故</sup> <sup>等</sup> <sup>風</sup> <sup>荷</sup> <sup>英</sup> <sup>傑</sup> <sup>富</sup> <sup>毛</sup> <sup>毫</sup> <sup>壕</sup> <sup>山</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>何 <sup>4</sup>如 <sup>6</sup>何 <sup>9</sup>艱 <sup>11</sup>荷 <sup>12</sup>土 <sup>14</sup>豪 <sup>16</sup>揮 <sup>19</sup>濠 <sup>21</sup>呼  
<sup>也</sup> <sup>何</sup> <sup>必</sup> <sup>難</sup> <sup>花</sup> <sup>雄</sup> <sup>豪</sup> <sup>猪</sup> <sup>毫</sup> <sup>差</sup> <sup>上</sup> <sup>謔</sup>

號

To roar, as a tiger, in which sense the same as the next; a cock's crow; to call aloud, to howl, to cry; also read *hó<sup>2</sup>*, q. v.: *'hu hó*, to cry out; *'hó t'íeng*, to implore Heaven.

嗥

Sometimes read *hó*: to roar and howl, as bears and tigers: *'hó pau*, a howling.

喉

Read *heu*; coll. *hó*, as in *'hó t'íeng*, the windpipe, the throat; *hó t'íeng t'au*, top of the throat; *hó t'íeng t'ó k'á' n'ng k'ang k'ing k'ing t'íoh*, to clutch people tightly by the throat.

號

Mark, designation, denomination; a "chop", label, name, epithet or style; sign of a shop; an order, verbal or written; a surname; signal, countersign; to name, to style, to designate, to mark: com., *'chong hó<sup>2</sup>* or *taí<sup>2</sup> hó<sup>2</sup>* what is your honorable name? *'piók hó<sup>2</sup>* an additional name, as the virile style; *'kwok hó<sup>2</sup>* name of a dynasty; *'niéng hó<sup>2</sup>* name of the reign; *'hó<sup>2</sup> leng<sup>2</sup>* a mandate, a proclamation; *'che hó<sup>2</sup>* a mark; *hó<sup>2</sup> kwa<sup>2</sup>* a soldier's coat; *'hó<sup>2</sup> so<sup>2</sup>* the number of the marks, as on articles; *'wa hó<sup>2</sup>* to affix the signature; *'sin hó<sup>2</sup>* the first, as to size, etc.; *'hó<sup>2</sup> p'au<sup>2</sup>* a signal-gun; *hó<sup>2</sup> pung*, a recording office; *'hó<sup>2</sup> siá<sup>2</sup>* labeled cells in examination halls; COLL., *miáng hó<sup>2</sup>* a name or designation; *hó<sup>2</sup> miáng*, or *hó<sup>2</sup> la miáng*, to name, to designate.

号

Hao.

荷

To bear, to sustain, to carry on the head or back, to carry on the shoulders; also read *hó*, q. v.: *hó<sup>2</sup> hó<sup>2</sup>* to carry on the back or shoulders; *'paik, lük, se<sup>2</sup> hó<sup>2</sup>* bears a hundred blessings.

賀

To congratulate, felicitate at festivals or on happy events; to make presents, to reward; also *met.*, presents, to bear: com., *'hó<sup>2</sup> 'hi*, to congratulate; *'hó<sup>2</sup> 'lu*, or *hó<sup>2</sup> k'eng* congratulatory presents; *'hó<sup>2</sup> niéng*, to offer New Year's salutations; *k'ang hó<sup>2</sup>* "respectful salutations", as written on presents; *hó<sup>2</sup> m'wang ngwok*, to felicitate with presents when a child is a month old.

昊

White, a white color; a summer sun, a clear, luminous sky, for which the first is generally used: *hó<sup>2</sup> hó<sup>2</sup>* enlarged; self-

possessed; *'hó<sup>2</sup> t'íeng k'ing k'wok*, the glorious heavens and golden palace (of Shangti).

顥

The light of heaven, luminous, like the clear sky; resplendent, bright, lustrous, glistening: *'ai<sup>2</sup> hó<sup>2</sup>* the firmament; *'hó<sup>2</sup> 'siu*, a hoary head; *s'üu hó<sup>2</sup>* four gray beards (of the Han dynasty).

Hao.

Wu-wang had his capital, called *'hó<sup>2</sup> k'ing: hó<sup>2</sup> hó<sup>2</sup>* *ch'ioek, ch'ioek*, bright and splendid.

鎬

A warming pan, a hand-stove; bright, lustrous; name of a place where Wu-wang had his capital, called *'hó<sup>2</sup> k'ing: hó<sup>2</sup> hó<sup>2</sup>* *ch'ioek, ch'ioek*, bright and splendid.

Hao.

1呼 8嗥 5尊 7國 9號 11號 18號 15百 16賀 18賀 21皓  
號 咆 號 號 令 數 炮 祿 喜 年 闕 首  
2號 4喉 6別 8年 10字 12畫 14號 17賀 19昊 20太 22鎬  
天 嚨 號 號 號 號 舍 荷 禮 天 皓 京



浩

Hao.

Great, swelling waters; a watery expanse; immense, vast, affluent; an overplus, superabundant, enlarged, noble: <sup>1</sup>hó

taung<sup>2</sup> or hó<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>2</sup> vast, as the firmament.

灝

Hao.

Extensive, as waters reaching to a distance; vast, boundless: <sup>2</sup>hó

'kieu, broad, like an expanse of water; <sup>3</sup>siong chü hó<sup>2</sup> hó<sup>2</sup> the books of the Shang dynasty (in import) are vast like the ocean.

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Hóh.

Hóh. A coll. word: to cook, or heat up, as cold food: hóh, pwoong<sup>2</sup> to warm up rice; hóh, yék, to heat up; hóh, ta, to heat, or fry, dry.

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Hoi.

Hoi. A coll. word: an exclamation of regret or surprise; the same as oi, q. v.: hói só, Oh! Ah!

諱

Hui.

To shun; to respect; to avoid mentioning, as sacred names or improper subjects; to hide; to muffle; name of a person in the ancestral hall: 'hoi' che<sup>2</sup> sacred names; hoi' ming pok, hoi' seng names are sacred, but surnames are not; com., 'ngéu' hoi' sacred name of the emperor; 'ke' hoi' to avoid using, as a sacred name; 'hoang' hoi' to trespass on forbidden subjects; 'chong hoi' the sacred name—scil., of your deceased relative.

緯

Wei.

The woof of cloth; degrees of latitude; cross, transverse lines; to weave,

to entwine: king hoi' warp and woof; 'ngu hoi' the five planets; <sup>10</sup>te' hoi' geographical divisions; com., hoi' lik<sup>2</sup> a fringed ceremonial cap.

翡

A kingfisher, with beautiful plumage; the cock is called hoi', the hen ch'oi': com., 'hoi' ch'oi' ngwoh, the chryso-prase.

Hoi.

A coll. word, used in calling to a person: halloo! you there! the same as oi, q. v.

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Hok.

福

Fu.

Happiness, felicity, good fortune; good, lucky; to bless; a blessing, divine prosperity; provided with all things; sacrificial meats; to store up; with: com., <sup>12</sup>hok, k'e' happiness; <sup>13</sup>hiong hok, to be happy; <sup>14</sup>ngu hok, the five blessings—longevity, wealth and honor, peace, virtue, and a good death; <sup>15</sup>hok, hong' a happy lot; <sup>16</sup>tó hok, happy by your favor; <sup>17</sup>hok, kiong' Fookien province; <sup>18</sup>hok, chiu, Foochow; <sup>19</sup>hok, ch'iang kang' the district of Fuhtsing in the Foochow prefecture; <sup>20</sup>hwak, hok, to enjoy happiness—i. e., become fat; <sup>21</sup>hok, luk, seu' 'hi, happiness, income, longevity, and joy (i. e., children); <sup>22</sup>hok, te' hok, ing mai (coll. lai), the fortunate are buried in lucky grave sites; <sup>23</sup>hok, taik, cheng' sing, the god of wealth, mammon; coll., <sup>24</sup>hok, chiu k'ah, tó' p'wang' pah, Foochow traders halve the hundred—i. e., offer only half of the price demanded; <sup>25</sup>hok, k'e' yá' hó, or hó hok, k'e' "good luck"; met., a fine, portly form.

浩蕩

商書

諱字

忌諱

尊諱

地緯

玉福

享福

福分

福州

福祿

福壽

福德

灝瀟

灝瀟

御諱

犯諱

五緯

翡翠

福氣

五福

福建

發福

壽喜

正神

神

**福**, Also read *p'aik*,: a piece of wood on the horns of cattle to prevent their goring; a quiver for arrows.

**輻**, The spokes of a wheel; *'hok, chain'* to collect, as at a metropolis; converging, running together.

**黻**, Variegated, black and azure mixed; to embroider in colors; elegant, flowery, as writing; a variegated garment: *'hok, 'mieng*, an embroidered coronet.

**拂**, To brush, to wipe, to dust; to push away, to oppose, to expel; to contradict; perverse, disobedient; a kind of posture-making: *'hok, 'ing, 'chi seng'* to thwart one's wishes; com., *'hok, 'ie tóh*, to dust chairs and tables; *'hok, 'ch'iu*, a small dusting-broom; COLL., *'hok, 'ung ting*, to brush off dust; *'hok, 'ah*, to dust clean.

**菴**, An edible vegetable with white roots, of the size of the finger; it is found in Shantung.

**莠**, Brambles or luxuriant herbage concealing the path; happiness, luck; to screen; to clear away, to open: *'hok, 'lúk*, happiness and official income; *'hok, 'k'wook, 'hung 'ch'ó*, to clear away the thick grass.

**緇**, Raveled silk; a screen; a trace to drag a bier: *'chek, 'hok*, to accompany a funeral.

**紃**, Used for the last two: a ribbon to hold a seal.

**綽**, Silken cords which are used to carry coffins; *met.*, fine, elegant, applied to the emperor's words: *"lung hok*, eloquent, persuasive, as imperial sayings.

**浚**, Also read *hwak*,: cold; to open the sluices, to let water flow over fields, for purposes of irrigation: *'hok, 'taung'* to open the sluices.

**祓**, Clean, pure; to disperse, to drive off; to wash away; a sacrifice or baptism to obtain good: *"hok, 'tú*, to ward off (evil).

**幅**, A wide strip of cloth; a roll of paper or cloth; a selvedge or hem; a border or frontier; a classifier of maps, pictures, rolls, flags, walls, and strips of cloth; leg-wrappers: com., *"piéng hok*, a hem, a border; *"chiong hok*, a whole strip; *"se' hok*, a set of four scrolls hung in halls; *"hok, 'pwang'* a strip and a half.

**佛**, Like, as if: *"hwong hok*, resembling, appearing, seeming as if.

**髯**, Disheveled hair; head ornaments; like, nearly, applied to things.

**弗**, A negative; a term of deprecation; not, it should not be, not permissible;

1 輻 2 輶 3 拂 4 拂 5 拂 6 塵 7 拂 8 莠 9 莠 10 豐 11 綸 12 綽 13 祓 14 邊 15 全 16 四 17 幅 18 半 19 彷彿

contrary, distorted: 'hok, *tí*, not to know, ignorant of; 'hok, *kik*, not to arrive at, to fail of.

蝠

Fu.

A bat, called 'pieng *hok*,—a term used in the coll. for the embroidered or painted figures of the bat.

蝮

Fu.

An adder, cobra, or venomous serpent; a locust before it flies: 'hok, *sié* (called in coll. 'ngu *tuk*, *sié*), a venomous serpent, a viper; 'hok, *wi*, a large snake.

怫

Fu.

Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented: 'hok, *yong*, displeased; 'hok, *ok*, vexed, disquieted.

馥

Fu.

Fragrance, odors diffused around: 'hok, *ëük*, a pleasant fragrance.

覆

Fu.

To repeat; to and fro, back and forth; unstable, unsettled; to subvert, to overthrow, to defeat; to throw down, to upset, to prostrate; to judge, to inquire into carefully: also read *p'aiu*, q.v.: 'tié *ig hok*, fallen down; *met.*, impoverished; reprobate; COM., 'huang *hok*, to repeat; vacillating; 'hok, *k'ó*, to repeat an examination; 'chiong *kung hok*, *muk*, the whole army annihilated.

複

Fu.

A wadded or lined garment; doubled; the second: 't'ung *hok*, again, repeated; 'hok, *tó*, a double road, one above and one below.

袂

Fu.

A pad or covering for the knee. Read *pwak*, a sort of tunic worn by foreigners.

腹

That which embraces; the belly, abdomen, bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections; rich, thick; intimate, dear; the earth: in the coll. read *pok*, q.v.: 'hok, *sing*, very dear, intimate; 'mi *hok*, a posthumous child; 'ku *hok*, pot-bellied, dropsical; 't'ang *hok*, a son-in-law.

鶴

Ho.

A crane; an emblem of age; the name is applied to many of the waders: COM., 'hok, *liéng*, a paper sedan and crane, burnt on the last of the seven-sevens (funeral rites); 'hok, *hwak*, *tung ngang*, has gray hairs and a young face; *pah*, *hok*, a white egret; *hok*, *sang*, a long dark cloth coat, worn by mounted attendants of officers; *hok*, *ch'ek*, a crane's leg; *met.*, long-legged; *hok*, *ting*, crane-shaped button, worn by Siutsai and Kūjin graduates.

鶯

Hsiao.

The black bird, pie, or jay; small birds of this class which go in flocks.

學

Hsiao.

To learn, to receive instruction; to practice; to imitate; learning, science, study, instruction, doctrines, tenets, school of; a college, a school-building; in the coll. read *óh*, q.v.: COM., 'hok, *sik*, to study and learn; 'hok, *s'ü*, doctors, academicians; 'ch'u *hok*, a freshman; *hok*, *seng*, or *hok*, *seng kó*, a student, a

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 弗 | 3 蝠 | 5 蝮 | 7 怫 | 9 馥  | 11 覆 | 13 覆 | 14 複 | 16 遺 | 18 鶴 | 21 童 | 學    |
| 知   | 蝠   | 蝮   | 怫   | 馥    | 覆    | 沒    | 道    | 腹    | 輦    | 顏    | 士    |
| 2 弗 | 4 蝮 | 6 怫 | 8 馥 | 10 反 | 12 全 | 13 重 | 15 腹 | 17 坦 | 19 鶴 | 20 學 | 22 初 |
| 及   | 蛇   | 然   | 郁   | 覆    | 軍    | 複    | 心    | 腹    | 髮    | 習    | 學    |



scholar; *hok*, 'nū, a female pupil; *hok*, 'tong, a school-house; 'sawng *hok*, arithmetic; 'sieu *hok*, the primary lessons—a school book; 'hok, 'tai, or *hok*, 'yeng, a literary chancellor; COLL., *hok*, 'ong, 'toui, of great learning; *hok*, 'sē, 'ié, a chair with carved arms and back.

**翯**  
Hao.

White, glistening plumes of birds; pure and white: 'pek, 'neu *hok*, *hok*, a white bird with glistening plumes.

**貉**  
Lo.

Sometimes read *lok*: a kind of animal allied to the fox; it burrows and sleeps much, has a sharp nose, and long pie-bald fur; a badger: 'hok, 'kiu, a fox-skin robe.

**紇**  
Ho.

The ends of silk cut off and hanging down: 'sēuk, 'liang *hok*, the father of Confucius.

**劾**

To judge, to examine into, to search out; to keep in order; to punish; to prosecute or accuse one; to sentence: 'hok, 'sik, to ascertain the facts; 'hok, 'paing, to revise a case; 'hok, 'chaiu, to accuse by memorial; COLL., *hok*, 'sioh, 'puong, to send up a memorial accusing one.

**核**  
Hē.

To investigate, to ascertain the facts; the real circumstances; truly, verily; to pare and carve; in the following senses the first is commonly used; the kernel or seed of fruits; the nucleus; a nodule; hard ganglions in flesh: 'hok, 'sik, to investigate the facts; 'hok, 'chung *hok*,

to search out a matter; 'hok, 'hoo *hok*, the kernels or seeds of fruit; com., 'hok, 't'ó, walnuts.

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Hong.

**煙**  
**烟**

Read 'yeng; coll. *hong*: tobacco; opium: 'ch'ang *hong*, raw tobacco—a yellow sort; 'suk, *hong*, cured tobacco; 'king, 'si Yēn, *hong*, fine-cut tobacco; 'kau, *hong*, a kind of strong tobacco; 'hong, 'pau, a tobacco-pouch; *hong*, 'pau nak, two bone or ivory pieces at the neck of the pouch; 'ch'a, *hong*, to cure tobacco over the fire; 'chwi, *hong*, a kind of tobacco smoked thro' water; 'hong, 'tēng, a tobacco or opium pipe; 'hong, 'k'ē, 'ü, opium-smoking apparatus; 'u, *hong*, or 'yong, *hong*, or 'a p' 'iēng, *hong*, opium; *hong*, 't'u, crude opium in balls; *hong*, 'kó, opium prepared for smoking; *hong*, 'sai, opium dregs; *hong*, 'ü, fellow opium-smokers; 'sāh, *hong*, to smoke tobacco or opium; 'ch'iang, *hong*, please take a smoke; 'hong, 'kwang, an opium-smoking den; 'kaik, *hong*, to cure the habit of smoking; 'ngiēng, *hong*, or *hong*, 'ngtēng, addicted to the use of opium.

*Hong*. A coll. word, as in *hong*, 'king, inferior or imitation gold-leaf; se, *hong*, 'king, 'aik, 'ki, it is covered with imitation gold-leaf.

**很**  
Hēn.

Disobedient, perverse, quarrelsome, revengeful; a superlative, very, much, excessive, in which sense read 'heng in the coll., q.v.:

1 算 3 白 4 貉 紇 辦 實 核 煙 絲 17 炒 19 煙 21 食  
學 鳥 裘 劾 劾 總 核 熟 煙 煙 具 煙  
2 學 鷺 叔 實 奏 核 桃 煙 16 煙 18 煙 20 鳥 22 煙  
臺 鷺 梁 劾 核 果 生 金 包 筒 烟 館

also used in the coll. for scowling, looking angrily at: COLL., 'nū, chiong wang' 'hong' 'ngwat, you scowl thus at me!

**狠** Used for the last; the snarling of dogs; to bite, as pigs; quarrelsome, perverse; intractable: 'taiw' 'hong, to quarrel.

**俸** Salary of officers, stipend, emoluments, government allowance: COM., 'hong' lūk, or hong' sing, official income; 'hong' haiw' a fat salary; hong' sing 'yong dieng, a salary to promote probity.

**訓** To instruct, to teach, to explain; a doctrine, a precept, a definition: COM., 'kau' hong' (coll. ka' hong'), to instruct; 'hong' tó' the second superintendent of education in a department; hong' mung chá, a school for children.

**諷** To recite or rehearse in a musical tone; recitative; to ridicule, to satirize, to reprove by irony; metaphor, allusion: 'hong' s'üng' to chant; 'hong' ch'ü' to satirize, pointed irony; 'hong' kang' to censure.

**糞** Ordure, dung, filth, muck, excrement; to manure: in the coll. read pong', q. v.: 'hong' lei tieng, to manure the land.

**奮** To endeavor after; to excite, to rouse one's self; to spread abroad or reach to; to brush away; to lift; prompt, impetuous, rapid:

<sup>10</sup>hong' hi, to spread the wings to fly; met., to put forth effort; COM., 'hong' che' to rouse one's energies.

**行** A row, a line, a column, as of characters; a series or order; a company of <sup>25</sup> men: also read heng and haing', q. v.: 'hong' liék, to range in order; COM., 'hong' ngu, a company of 25 men, military ranks; 'hong' ngu ch'ok, sing, promoted from the ranks; 'ngang' hong, wild geese (flying) in a row; met., the order or number in the series; COLL., ngang' hong tá' kwi, which number (of the brothers) are you?

**桁** Read heng; used for the coll. prefix hong, as in 'hong haung' floor-beams (when spoken of collectively).

**杭** The capital of Cheh-kiang, famous for its silks; a square boat, a raft, in which sense used for the next: 'tieng hong, the milky way; COM., 'hong' chiu, Hangchau; 'hong' sieng' Hangchau fans; 'hong' cheng, a quilting needle; 'hong' k'ük, the Hangchau Aster or Chrysanthemum, used to flavor tea.

**航** A scow, a square boat for ferries; to sail, to navigate: 'chü hong, to pity and save—a Buddhist phrase; 'tai hong, ladder and boats; met., to scale hills and cross seas.

1 關 8 俸 6 訓 7 諷 9 糞 10 奮 12 行 14 行 15 雁 17 天 19 杭 21 杭  
 狠 厚 導 刺 其 飛 列 伍 行 杭 扇 菊  
 2 俸 4 教 6 諷 8 諷 11 奮 13 行 16 佑 18 杭 20 杭 22 慈  
 祿 訓 誦 諫 田 奮 伍 身 桁 州 針 航

**頰**

To fly or dart down, as a bird; the neck, the throat.

**吭**

The neck or throat of a bird; an important pass into a country; to swallow.

**痕**A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, a trace, a line; an itching; a flaw in glass or pearls, a crack in crockery-ware: COM., *'chui hong*, a trace in water; MET., marks or seams in glass and gems; *'sing hong*, a fresh mark; COLL., *hong hong*, marks; *mó hong mó chiáh*, no marks whatever; *sung kwó 'chui mó hong*, the ship leaves no mark in the water; MET., no trace, no evidence of it.**降**To submit, to return to one's allegiance; to descend: also read *kaung*, q. v.: COM., *'huk hong*, or *hong huk*, to submit to; *'hong ping*, troops surrendering; *'tau hong*, to submit, as rebels; *'hong chü*, or *hong 'pieu*, articles of submission.**防**Read *hwong*; coll. *hong*: to prepare, to guard against, to keep off: *'hong pe'* or *tong hong*, to be on one's guard against; *'hong ch'ek*, to guard against thieves; *hong ná' teu'* unable to ward off, or keep from.**鳳**A fabulous bird; the male is called *hong* and the female *hwong*; the Chinese phoenix; it seems to be a species of argus-pheasant; poetical title for the empress: COM., *'hong' kwang*, a cap ornamented with phoenixes—worn by brides; *'hong' tié chü yéng* the Phenix Lake College, Foochow; COLL., *hong' hwong 'cheu pah*, *pwang mó*, phoenixes have a hundred kinds of feathers; MET., none whatever, wholly destitute—a play on the coll. *mó*, which means *feathers* and *none*.**奉**To receive respectfully in both hands; to receive from a superior, or offer to him; to approach respectfully, to revere; to obey, to follow: COM., *'hong' s'ü* to serve; *'hong' sing*, to flatter; *'hong' yong* to provide for one's parents; *'hong' 'chí*, to receive the imperial commands; *'hong' kaw* to embrace the doctrines (of a sect); *'hong' hó'* to offer congratulatory presents—an epistolary phrase; *'hong' s'ü' hong' 'hoi*, to burn incense to; *'hong' 'heng ko' s'ü'* to follow the old (mode of doing), to imitate predecessors.**混**A chaos of waters; roiled, turbid, muddy, as a torrent, foul; confused, indistinct; mixed, ill-assorted: COM., *'hong' chak*, mixed, promiscuous; *hang hong'* or *hong' tong'* confusedly, as in doing; *'hong' tiéng*, crazy; COLL., *sing 'lá o' nó' hong'* his mind is somewhat confused.**溷**Used for the last: confused; dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, like a sewer; a privy: *'hong' chok*, foul, dirty; *Jwang hong'* a privy.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 水 | 3 伏 | 5 投 | 7 防 | 9 鳳  | 1 奉  | 14 奉 | 11 奉 | 香    | 故    | 20 混 |
| 痕   | 降   | 降   | 備   | 冠    | 承    | 旨    | 賀    | 火    | 事    | 癩    |
| 2 新 | 4 降 | 6 降 | 5 防 | 10 鳳 | 15 奉 | 17 奉 | 18 奉 | 19 混 | 21 溷 |      |
| 痕   | 兵   | 書   | 賊   | 池    | 養    | 教    | 祀    | 行    | 雜    | 濁    |



恩  
慚

Tsung.

To disgrace, to dishonor, to bring reproach on; grieved, ashamed, mortified; to distress, to excite, to trouble: 'hong' kung, to dishonor the prince.

分  
份

Fèn.

The 2d read ping, used for the coll. hong: duty, the duties of an office or a situation; a part, a share, a portion, an interest in: the 1st also read hung, q. v.: 'tiéng hong' natural

endowments; com., 'chek hong' duties of a position; 'puong hong' one's own duty; 'hong' teng' fixed, destined; 'wok hong' to go beyond one's proper sphere; 'hong' ha' my, mine; hong' 'su tong sui, the duty that one ought to perform; hong' ngwó' 'hó, superexcellent; coll., o' hong' to have a share or concern in; 'ch'ok, 'sioh, hong' to contribute a share; hong' 't'au, a share, a portion.

譚

Low jests, vulgar mirth, lewd allusions, scurrilous merriment: 'iu hong' to trifle; 'hong' 'i, a harlequin dress, a masquerade.

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Hu.

夫

Fu.

To help, one who can assist; a scholar, a distinguished man; a man, a husband; a porter, a workman, a sedan-bearer; an exalted lady: also read hu, q. v.: com., 't'iong' hu, a man, a husband; 'hu ka, your husband; 'hu ch'á, or hu ho' husband and wife; 'hu ing, an officer's wife, your wife; ü hu ing, a con-

cubine; 'ma hu, hostlers; ku hu, paternal aunt's husband; 'hu sing' 'chü sek, husband and children—in the language of fortune-tellers; coll., 'hu 't'au, headman of porters or sedan-men; 'hu 'kiäng, common porters, etc.; hu ing ná 'ná miäng' the lucky lot of her ladyship.

膚

Fu.

The skin, the epidermis; the soft flesh; minced meat; pork; the breadth of four fingers; skin-deep, superficial; beautiful; large; to skin, to flay; to receive: 'hu 't'á, the body; 'ki hu, muscle, flesh; 'huak, hu, the scalp; coll., 'p'ü hu, the skin.

麩  
麩

Fu.

Bran or husk of wheat; the refuse of hemp-seed or ground-nut, after the oil is expressed.

孚

Fu.

To brood over, to hatch; accordant, agreement; belief, trust, confidence; calyx of a bud: 'hu kak, the calyx, the coat of seeds germinating; 'hu seng' veritable.

俘

Fu.

To captivate, to capture, to take prisoners in war; a prisoner; spoil taken in battle: 'hu ch'ü, a captive.

桴

Fu.

The husk of grain; the capsule or pericarp of seed; the calyx.

郛

Fu.

The outermost wall beyond the citadel; the suburbs; the purlieu of a city.

1 恩 8 本 5 越 7 優 9 丈 11 夫 18 馬 子 16 夫 18 肌 20 皮 22 孚  
君 分 分 譚 夫 妻 夫 息 仔 膚 膚 信  
2 天 4 分 6 分 8 譚 10 夫 12 夫 14 夫 15 夫 17 膚 19 髮 21 孚 23 俘  
分 定 下 衣 家 人 星 頭 體 膚 甲 囚

**葶** The female hemp; the pellicle lining the culms of reeds; *met.*, related, a distant connection: 'ka, hu, the white, medullary lining of some sedges; *met.*, distantly related, lightly esteemed.

**桴** Fu. A raft, a float of wood or bamboo; in the following senses read *p'eu* in the dictionaries; a ridge-pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow to carry dirt: *'hu sü*, (or *'p'eu sü*), a screen, the inner doors opposite the main entrance; *'hu t'ang'* (or *'p'eu t'ang'*), light charcoal.

**拊** A stem or petiole; a calyx; a raft; lower bar of a railing; handle of a knife or bow; to wash in lye.

**杓** Also read *p·eu:* a drumstick. Read *pau:* bushy, a thick, luxuriant growth of plants.

**敷** Fu. To spread out, to diffuse; to give; to issue an order, to promulgate, to announce, to show forth; to state to a superior: *'hu, sié*, to spread or promulgate, as laws; COM., *'hu éung* sufficient for use; *'pok, hu*, insufficient; *'hu yoh*, to apply a plaster.

**痛** *Fu.* Diseased; a wasting of strength, atrophy: 'tuk, *ju sēi* 'hai, to injure the whole empire, as by exactions.

**砭石** A stone resembling a gem, a false gem: <sup>16</sup>u, hu, an inferior jade.

Fu.  
**趺** To sit in audience or  
state, with the legs bent  
under one *à la Turque*,  
called "*ka hu*": "*hu hu*  
*yong*, to make an obeis-  
sance, as females do.

**跣** The instep of the foot  
where sandals are tied;  
the toes! "*hu chên*" over-  
alls worn by soldiers.

灰 *Read hui; coll. hu:*  
ashes: <sup>14</sup> *hui hu*, ashes,  
cinders; <sup>16</sup> *hu lai* 'the  
ashes of pewter-foil paper.

**呼** Read *hu*: used for the coll. *hu*, as in <sup>16</sup>*hu hak*, or *hu hu hak, hak*, or <sup>17</sup>*hu tak, hak*, to blurt lies recklessly, to humbug; *hu hu kieu* the buzz of insects' wings; the whistling of the wind.

*Hu.* A coll. word, as in *hu wai* or *hu wai* 'nə, there, in that place; see also in 'hū wai'.

‘**虎**’ A tiger, the king of  
beasts; *met.*, brave, fierce;  
Hu. awful, violent: com., <sup>18</sup>‘*hu*  
‘*chau*, tiger’s claws; *met.*,  
tailor’s shears; <sup>19</sup>‘*hu sing*,  
the tiger-crab; *met.*, an ugly face;  
<sup>20</sup>‘*hu tiu*, a tiger-trap; *hu kauk*,  
*kó*, tiger-bone salve; <sup>21</sup>‘*hu pié*’  
tiger’s arm—the right side of a  
grave; ‘*hu chióng*’ a brave gener-  
al; <sup>22</sup>‘*hu chang*, an executioner’s  
block and knife, as carried in  
idol processions; ‘*ngu hu*, the

Five Tiger Mt.'s. south of Foochow; COLL., *lau' hu* (spoken *la' hu*), a tiger; *la' hu kwa' su chio*, a tiger wearing Suchow pearls; *met.*, feigned gentleness; *hu, tó, tú*, a tiger carrying off a pig; *met.*, to carry a child on the back; *hu, t'au, sié 'mói*, a tiger's head and a snake's tail; *met.*, a fierce beginning and a cowardly ending.

**琥** A signet made of a veined stone like a tiger's skin: *"hu hu*, a signet sent as a warrant, when soldiers were levied; COM., *"hu p'áék*, amber.

**汭** Also read *hü*: the bank of a river, a descent or lawn sloping down to a stream; branch of the river Huai in Nganhwui.

**府** A store-house, a house; a record-office, a library, a treasury; the officer over them; a department or prefecture; a prefect: *'tèk, 'hu*, the six elements; COM., *'kwoang hu*, an officer; *'hung hu*, a deputy-prefect; *'hu k'ó*, prefectural examinations; *'siong' hu* and *'á hu*, the upper and lower prefectures of Fookien; *'t'ai' hu*, his honor, the prefect; *'p'ong hu*, our prefect; I, the prefect; *"hu siong'* your house; *"huoi hu*, return to your home; COLL., *'hu pah*, the prefect's police—are so styled; *'hu lá p'ó' ngwoo' kaining' lá p'ó' ngwoo'* missed both at the prefect's and at the district magistrate's; *met.*, failed in both matters!

**俛** Same as the next: to stoop, to look down and consider; to condescend to. Read *'miéng*: to try earnestly, to exert one's self.

**俯** To stoop, to bow; to consider; to look down on, to condescend to; unequal: *"hu huk*, to fall prostrate; *"hu chung*, condescend to grant it; *"hu siu*, to bow the head.

**腑** The inferior viscera: COM., *"chawng' hu*, the superior and inferior viscera; *'tèk, hu*, the stomach, gall, bladder, intestines, and secreting passages.

**父** A suffix of names, a title of respect and honor; to address respectfully; usually read *hó*, q. v.: *"ná hu*, the honorable, *Ná* (Confucius); *"siong' hu*, the eminent *Siong'* (coll. *kióng t'ai' kung*) of the Chow.

**斧** A hatchet, an ax; to out, to hack, to chop, to fell: *"hu k'ó*, an ax-handle; *"hu siok*, to criticise, to correct.

**釜** A boiler or caldron without feet; a measure, containing about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  *'tau*: *"hu chawng'* a boiler and rice-steamer; *"p'ó' hu t'ing chiu*, to break the skillets and sink the boats; *met.*, unavoidable, compulsory.

**簠** A sort of basket, square outside and round within, used to contain grain when worshipping, called *'hu k'wi*.

1 琥 2 符 3 六 4 府 5 分 6 府 7 上 8 府 9 太 10 府 11 府 12 上 13 府 14 伏 15 俯 16 首 17 六 18 腑 19 尚 20 父 21 斧 22 削 23 破 24 釜 25 沉 26 丹 27 琥 28 官 29 府 30 考 31 下 32 府 33 本 34 回 35 府 36 准 37 腑 38 尼 39 父 40 柯 41 釜 42 甌 43 丹



**脯** Preserved or dried meat; flesh: 'sü 'hu, or 'sok 'hu, slices of dried meat, formerly sent to a teacher; teacher's salary; com., 'lêk 'hu, dried venison.

**甫** Large; beautiful, good; numerous; great, eminent; to begin; I, myself; a term of respect in addressing one: 'chiong 'hu, a cap worn by literati; 'hu 'hu, much, numerous.

**黼** Black and white, diversified; embroidered, elegant dress: 'hu hok, dresses anciently used in sacrifices, with black and white lines or embroidery resembling axes; elegant, as an essay.

**胡** A dewlap; how; why, wherefore? dark, blackish; the Tartars, the Mongols or Huns; long, lasting, eternal; a spear; a surname; in the coll., careless, remiss, reckless; mendacious: 'hu 'hung, a kind of rouge; 'hu 'k'ô, an aged person; com., 'hu 'ch'ü, a squirrel; coll., 'hu 'tu, careless, remiss; 'hu 'heng laung' 'chô' to act recklessly; 'hu siok to lie, to talk ridiculously; 'hu 'üng pwo' a fine Formosan fabric, made of woody fiber.

**衢** A street in Peking is called 'hu tung; the term is mostly confined to the capital.

**醐** A spirit fermented from mare's cream, called 'i 'hu; also butter, or oil of milk.

**鵠** A sort of water bird, much dreaded by the fish: 't'á 'hu, a bird like the pelican.

**鬚** The beard: 'hu 'yêng, the whiskers; com., 'hu 'chü (coll. 'hu 'chü), a whiskered person; 'hu 'sü, the beard on the chin; beard and whiskers; 'hu 'hu, long, curly beard.

**胡椒** Pepper: com., 'hu 'chieu, pepper; pah, 'hu 'chieu, white pepper; 'hu 'chieu mwak, ground pepper.

**蝴蝶** The papilionidæ: com., 'hu tiék, a butterfly; coll., 'hu tiék, 't'au, the butterfly, as in embroidery; 'hu tiék, taing' "butterfly-shops"—shops on each side of a common passage.

**湖** A lake: in the coll. read u, q. v.: com., 'hu 'kuong, the old province of Hukwang, now Hunan and Hupeh; 'kong 'hu, river and lake; met., in the coll., beggars, jugglers, &c.; 'ngü 'hu, the five lakes—the Poyang in Kiangsi, the Tungting and Tsing-t'sau in Hunan, and the Tai and Tanyang in Kiangsu; coll., 'hu nang 't'au' kwo' s'ü' 'ch'iong, Hunan thro' to Sz'chuen; met., throughout—said of a long rent in clothes or houses; k'ang' 'hu, a kind of game in playing cards.

**瓠** Interchanged with the next: the bottle-gourd or gourd-squash: com., 'hu 'ü, a bottle-gourd;

1 修脯 2 束脯 3 鹿脯 4 章甫 5 甫 6 黼 7 胡粉 8 胡考 9 胡鼠 10 胡塗 11 胡行 12 胡說 13 胡亂 14 胡做 15 鵠 16 鬚子 17 鬚 18 鬚 19 胡椒 20 蝴蝶 21 湖 22 江湖 23 五湖

gourd (shaped); COLL., *hu lu*, *p'ieu*, spoons made of the halves of gourds.

**葫**  
Hu.

A gourd: COM., *hu lu*, the bottle-gourd; *hu saung*, a large kind of garlic.

**餬**  
Hu.

Interchanged with the next: congee; to seek a living: COM., *hu k'eu*, to get a livelihood, a bare subsistence.

**糊**  
Hu.

Paste, gluten, thick porridge; to paste, to stick: in the coll., careless; confused, muddy; mendacious, reckless: in the coll. also read *hu*, q. v.: COLL., *hu tu*, careless, slovenly; *hang hu*, confusedly, any way; *hu tu kwang*, a corrupt, reckless magistrate; *hu sa*, *sa*, shiftless, unreliable.

**瑚**  
Hu.

Coral: *hu lieng*, vases used in sacrifices; COM., *sang hu* (col. *tang hu*), coral.

**鳧**  
Fu.

A sheldrake or mallard; a wild duck with a crest; a small species, near the Yangtsz river, is called *kwang hu*, the crested duck; *hu i*, a wild duck or mallard.

**夫**  
Fu.

An initial particle, now, therefore, however: also read *hu*, q. v.: *hu ing*, *chiä*, now as to the benevolent man; *ch'ich hu*, moreover.

**扶**  
Fu.

To lend a hand, to aid, to help, to assist; to uphold, to protect: used for the coll. *ho*, q. v.: *hu cho*

to assist; *hu ngui*, to aid one in difficulty; COM., *hu t'i*, to uphold, to aid.

**飈**

A wind blowing down, called *hu yeu*: *hu hung*, a tempest.

**鈇**  
Fu.

A kind of hatchet or small ax.

**芙**  
Fu.

A flower: COM., *hu ing*, the hibiscus mutabilis.

**蚋**  
Fu.

A species of cicada or dytiscus, called *ch'ing hu*, supposed to be able to recover its young, and cause cash, rubbed with its eggs, to return to their owner; *hu sieng*, a species of cicada.

**狐**  
Hu.

An animal that can change its form, or can be possessed; suspicious, mistrusting; a fox: *hu kiu*, fox-skin furs; COM., *hu li*, a fox; *hu sieng*, a good fox-elf, worshiped as keeper of the official seals; *hu ngi*, to doubt, suspicious; *hwang hu*, possessed by the fox-elf; *hu ka hu wi*, the fox borrows the tiger's terror; *met.*, one who assumes a bold aspect; COLL., *hu li ma*, or *hu li ma ch'ang*, a fox-elf; *hu li mwei*, *mwang te*, *t'wa*, the fox-elf's tail dragged over all the ground; *met.*, one's bad deeds discovered.

**弧**  
Hu.

An arc in mathematics; curved, arched: *t'ong hu*, to string a bow; *hieng hu*, a bow suspended, as at the door on the birth of a son.

1 葫 3 餬 5 舍 官 鳧 仁 12 扶 14 扶 16 飈 18 青 20 狐 22 狐  
廬 口 糊 珊 鳧 者 助 持 風 蚋 裴 仙  
2 葫 4 糊 6 糊 瑚 且 13 扶 15 飈 17 芙 19 蚋 21 狐 23 狐  
蒜 塗 塗 冠 夫 危 鋼 蓉 蟬 狸 疑

符

Fu.

A plant called *'kwei muk*, (devil's eye) from the red and round seeds it bears; a species of *Hoya* (?).

符

Fu.

A tally made of two slips; a seal on two pieces; to correspond to; to testify; to agree with, to evidence; a spell or charm written for preventing evil or for a cure: *'hu chiek*, a tally of two slips; a pass or warrant; com., *'hu hak*, to fit, to match; *'wa' hu*, to draw a charm; *'hu chieu'* a written prayer or incantation; *'hu ch'ak*, manual of charms; COLL., *'pang' hu*, sickness—a phrase of fortune-tellers; *'hu tó'* a bag containing charms—worn on the person; *hu 'chwei p'eng' p'ong'* to spirit charm-water from the mouth.

壺

Hu.

A vase or pot, a cup, a tankard, a wine jug: *'teu hu*, to throw arrows into the jar—an ancient game; com., *chek, hu*, to hold the tankard; COLL., *niá' hu*, a chamber pot.

乎

Hu.

An interrogative adverb; interjection of doubt, admiration, or inquiry, placed at the end of a sentence; after nouns, a sign of the vocative; after verbs, a preposition, in, towards, to, with, from, up to, in respect to, as, like; sign of the accusative; an expletive: *'u hu*, how sad! how miserable! *'i e' hu*, just that and nothing more—a closing phrase; *'pok, ik, 'lok, hu*, is it not pleasing? *'ti hu pok, ti*, do you understand or not? *'k'ó hu*, will it

answer?—i. e., it will not; *ki hu*, almost, perhaps; *"pó hu ming*, to protect the people; *"mok, kó hu, t'íng*, nothing higher than heaven; *yong, chái hu yá'* are four final particles, used as the sense requires; com., *"chí hu yá'* *'chí*, four particles in essays—spoken of by a critic as in excess.

呼

Hu.

To breathe, an expiration; to call, to invoke: *"u hu*, ah! alas! *hu hó*, to call out; com., *"ch'ing hu*, to address one by his title; compellation, address; *hu, hung huang' 'u*, to invoke wind and rain, as jugglers do; *hu ngek*, expiration and inspiration, breathing; COLL., *hu, yeu hak, lèk*, to call out "ace" (for the opponent) and "six" (for self).

噓

Hu.

Same as the preceding; also to hoot, to menace: *"tai' hu*, to call out loudly; *hu tang'* "call the morning," as a cock's crowing.

滹

Hu.

A river in the Southwest of Chihli, called *hu, tó*, flowing into North lake, and thence into the Peiho above Tientsin.

Hu.

A coll. word, as in *hu, siu* (sometimes spoken *hu, diu*), a mud eel shorter than the common eel, of a dark yellowish color, and having a pointed head.

和

Ho.

Read *huo*; coll. *hu*, as in *hu siong'* a Buddhist priest; *hu siong' se'* a Buddhist monastery: see also under *huo*.

符<sup>8</sup>畫<sup>6</sup>符<sup>7</sup>符<sup>9</sup>於<sup>11</sup>乎<sup>12</sup>知<sup>13</sup>乎<sup>15</sup>乎<sup>16</sup>也<sup>18</sup>稱<sup>19</sup>  
 符<sup>8</sup>節<sup>6</sup>符<sup>7</sup>冊<sup>9</sup>符<sup>11</sup>袋<sup>12</sup>乎<sup>13</sup>不<sup>15</sup>知<sup>16</sup>可<sup>18</sup>民<sup>19</sup>者<sup>20</sup>呼<sup>21</sup>  
 符<sup>8</sup>符<sup>6</sup>病<sup>7</sup>投<sup>9</sup>也<sup>11</sup>亦<sup>12</sup>乎<sup>13</sup>乎<sup>15</sup>莫<sup>16</sup>之<sup>18</sup>鳴<sup>19</sup>大<sup>20</sup>  
 合<sup>8</sup>咒<sup>6</sup>符<sup>7</sup>壺<sup>9</sup>矣<sup>11</sup>樂<sup>12</sup>不<sup>13</sup>保<sup>15</sup>高<sup>16</sup>乎<sup>18</sup>呼<sup>19</sup>噓<sup>20</sup>



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Hū.

**虛** Heü. Empty, vacant; unsubstantial, unsatisfactory; void, vain, inane; humble, poor in spirit, pure; abstract contemplation, as understood by the Buddhists; space, the void of the firmament; the constellation Aquarius: 'hū k'ung, the firmament; com., 'k'ung hū, empty; 'hū sing (coll. k'íng hū), humility; 't'á hū, the constitution weak; 'sing hū, fearful, timid; 'hū che' particles, as adverbs, etc.; 'hū to' to spend vainly (one's time); hū ngiáh, a deficient number or quantity; 'hū k'ung, "scant catty"—pound of 12 oz.; 'hū ung, vain forms or rites; hū ing ching, a hypocritical show of kindness; 'hū tióng, 'sing sié' to make a false display of one's state (or designs).

**噓** Heü. To blow with the breath; respiration; to praise, to recommend: 'hū ngek, breathing; com., 'ch'wei hū, to blow with the breath; met., to speak a good word for; coll., hū hū kieu' sound of panting or of phlegm in the throat.

**墟** Heü. A mound; old mausolea, or burial-wastes; a deserted region, a wild; a place for fairs or markets, a fair: 'hū mwo' a burial place; 'hū tióng, a place for fairs; 'kwei hū, to go to market.

**歔** Hei. To rob; timid, fearful; breathing or sobbing, making a noise through the nose: 'hi hū, to sob, sobbing.

**吁** Yü. To stare, to open one's eyes at; to hope for, to gloat on; joyful: 'hū heng, to stare at; 'chū hū, the joy of a mean man; a plain, homely appearance; sung hū, pleased.

**吁** Yü. An interjection expressive of grief, distrust, or admiration: 'hū chiá, ah! alas!

**尋** Heü. The crown worn in the Shang dynasty; it resembled a Cantab's cap in being flat on the top.

**訐** Heü. To vaunt, to boast, to brag; false, boasting; great, big: 'hū mwo, excellent counsel or memorial, as on state affairs.

**紆** Yü. To stammer; slowly, leisurely; to wind or twist; bent, weak in the middle; a cord: 'hū hwang' or hū sū, slowly, leisurely; hū k'zūk, curved, pliant.

**許** Heü. To grant, to allow, to let; to permit or acquiesce in, to accede to, to accord; to listen to and promise; to betroth or promise in marriage; to enter or advance; to flourish; an excess, more than, very; a surname; sometimes used in the coll. for the demonstrative pronoun *that*, also for the adverbs *so*, *thus*: com., 'hū nguong' to vow; 'sieu' hū, a very little; 'hū ching kung, 'Hū, the true prince—a Taoist god; 'eng' hū, to promise; coll., 'hū chidh, that one; 'hū wai, there; 'hū tóí' (or k'æk), in

1 虛 2 虛 3 心 4 虛 5 虛 6 聲 7 吹 8 墟 9 歔 10 吁 11 訐 12 應  
空 心 虛 度 文 勢 墟 場 歔 嗟 緩 許  
'空 體 虛 虛 10 虛 11 墟 12 歸 13 睢 14 訐 15 許 16 許  
虛 虛 字 斤 張 吸 墟 墟 睢 吁 訐 願 塊

that place; 'hū si, or 'hū seng nō' at that time; 'hū ong, so long a time; 'hū mang twai' so very large; 'hū peng, on that side, in that direction; 'hū 'tié, in there.

誦

Hsü.

Also read hēu': boasting talk; to display; to talk largely; energetic, bold, moderate: 'k'wa' hū, to vaunt; 'yong' hū, to display, to spread abroad.

栩

Hsü.

Also read hēu': a tree like the chestnut; it bears a black nut resembling an acorn; soft, flexible: 'hū 'hū, pleased, joyful.

(210)

Huí.

回

Hui.

To revolve, to turn round; to return back, to revert to; returning; repenting, changing the mind; crooked, deflected; a time, a turn; an effort; a chapter in a novel or book: com., 'huí seng' (coll. huí pié), to answer by letter; 'huí ing, "the reply"—an epistolary phrase; 'huí ka, to return home; 'huí lük, a conflagration; a title of the god of fire; 'huí 'chü, or huí ngü, to bring the ancestral tablet home after burial; 'huí huí kau' Mohammedanism; 'huí pio' to turn back; 'huí nang, to veer to the south, as a typhoon; 'huí 'ch'iu, "turn the hand"—i.e., to set down (the sedan); to return a blow; 'wang huí, to reconcile; 'huí mwong, the first visit to the bride's parents; 'lai huí, to come and go—i.e., to and fro, both ways; 'huí sing 'tíong

e' to change one's wind, to forgive; 'huí siok, to repeat (teacher's) explanation, as pupils do; COLL. 'k'wí huí, how many times? several times; huí t'au, or 'huí 'tíong t'au, to look back; met., in a little while, soon; huí nong' to become damp; huí ch'ung, "return of spring"—a poor man becoming prosperous; huí 'tíong sing, to turn round; huí siok, saik, to return one of the articles presented; huí t'au sak, an injury coming on the injurer himself.

Huí.

A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used; an independent demonstrative pronoun, the correlate of 'huí (that); huí 'hó 'chui ngai, that good and this bad; huí ng' pi 'chui, that not comparable to this; 'hiá huí, that! that there! an ejaculation in trying to recall a subject.

迴

Huí.

Interchanged with the preceding character: to curve, to bend; to turn round; to double, as a fox: 'huí 'k'wang, circling, as hills; com., 'huí long, porches about a court; 'huí chiew' rooms on the front side of a court facing the house; 'huí pié' to avoid, to get out of the way—scil., of an idol or officer.

蛔

Huí.

Long worms in the abdomen, the tape-worm.

徊

Huí.

To pace to and fro, to go and return; to hover about: 'pai huí, irresolute, back and forth.

1誇 8回 5回 7回 教 南 回 回 意 回 19迴 21迴  
誦 信 家 主 回 11回 13回 15回 16回 18回 迴 照  
2揚 4回 6回 8回 回 10回 12挽 14來 17幾 轉 20迴 22迴  
誦 音 祿 回 回 回 回 回 回 回 回 迴 迴

**洄** Water flowing round and round, an eddy, a whirlpool; name of a lake in Hupeh; indistinct, as eddying water: *huí huí*, indistinct, not perceived clearly; *'ing huí*, an eddy, a whirlpool.

**茴** Fennel or caraway seed, a small fragrant seed like dill; in the coll. read *p'úi*, q.v.: *'huí hiong*, or *'sieu huí*, fennel; *'tai'*

*huí*, star anise-seed.

(211) Huk.

**佛** To see indistinctly, similitude; to turn aside, contrary, opposed, unreasonable; a bright appearance; Budha, the various Budhas:

Fu. *'hwong huk*, seen indistinctly, resembling; com., *'huk kau'* Buddhism; *'huk kauk*, Budh's bone; *met.*, a Buddhist spirit or affinity in one; *'huk tang'* a load of Buddhist idols and implements; *'huk 'chü*, young Buddhist novitiates; small images of Budh; *'huk song*, a large red flower, (?) species of Hibiscus; *'huk 'ch'iu kang*, finger-lemon—usually called *hiong yong*; *'sang 'pó huk*, the three precious Budhs; *'ó mi 'tó huk*, Amida Budha; *'mi ná huk*, (properly *mi lek huk*), the past Budh; *'huk hwa' 'iu yong ing*, Budh transforms those having affinity with him; COLL., *'ch'ai' huk*, a vegetarian.

**伏** To lie or fall prostrate; to humble, to subject, to oppress; to hide, to conceal; to brood; to acknowledge; to confess; to abscond; used as an adverb,

meaning humbly, in my opinion: com., *'huk wong'* to hope for—an epistolary phrase; *'huk ch'oi'* to confess faults; *sang huk*, midsummer, the dogdays; *huk ping*, soldiers in ambuscade; *'huk sie'* to assume a fixed shape, as things often bent; COLL., *huk tio'* to lie in ambush by the road-side; *seng mai huk hiéng siáng*, to plan well beforehand.

**復** Again, reiterated, to do the second time; to return, to reply; to restore, to repay; to report to, to answer; to recall the spirit of one who died away from home: *huk lai*, to come again; *'huk siu*, to take revenge; com., *'huk meng'* to report on a commission; *huk ngwong*, or *huk 'tong ngwong chek*, to regain former health; COLL., *huk 'tong li*, to revert, as a country to the original possessor. Read *hok*, as in *'hwang hok*, or *'t'ung hok*, repeated, again and again.

**茯** China root\* (Smilax China), of which the best kinds are from Sz'chuen; com., *huk ling*, China root; *pah huk ling*, white China root; *huk ling kó*, China root jelly.

**袱** A square cloth-wrapper for inclosing things: com., Fu. *'pau huk*, a wrapping cloth.

**服** To use; to wait on, to serve; to submit, to yield to; to accord with; to cause to submit, to convince; accustom-

1 滌 3 大 5 佛 7 佛 9 佛 柑 12 阿 13 彌 化 15 茶 17 伏 19 復  
 2 茴 4 茴 6 教 8 擔 10 桑 11 三 阿 13 尼 有 15 佛 17 罪 19 讐  
 2 茴 4 仿 6 佛 8 佛 10 佛 11 寶 阿 13 陀 有 15 伏 17 伏 19 復  
 2 香 4 佛 6 骨 8 子 10 手 11 佛 阿 13 佛 有 15 人 17 望 19 勢 命



ed to, acclimated; to think; to fold; to dress; garments, mourning apparel; a carriage cloth; a quiver; an affair: 'k'ok, *huk*, to yield submissively; COM., 'i *huk*, garments; 'sing *huk*, to commence wearing mourning; 'huk, 'mwang, the period of mourning ended; 'huk, *sēu* to serve; 'huk, *tuk*, to take poison; COLL., *huk*, *sio*, vanquished; *huk*, 'i 'kwang a' submit to his rule.

*Huk*. A coll. word, as in *huk*, *tuk*, gruff, rude, stern; hasty and cross, ill-natured, peevish; *cheng* 'k'ó' *huk*, *tuk*, exceedingly gruff.

(212) Hung.

**風** *Fēng*. Breath, spirit; passion; air-gusts, a gale, wind; haste, fleetness; manners, deportment, etiquette; institutes; administration, policy; fame; example, fashion; instruction, reformation; influence; disposition, temper; to affect by example; heat in animals: COM., 'liang *hung*, to take the air; 'hung *lanng* or 'hung *p'ó*, waves; 'hung *e* taste, flavor; 'hung *sing*, the human appearance; Æolus; 'hung 't'u ming *ch'ing*, the manners and spirit of a people; 'hung *sūk*, customs, usages; *hung* 'king, scenery, landscape; 'si *hung*, the winds of the season; 'hung *liu*, a wind-tumor; 'lo' *hung*, to expose to the air; *met.*, to divulge a secret; 't'eng *hung*, a circulation of air; 'hung *ko*, a bellows; 'hung *hang*, a cold; 'hung 'ch'ui, geomancy, the luck of a site; *hung*

*ch'ui* 'liu, the wind sways the willows; *met.*, applied to one who assents to every thing; 'iē *hung* *ik*, *sūk*, to change the customs; COLL., *p'ah*, *hung* *chó* 'pó' the wind blowing in heavy gusts; *hung* 't'ai, a typhoon, hurricane; *hung* 'p'ung, sails; *hung* 'kwong, brilliant, as funeral rites; *hung* 'ch'ui 'm'oi, "luck's fag end"; *met.*, a boy hopelessly degenerate; *hung* 'sieng, a fanningmill.

**楓** *Fēng*. The maple; also applied to the sycamore: 'tang *hung*, red maple; 'hung *sing*, the maple palace; *met.*, the emperor.

**瘋** *Fēng*. The leprosy, scrofula, and kindred diseases; insane, insensate; paralysis, palsy: COM., 'hung *tieng*, lunatic, crazy; 'hung 'niong, a paralysis; *hung* 'k'e' paralytic affections; *hung* 'kó, plasters for the palsy; *hung* *tuk*, 'liu *ch'ui* scrofulous, or confluent, ulcers.

**丰** *Fēng*. Luxuriant; plump, good looking; easy, melodious; a round face: COM., *hung* 'ch'ai, a graceful gait; plump, as the face; *hung* 'nga, elegant, as essays; *hung* 'sing, a lively look; *hung* 'ong' fine harmony, as in music and and poetry.

**峰** *Fēng*. The peak of a mountain; *met.*, a camel's hump: *hung* 'hoang, peaks and ridges; COM., 'chieng *hung*, a high mountain-peak.

1 屈 8 成 5 服 7 涼 9 風 11 風 民 14 時 16 露 18 風 20 丹 22 瘋  
服 服 事 風 波 神 情 風 風 寒 楓 癩  
'衣 4 服 6 服 8 風 10 風 12 風 13 風 15 風 17 風 19 風 21 楓 23 瘋  
服 滿 毒 浪 味 土 俗 癰 櫃 水 宸 軟

**鋒** The point of a weapon, a sharp point; the vanguard; turbulent; bristling, to rise up like spears: *'chiéng hung*, the vanguard; com., *'pek, hung*, the point of a pencil.

**烽** Fire-beacons, placed on hills to give notice of the enemy's approach: *'hung* *'huo*, a beacon-fire.

**吩** Read *'hung* and *hong* in the dictionaries; same as *p'ong* (to spurt); in the coll. read *hung*: to direct, to give orders to: *'hung ho'* or *hung no'* to direct, to bid, to enjoin on; *hung ho' hung tá'* to charge straitly.

**分** To separate, to divide, to halve; to distribute, to apportion, to give; to partake with; a tenth in decimal notation; a caudareen, tenth of a mace; the tenth of an inch: also read *hong*; in the coll. read *pwong*, q. v.: com., *'hung lié*, or *'hung piék*, to separate, to part asunder, as friends; *'hung piék*, to discriminate, to distinguish; *'hung sang* to scatter; *'hung ming*, clear, plain; *'hung huak*, to portion out, as work, wages, &c.; *sek, hung*, ten candareens; *met.*, a superlative, very, perfectly; *'hung pwang* one tenth and a half; *'hung chau* to have separate kitchens; *'hung chong*, to divide stolen goods; *met.*, to divide into shares; *'hung hu*, a deputy prefect; *'hung hó pok, ch'a*, not the least error; *'hung sung pok, ch'a*, will not accept a cash

(for services)! COLL., *hung hó chiah, che' tu mó*, not the least, none whatever; *hung ch'uang' tu liang' k'ó'* tenths and inches (*met.* the mind) utterly confused.

**汾** A river in Shansi, a branch of the Yellow river: *Fén. hung yong wong*, name of a person in the Tang dynasty — synonym for happiness; *'hung yong tiéng hang'* Fanyung's king nodding his chin (because he did not know all his descendants); com., *'hung chiu*, Fanchou wine.

**汾** Also read *hung*: a tree like the elm with white wood: *'hung ai*, the elm; *met.*, the ancestral home.

**紛** Perplexed, confused, tangled; raveled; to mix up many things at once; hurry, bustle, clamor; a variegated ribbon: com., *'hung chak*, mixed, confused; *'hung hong' (coll. hung hung laung')*, confused, as a crowd; perplexed, distracted; *hung hung pok, ek*, contradictory, as reports.

**芬** Budding, blossoming; the fragrance of plants or flowers; numerous; harmonious: *hung hung*, odoriferous; *hung huong*, spreading fragrance.

**氛** Fume, vapor; shadowy signs, a will-o'-the-wisp, airy omens: *auk, hung*, or *hung ching*, noxious vapors; *hung ung*, aerial influences; *hai hung*, marine vapors; *met.*, pirates.

1 前 2 鋒 3 火 4 離 5 分 6 離 7 別 8 分 9 明 10 半 11 分 12 脏 13 毫 14 文 15 不 16 取 17 汾 18 陽 19 點 20 領 21 汾 22 酒 23 粉 24 紛 25 維 26 亂

**封**  
Fēng.

The domain granted to princes; to heap up earth; great, affluent; to enrich; to invest nobles with rule, to appoint to office, to confer investiture; to give a title of nobility; to seal up, to close; an envelope, a classifier of letters: *com.*, 'hung kiong tai' *sing*, the high provincial officers; 'teng' *hung*, a rescript inclosed in boards, as a death warrant; 'hung ching' to bestow titles, as the emperor does; 'nguk' *hung*, rank conferred by Heaven; 'nó' *seng' ek, hung*, one letter; 'hung eng' to close the seals, as officers do on the 20th of the 12th month; 'hung seng' (coll. *hung p'ie*), to seal a letter; 'hung sing tiong' the records of deification; *hung só*, to shut up (a house); 'hung sung, to impress boats; *coll.*, *hung moang*, to (cure and) bind up eels with strings.

**葑**  
Fēng.

A species of turnip or rape: 'hung p'ie, rape and greens; *met.*, poor, trifling, as talent which is still available.

**葷**  
Hun.

Leeks, onions, strong-flavored vegetables; animal food: *com.*, 'hung so' meat and vegetable diet; 'hung e' the flavor of meats; *coll.*, *hung lá sang, p'wang ch'ai' ch'ai' lá sang, p'wang hang*, meats embrace three kinds of vegetables, and vegetables three kinds of meats.

**蒸**

Vapor or steam; fumes from cooked vegetables, savory odors: 'hung kó,

steam from viands; odorous exhalations.

**豐**  
Fēng.

A full goblet; full, abundant, affluent, copious, exuberant; rich, fertile, prolific; talented: 'hung teng, an abundant harvest; *com.*, 'hung hai' generous, as a feast; wealthy; plump, fleshy; 'hung nióng, a year of plenty; 'hung moang, abundant; full and plump, as the face; 'hang hung, the emperor Hienfung.

**豐**  
Fēng.

The capital of Wang, now Huhien in Singan-fu in Shensi: 'hung tu, a district in Chungchau in Sz'chuen, where the fire-wells occur—hence used as a synonym for hell or tophet.

**焚**

A fragrant wood burned for its perfume.

**焚**  
Fēng.

The beam or ridge-pole of a roof; confused, disordered, complicated; a hempen covering: 'te' si i *hung chi*, to hatchel the silk and tangle it; *met.*, to complicate state affairs.

**霧**  
Fèn.

A cold mist; hoar-frost; sleety rain: 'u siok, *hung hung*, drizzling rain and snow, sleet.

**饋**  
**餽**

Rice half boiled; to steam rice after boiling: 'hung lew' rice boiled and steamed, food thoroughly dressed.

封 釘 玉 封 傳 菲 味 登 年 豐 絲 雨  
疆 封 封 信 封 葷 蒸 豐 豐 而 雪  
大 封 封 船 葷 蒿 厚 滿 都 之 霧  
臣 贈 印 神 葑 葷 豐 咸 治 之 霽



蚊

Read *ang*; coll. *hung*, as in *hung mwoong*, a mosquito; *hung mwoong teng* (or *kai*), a mosquito bite; *hung mwoong têng*, a medicated preparation in rolls, the smoke of which stupefies mosquitos; *hung mwoong kiä*, a "mosquito-cangue" — i. e., curtain; *hung mwoong cheng<sup>2</sup> kau<sup>2</sup>* the mosquitos are very thick.

*Hung*. A coll. word, as in *hung hung ang* evening twilight, dusk.

粉

Rice broken to pieces; flour of any kind of grain; crushed, broken, comminuted, in fragments; pigment; to adorn; to whiten, to color: COM., *mi<sup>1</sup> hung*, rice flour; *miéng<sup>2</sup> hung*, wheat flour; *hung kang*, a kind of dry vermicelli; *chui hung*, moist vermicelli; *hung piéng<sup>2</sup> kó*, cakes of rice flour and sugar; *tu hung*, to powder, to whiten; *hung peng*, or *hung pá*, a writing tablet—Chinese slate; *hung ch'ói* or *hung hung ch'ói* smashed to shivers; *ü hung*, a drizzling, a falling mist; COLL., *hung piä<sup>h</sup>*, whitewashed walls; *k'á<sup>2</sup> i hung pah<sup>2</sup> chiä<sup>2</sup>*, just whiten it over! *hung éng*, or *hung hung éng*, a fair, rosy (face); *hung tong*, the small intestines of swine; *löh<sup>2</sup> siah<sup>2</sup> meng<sup>2</sup> hung*, lose the powder from the whole face; *met.*, to be ashamed.

扮

To seize or hold with the hand; to move, to shake; in coll. books, also means to adorn, to deck:

COLL., *ta hung*, to dress out, to beautify.

債

To fall prostrate, or on one's back; to overthrow, to ruin; to move, to shake, to agitate: *hung sêü<sup>2</sup>* to ruin an affair.

憤

Impatient desire, zeal, ardor; anger, violent feeling: *hung m'wang* (or *mong<sup>2</sup>*), vexed, chagrined; *hwak hung*, ardent, zealous, as for study.

忿

Interchanged with the last; anger, indignation, resentment: *tíng hung*, to restrain anger; COM., *hung no<sup>2</sup>* or *hung k'e<sup>2</sup>* anger, vexation; *hung hung pó<sup>2</sup>, ping<sup>2</sup>*, unappeased wrath.

鼯

A mole or field-rat, also called *yéng ch'ü*, supposed to be a transformation of the butcher-bird.

哄

Hum of a crowd; singing, a commingling of voices; to intimidate by a loud voice; to cozen, to cheat, to beguile; to tempt, to deceive: COM., *hung piéng<sup>2</sup>* to deceive; COLL., *hiä<sup>2</sup> hung*, to beguile, to cozen.

鬨

The voice of persons fighting; to quarrel, to wrangle, to fight.

汞

The ore of quicksilver, cinnabar; mercury, quicksilver: *sieu tang liéng<sup>2</sup> hung*, to smelt cinnabar into quicksilver.

|                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 米 <sup>8</sup> | 粉 <sup>5</sup> | 粉 <sup>5</sup> | 牌 <sup>5</sup> | 粉 <sup>5</sup>  | 粉 <sup>12</sup> | 債 <sup>14</sup> | 發 <sup>16</sup> | 忿 <sup>18</sup> | 不 <sup>21</sup> | 燒 <sup>21</sup> |
| 粉              | 乾              | 片              | 粉              | 碎               | 壁               | 事               | 憤               | 氣               | 平               | 鍊               |
| 麪 <sup>2</sup> | 水              | 糕              | 板              | 碎 <sup>11</sup> | 粉 <sup>13</sup> | 憤 <sup>15</sup> | 忿 <sup>17</sup> | 忿 <sup>19</sup> | 哄 <sup>20</sup> | 丹               |
| 粉              | 粉              | 塗 <sup>6</sup> | 粉 <sup>8</sup> | 粉 <sup>10</sup> | 紅               | 薄               | 怒               | 忿               | 騙               | 汞               |



虹

Used for the next: a halo near the sun; colored vapor; the rainbow—all supposed to be an impure effluence of the sky: used for *k'üing* in the coll., q. v.: *hung ngá*, a rainbow, colored vapors; *hung kio*, the arched rainbow—a poetic phrase.

訐

To quarrel, to litigate; to injure, to denounce to officers; to involve others by speaking; domestic discords; a man's name.

焚

To burn, to light, to set on fire; to kill, to destroy: in the coll. read *hang*, q. v.: *hung hwa* to burn up, as paper ingots before idols; *hung hong*, to burn incense; com., *hung chü k'ang*, to burn the books and throw the scholars into pits, as Tsín did.

墳

A grave, a tomb, a tumulus; river-banks, an embankment; great, vast: *sang hung*, heaven, earth, and man; com., *hung mwo* a grave; *hung sang*, hills covered with graves; *pai hung*, to worship at the tombs; *sang hung 'ngu tieng*, name of an ancient book—now lost. Read *hung*: a rich, loamy soil.

幘

Also read *hung*: an ornament on the bit of a bridle.

蕢

Fruitful, flourishing plants; fragrant flowers growing together; string of a bow: *hung sik*, bearing much seed; *hung chü*, hemp seed.

逢

To meet undesignedly, to fall in with, to run against; to occur; great, wide: com., *hung nging*, to meet and receive; *met.*, obsequious; *hung si*, time of meeting with, seasonable; *hung si le' k'e* opportunely and cleverly done, as an essay; *hung nieng*, a propitious year; coll., *hung kwoi*, set days; which are the set days? *hung sang*, set days of threes—i. e., the 3d, 13th, and 23d of the month; *hung ing 'chi siok*, *sang hung wa* on meeting people say only a little.

魂

The soul, the spiritual part of the ghost, the ethereal manes which ascends: in Changlo, and some other brogues, spoken *hong*: *'sek, hung*, to lose one's wits; com., *'sing hung*, the spirit or mind; *'sang hung ch'ek*, *p'a'ek*, the three ethereal, and seven animal, souls; *'huang hung*, to revive, as one very sick; *'ling hung*, the soul, spiritual part of man; *'chieu hung*, to beckon (bring home) the soul (of one dying abroad); *'hung hi p'a'ek, sang* the souls flown and spirits scattered—frightened out of his wits; *'hung pok, ho' 't'a*, the soul not cleaving to the body—a sudden fright; coll., *hung p'a'ek, kiang 'chau 'kuong teng*, his souls (wits) frightened off to Canton!

餠

Sort of pork balls: *hung hung*, pork balls seasoned with soy and onions, then rolled in flour and steamed.

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 1 虹 | 8 墳 | 5 蕢 | 6 蕢 | 8 逢 | 利    | 11 失 | 13 三 | 14 還 | 16 招 | 魄    | 附 |
| 橋   | 墓   | 典   | 子   | 時   | 器    | 魂    | 魂    | 魂    | 魂    | 散    | 體 |
| 2 焚 | 4 三 | 5 蕢 | 7 逢 | 9 逢 | 10 逢 | 12 神 | 七    | 15 靈 | 17 魂 | 18 魂 | 餠 |
| 化   | 墳   | 實   | 迎   | 時   | 年    | 魂    | 魄    | 魂    | 飛    | 不    | 餠 |



(213)

Hüng.

勳

Hsün.

Loyal merit, meritorious; to acquire merit in the service of one's prince: <sup>1</sup>*hüng ló*, or <sup>2</sup>*hüng ngiék*, merit in serving the state; <sup>3</sup>*kióng' hüng*, to establish merit.

曛

Hsün.

Twilight, the light reflected after sunset: <sup>4</sup>*sik, hüng*, evening twilight; <sup>5</sup>*sik hüng*, reflected light.

昕

Hsün.

The morn, the dawn, the sun rising in brightness: <sup>6</sup>*tai' hüng*, early dawn.

昕

Hsün.

Joy, rejoicing, pleased; to see indistinctly.

壺

Hsün.

An ancient musical instrument made of porcelain, with 8 holes about the size of a goose's egg, and blown at the apex.

烘

Hung.

Also read *hung*: the heat of fire rising up; a flash or flame; to dry at a fire: in the coll. read *hëng*, q. v.

熏

Hsün.

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Hsün.

Smoke rising; steam, exhalations; to smoke, to fumigate; to heat, to parch; harmonious, agreeable; to becloud; distressed; evening: <sup>7</sup>*hüng hüng*, agreeable; uneasy, fidgety; <sup>8</sup>*hüng sik*, twilight; COLL., <sup>9</sup>*'chüd, p'úi se' hüng k'í*, this skin is (dyed and) smoked.

君

Hsün.

Like the last: fire rising; to heat; vapor or steam; fumes from cooked vegetables; savory odors:

<sup>10</sup>*hüng k'ó*, steam from viands, odorous exhalations.

薰

Hsün.

Fragrant plants, fragrance, as used in houses to expel demons; a savory smell; balmy, as a south wind: <sup>11</sup>*nung häng*, or <sup>12</sup>*hüng hung*, the warm southern breezes.

醺

Hsün.

Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor: <sup>13</sup>*'choi' hüng hüng*, beastly drunk.

酗

Hsüing.

Analagous to the last, and properly read *hëu'*; erroneously, but commonly, read *hüng*: mad with drink, ravingly drunk: COM., <sup>14</sup>*hüng 'chiu*, infuriated with liquor, delirium tremens.

匈

Hsüing.

A tribe of aborigines, called <sup>15</sup>*hüng ük*; they dwelt near Shensi; <sup>16</sup>*hüng nu*, the Huns, for which the first is mostly used.

凶

Hsüing.

Unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, unpropitious, adverse; lugubrious, mournful; judgments of Heaven, calamity; malignant, cruel, bad, in which sense it is used for the next: <sup>17</sup>*hüng niëng*, an unpropitious year; COM., <sup>18</sup>*hüng tieu* a bad omen; <sup>19</sup>*hüng seng* bad news; <sup>20</sup>*hüng huk*, a mourning dress; <sup>21</sup>*hüng tó kek*, *'chieu*, much bad, and little good, luck.

兇

Hsüing.

Malevolent, cruel, inhuman; vicious, malignant; fearful, a cry of fear; COM.,

<sup>1</sup>勳 <sup>3</sup>建 <sup>5</sup>斜 <sup>7</sup>熏 <sup>9</sup>者 <sup>10</sup>其 <sup>12</sup>薰 <sup>14</sup>醺 <sup>15</sup>熏 <sup>17</sup>凶 <sup>19</sup>凶 <sup>21</sup>凶  
<sup>2</sup>勞 <sup>4</sup>勳 <sup>6</sup>曛 <sup>8</sup>熏 <sup>11</sup>者 <sup>13</sup>其 <sup>16</sup>醺 <sup>18</sup>凶 <sup>20</sup>凶  
<sup>9</sup>勳 <sup>4</sup>夕 <sup>6</sup>昕 <sup>8</sup>夕 <sup>11</sup>是 <sup>13</sup>南 <sup>16</sup>奴 <sup>18</sup>兆 <sup>20</sup>服 <sup>21</sup>吉  
<sup>9</sup>業 <sup>4</sup>曛 <sup>6</sup>昕 <sup>8</sup>夕 <sup>11</sup>熏 <sup>13</sup>醉 <sup>16</sup>酒 <sup>18</sup>兆 <sup>20</sup>服 <sup>21</sup>少

*hüng hang* 'a fierce, cruel man; *hüng 'ch'iu*, a murderer; *hüng k'e* deadly weapons; *hüng t'ui pok*, 'tu ch'ieu tieng, the deadly blow does not smite a smiling face; *hüng auk*, wicked, truculent; *ting hüng*, fierce, reckless; COLL., *hüng 'ki hüng*, very malicious.

**洶**

The bubbling of a spring, the noise of rapid waters; the sound of tumult: *hüng eung* gurgling of a fountain.

**匈**  
**胸**  
**曾**

Hsuing.

The breast, the chest, the bosom; the mind, the heart, the feelings; the 1st character represents the breast inclosing the heart: *hüng chong 'king seu* literary, accomplished; *hüng hwoi*, the feelings; COM., *hüng tong*, the breast, as of fowls; *hüng 'moang*, the chest puffed and hard—a medical phrase; COLL., *hüng seng*, the bosom.

**掀**

Hsien.

Also read *hiong*: to raise, to lift up; to lay hold of, to pull out; high, lofty: used in the coll. for *hieng*, q. v.: *'siu hüng hüng*, to raise the head high, as reptiles.

**欣**  
**忻**

Hsin.

Joy, delight, happiness; gay, jolly, delighted; pleased at getting or doing something; laughing, merry: *hüng hwang*, pleased, delighted; *hüng yong*, with pleasure; *hüng haing* 'in ecstasy over luck; *hüng oi* 'solaced.

**纁**

Hsün.

A light red produced by a trine immersion in the dye; a scarlet tint: *'sang ik, ui hüng*, three dips make a light red.

**雄**

Hsuing.

A cock bird; masculine, male of small animals, birds, and insects; courageous, martial, brave, heroic; strong, rapid, energetic, bold: COM., *'chi hüng*, female and male; *'sing hüng*, or *'tang hüng*, brave, heroic; *'kang hüng*, unprincipled and ambitious; *'hüng chaung* burly and strong, martial; *'hüng wong*, or *'hüng wong ching*, a mineral substance of a brick-red color from Loochoo—resembles sulphur; COLL., *kiang hüng niä noi* 'walk a little more rapidly; *hüng hüng 'ch'iu*, spry with the hands, to do quickly.

**熊**

Hsiung.

A bear, the hibernating animal: *'hüng 'chiong*, bear's palm—a delicacy; *hüng 'ngi sang*, Bear-ear mountains—a range in Honan; COM., *'hüng 'tang*, bear's gall—a medicine.

*Hüng*. A coll. word: tight, taut, stretched; the opposite of *neung* (slack): *pek, hüng hüng tiöh*, pull it very tight.

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Hwa.

**花**  
**華**  
**葩**

A blossom, a flower; *met.*, pleasure, vice; variegated, ornamental, carved; to exaggerate: the 3d is the ancient form; the 2nd also read *hwa*, q. v.: COM., *'hwa 'moong*, a flower-pot; *'hwa ch'iong* (coll. *hwa, sa*), a florist; *hwa 'hoi*,

1 兇 2 洶 3 錦 4 胸 5 掀 6 然 7 入 8 雄 9 雄 10 黃 11 熊 12 花  
手 湧 繡 滿 欣 欣 爲 心 雄 雄 掌 盆  
兇 胸 胸 首 歡 慰 雌 雄 壯 黃 熊 花  
惡 存 懷 掀 欣 三 奸 雄 精 胆 匠

a flower bud; *hwa paing'*, or *hwa pieng'* leaves of a flower; *'chai hwa*, to cultivate flowers; *'hwa ki kwook*, the United States; *hwa ch'id*, wasteful, lavish; *hwa 'ch'ai*, a douceur; *hwa k'wi* and *hwa si'd* the opening and falling of flowers; *hwa chong*, a flower shop; *'hwa tang* actors personating girls; *'pek*, *hwa*, accomplished scholarship; *hwa 'ch'ó*, richly decorated with flowers; *met.*, affable; *tai' hwa*, to wear flowers; *'hwa siang'* floss-silk; *ch'eng' hwa*, notation of pounds and ounces on steelyards; *hwa p'wo'* figured calico, chintz; *'hwa hwoi'* a lottery; *'hwa seng*, peanuts; *hwa yong'* flower patterns; *'ch'ó hwa*, artificial flowers of pith; *hwa ch'eu'* fire-works like flowers and trees; *met.*, fruitful, as a woman—term used by fortune-tellers; *'tang hwa laung'* *ch'ü*, a profligate, a rake; *COLL.*, *mek chiu hwa*, dim eyesight; *hwa hwa sié' kai'* an extravagant age; *hwa sioh*, *p'wo*, one flower; *hwa lak, lak*, or *hwa lok, lok*, flowers in profusion; *hwa 'ku kung* and *hwa 'ku p'ó*, male and female beggars from Nganhwui; *hwa pah*, spotted, speckled; *hwa meng' k'aëk*, a false face; *hwa seng' liu loh*, gay colors, as of clothes; *hwa sang sek, paik*, to rattle on in talking.

書

Hua.

Read *wa'*; *coll. hwa*, as in *hwa mi*, a large yellowish hopping bird; *hwa mi 'tieu ka'* the *hwa mi* hops on on the cage-bars; *met.*, restless, as a child.

化

Hua.

To change, to influence so as to alter, to transform; to melt; to digest; to convert, to pass into metempsychosis; to create; to reform; to transmute, to barter, to exchange: *com.*, *'pieng' hwa'* to change, to reform; *'sieu hwa'* to digest (food); *'k'wong' hwa'* to reform by exhortation; *'kang hwa'* to transform—used for spiritual regeneration; *'kau' hwa'*, or *hwa t'ó'* to improve by instruction; *'hwa' seng*, produced by metamorphosis, as insects and vermin; *hing hwa'* a prefecture in Foo-kien; *'hwa' ngrong' p'ó*, to burn mock-ingots (to idols); *hwa' tang' wong*, pills for phlegm; *'hwa' k'e' sang*, powders to help the breathing; *'hwa' chá*, to beg food, as priests do; *'hwa' chieng lu*, an urn for burning mock-money; *met.*, a spendthrift; *COLL.*, *kaëng' hwa' 'chai sioh, yong'* like burning paper; *met.*, to squander; *hwa' mó*, or *hwa' k'ó'* turned to nothing, burnt up, as paper; *ch'ó' hwa'* by good luck, fortunately; *hung hwa'*, or *hung hung hwa'* careless, easy, indifferent.

華

Hua.

The elegance of flowers; abundance of flowers, blooming, flowery; charming; ornamented, adorned; splendid, glorious; hoar-headed; a designation of China; to cut a melon in quarters: used for *hwa* (a flower), *q. v.*: *'hwa' 'siu*, gray-headed; *'yong hwa*, white-lead—a cosmetic; *com.*, *hwa lá'* splendid, brilliant; *ing hwa*, glorious, glory; *ch'id hwa*, extravagant,

1栽 國 花 會 花 子 化 化 生 17化 齋 20華  
花 2花 5花 7花 9探 10變 12勸 14教 16化 氣 19化 華首  
3花 旦 6花 8草 11消 13感 15化 元 寶 18化 錢 21鉛  
旗 筆 花 浪 化 感 化 寶 化 爐 華



prodigal, as of wealth; <sup>1</sup>*hwa'pieu*, a kind of -honorary portico in front of a temple; <sup>2</sup>*pok, hwa pok, p'auk*, neither gaudy nor plain, the just medium; <sup>3</sup>*hwa tang* a god's birth-day; <sup>4</sup>*hwa tó sieng*, the genius *Hwa tó* (of the Han dynasty); *met.*, a skillful doctor; <sup>5</sup>*hwa k'iong tai' tá'* his Effulgence, the great emperor—title of *'ngu hiéng*, god of thieves.

樺

Hua.

Also read *hwa*: a tree of whose resinous bark links are made, also used in making cups: <sup>6</sup>*hwa chiéuk*, a bark torch.

驕

Hua.

A fine steed, a good horse; of eight steeds belonging to Muh-wang. B.C. 980, one was called <sup>7</sup>*hwa liu* (Beauty).

嘩譁

Hua.

Clamor, noise, hubbub, vociferation: <sup>8</sup>*hiéng hwa*, a confused noise, as of a row; <sup>9</sup>*hwa yong*, hurrah; COLL., <sup>10</sup>*hwa hwa kieu* the rustling (of leaves), noise (of rain or running water).

划

Fa.

A boat, a pinnace; to row a boat: <sup>11</sup>*hwa 'chü*, a pinnace.

Hwa.

A coll. word: to estimate, to calculate: *hwa k'ang* calculate and see; *hwa 'p'ong saung' le'* to estimate profits according to the original cost; *hwa chiéng' ch'ék, wai*, to calculate straight and chisel out crooked; *met.*, to plan properly, but do it wrong; *hwa tek, se'* I reckon so, it's just so.

(215)

Hwah.

*Hwah.* A coll. word: to joke, to jest; to riot; vicious, dissolute, dissipated: *hwa, ki wa'* jesting; *móh, hwa*, don't jest; *k'ó' hwa*, to go on a spree; *p'ah, hwa*, to live riotously.

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Hwai.

*Hwai.* A coll. word: to pass out of the mind; gone, ceased; relinquished, as a feeling of grief, resentment, &c.: *sing hwa*, or *hwa sing*, to pass out of mind: *'chid sing tu hwa k'ó'* this feeling is all gone; *sing sèu' má' hwa*, can't get rid of the thought or feeling.

懷怀

Huai.

To cherish in the heart, to dwell on, to think of; to carry in the womb; to embrace, to favor; to comfort; to come to; to return; *Huai.* to put in the bosom, to store up, to lay by; to remember, to cherish, as ill will; wounded feelings; private, selfish; the heart the affections; kind thoughts of; the bosom, the lap: <sup>12</sup>*si hwa*, poetical taste; <sup>13</sup>*hwa tai*, to meditate on virtue; COM., <sup>14</sup>*hwa niéng* to think of, to long for; <sup>15</sup>*hwa eng*, or *hwa t'ai*, pregnancy; <sup>16</sup>*hwa pó'* to carry in the bosom; <sup>17</sup>*hwa 'ku*, a kind of small flat drum; *hwa hiék, ché'* small fine-print books—are smuggled into the examination-hall; COLL., <sup>18</sup>*hwa pó' pi pa piék, tieu' tang*, clasp the guitar and play another tune; *met.*, to disagree and separate.

<sup>1</sup>華  
<sup>2</sup>表  
<sup>3</sup>不  
<sup>4</sup>華  
<sup>5</sup>誕  
<sup>6</sup>華

<sup>7</sup>不  
<sup>8</sup>華  
<sup>9</sup>誕  
<sup>10</sup>華

<sup>11</sup>光  
<sup>12</sup>大  
<sup>13</sup>帝  
<sup>14</sup>樺

<sup>15</sup>燭  
<sup>16</sup>驕  
<sup>17</sup>驕  
<sup>18</sup>喧

<sup>19</sup>嘩  
<sup>20</sup>嘩  
<sup>21</sup>然  
<sup>22</sup>嘩

<sup>23</sup>嘩  
<sup>24</sup>叫  
<sup>25</sup>划  
<sup>26</sup>子

<sup>27</sup>詩  
<sup>28</sup>懷  
<sup>29</sup>懷  
<sup>30</sup>德

<sup>31</sup>懷  
<sup>32</sup>念  
<sup>33</sup>懷  
<sup>34</sup>孕

<sup>35</sup>懷  
<sup>36</sup>抱  
<sup>37</sup>懷  
<sup>38</sup>鼓

<sup>39</sup>懷  
<sup>40</sup>抱  
<sup>41</sup>琵琶

<sup>42</sup>別  
<sup>43</sup>調  
<sup>44</sup>彈  
<sup>45</sup>○

**淮** A large affluent of the Yellow river, which (draining the provinces of Honan and Ngan-hwui) empties into it through the Hung-tsih lake; even, equable flow: com., <sup>1</sup>*hwai sang*, a whitish wood—used medicinally as a tonic.

**槐** A species of Cassia (coll. *hwai ch'eu*), resembling senna (Cassia sophera and Cassia alata); the yellow flowers are used as a dye: com., <sup>2</sup>*sang hwai*, three cassia trees; *met.*, high statesmen; <sup>3</sup>*hwai hwa*, cassia flowers—a decoration of which gives the gold color to paper burnt before idols.

**壞** To spoil, to injure, to destroy, to ruin; broken down, fallen in ruins, dilapidated; ruined, injured; spoiled, rotten, useless: Hual. com., <sup>4</sup>*p'ó hwai* broken down; ruined, as a reputation; <sup>5</sup>*pai hwai* to destroy, to ruin; <sup>6</sup>*hwai sēu* to ruin one's affairs; <sup>7</sup>*song hwai* dilapidated, in ruins; <sup>8</sup>*tióng hwai* the bowels diseased, as by chronic diarrhea; coll., <sup>9</sup>*miǎng siǎng hwai k'ó* his reputation ruined.

(217) Hwak.

**法** A rule, a law, usage; regulations, precepts; a punishment or legal infliction; an art; skill, industry; sect: com., <sup>10</sup>*li hwak*, reason and law, reasonable; <sup>11</sup>*hwak, to*, or <sup>12</sup>*hwak, chie* rules, regulations; <sup>13</sup>*hwak, ka*, writer of accusations, a pettifogger; <sup>14</sup>*che hwak*, rules of writing; <sup>15</sup>*tó hwak*, art of fencing;

<sup>16</sup>*ch'iu hwak*, handicraft, skill in; <sup>17</sup>*hwak, suk*, or <sup>18</sup>*siéng hwak*, magic arts; <sup>19</sup>*kwok, hwak*, the laws of a country; <sup>20</sup>*hwak, mcong*, a sect; <sup>21</sup>*pok, hwak*, refractory; <sup>22</sup>*hwong hwak*, a way or mode (of doing); <sup>23</sup>*hwak, ha* subject to a law or rule; <sup>24</sup>*u hwak, k'ó te* incorrigible; <sup>25</sup>*hwak, ma*, weights of large money-scales; <sup>26</sup>*hwak, teu*, the main-spring of a watch; coll., <sup>27</sup>*mó hwak, tek*, unavoidable, necessitated.

**發** To issue, to appear; to send forth, to germinate; to cause to go; to dispatch, to throw out; to ferment; to show forth, to manifest; *met.*, the spring and summer: com., <sup>28</sup>*hwak, sing*, to show pity, give in charity; <sup>29</sup>*hwak, leng* or <sup>30</sup>*hwak, hó* to issue commands; <sup>31</sup>*hwak, pwo* to step forward; *met.*, to gain a degree; <sup>32</sup>*hwak, siong*, to make presents; <sup>33</sup>*hwak, k'i*, to prosper; to rise, as dough; <sup>34</sup>*hwak, ang* to publish the names of Sintsai graduates; <sup>35</sup>*hwak, kang* to take a sweat (in fevers); <sup>36</sup>*hwak, má* to offer for sale; <sup>37</sup>*hwak, chong*, to sell off pawned articles; <sup>38</sup>*hwak, tiék*, to clear off, to get rid of; <sup>39</sup>*hung hwak*, to distribute, as wages or work; <sup>40</sup>*hwak, sang* to show temper; <sup>41</sup>*hwak, hok*, blessed—i. e., fat, corpulent; <sup>42</sup>*hwak, chai*, to grow rich; <sup>43</sup>*chá hwak*, "let us jointly prosper"—said in reply to the congratulatory phrase, <sup>44</sup>*hwak, chai*; coll., <sup>45</sup>*ting hwak, tek, sá* to have a numerous posterity; <sup>46</sup>*hwak, chauk*, to sprout; to come out, as sores; to show (resentment); <sup>47</sup>*hwak, k'ah*, to dis-

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 淮 | 3 槐 | 5 敗 | 7 損 | 9 理  | 11 法 | 13 字 | 15 手 | 17 國 | 19 發 | 21 發 | 23 發 |
| 山   | 花   | 壞   | 壞   | 法    | 制    | 法    | 法    | 法    | 心    | 步    | 起    |
| 2 三 | 4 破 | 6 壞 | 8 腸 | 10 法 | 12 法 | 14 刀 | 16 法 | 18 法 | 20 發 | 22 發 | 24 發 |
| 槐   | 壞   | 事   | 壞   | 度    | 家    | 法    | 術    | 門    | 令    | 賞    | 案    |

pose (of goods) to foreign traders; *hwak*, *mu'*, or *hwak*, *p'u*, to become moldy.

**髮** Hair of the head; *met.*, herbs, trees, moss: in the coll. read *hwok*, q.v.: *'haik*, *hwak*, black-haired, youth; *'pek*, *hwak*, white-haired, the aged; *com.*, *'sü hwak*, beard and hair; *'hok*, *hwak*, crane's feathers; *met.*, gray-haired; *'hwak*, *kak*, "hair and nails"—applied to portions of these, as used in rites to recover the sick; *'hó hwak*, *pok*, *ch'a*, not the least error.

**伐** To destroy, to strike, to fight; to punish, to subdue, to desolate; to cut down; to brag; a meritorious deed; a go-between, to strike, as a bell or drum: *'hwak*, *chói'* to punish crime; *'hwak*, *siéng'* to boast of one's goodness; *'hwak*, *ku*, to beat a drum.

**閥** A door on the left; meritorious services; to set forth one's services, in which sense same as the last: *hwak*, *yok*, the side doors of a gateway; worthy services.

**筏** A bamboo raft, a large ship like a raft, an ark.

**罰** A peccadillo, a crime: to punish, to castigate, to flog; to fine; a fine, a forfeit: *com.*, *'chaik*, *hwak*, to punish; *'hing hwak*, punishment; *'hwak*, *chiéng*, to fine; *'hwak*, *chüu*, a forfeit of wine; *'hwak*, *hong* to mulct an officer's salary; *hwak*, *koi'* *hiong*,

make him kneel (to his wife) while an incense stick burns—as in puppet plays.

**乏** Want, destitution, deficiency, failure; without, deficient; to fail; to spoil, to injure; empty, poor; fatigued: *'küng hwak*, or *'ping hwak*, indigent, beggared; *com.*, *'k'wok*, *hwak*, destitute, in want.

**猾** A boneless animal, said to get inside of tigers and gnaw them; crafty, tricky, deceitful, treacherous, lying; clever, artful, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble: *'kieu hwak*, traitorous, false; *'hwak*, *chek*, a tricky rascal.

**滑** Smooth, slippery; polished, glassy, glairy, soapy; sharp, knavish, oily; flattering, cunning; to disturb; used in the coll. for free, easy; also a mode of cooking: *'kwong hwak*, shining and smooth; *com.*, *'hwak*, *sioh*, soapstone, a medicinal mineral of a whitish color; *coll.*, *'hwak*, *p'wak*, free, liberal (in the use of money); *hwak*, *t'ong*, to cook in boiling water, as things rolled in flour.

(218)

Hwang.

**歡** Joyous, jocund, glad, frolicsome, gleeful, merry; to rejoice, to be pleased with: *com.*, *'hwang 'hi*, glad, pleased; to like; *Hwan*, *'hi hwang* (coll. *hwang hwang 'hi 'hi*), jubilant; *coll.*, *hwang 'hi song*, a happy funeral, as when the deceased has

1 黑髮 2 白髮 3 髮 4 鶴髮 5 髮甲 6 毫髮 7 伐罪 8 不差 9 伐鼓 10 責罰 11 刑罰 12 罰錢 13 罰酒 14 罰俸 15 窮乏 16 缺乏 17 狡猾 18 猾賊 19 光滑 20 滑石 21 滑潑 22 歡喜 23 喜歡



sons and grandsons; *hwang* 'hi 'si, *hwang* 'hi 'mó miáng', *hwang* 'hi tek, 'teng, and *hwang* 'tiéng 'hi té' are phrases denoting excessive joy; *hwang* 'hi á' 'tieu' to jump for joy.

**燔**

Fan.

To roast meat for sacrifices: '*hwang* chiá' to roast, as meat and liver.

**幡**

Fan.

A banner, a streamer with sentences on it, hung in a temple or carried in processions; a duster, a napkin; to move, to shake:

'*hwang* yong, forthwith.

**旛**

Fan.

Used for the last: a flag, a streamer; streamers in general: '*ch'ing* *hwang*, or *chung* *hwang*, a banner borne at funerals.

**番**

Fan.

A beast's footprint; a time, a turn, a repetition of; to reckon; to change; a tribe in the South, now applied to all foreigners;

used in the coll. for a dollar: '*ek*, *hwang*, once; '*liéng* *hwang*, incessantly; com., '*hwang* mang, barbarian; '*hwang* kwok, foreign countries; '*hwang* sù, the sweet potato; *hwang* sung 'p'wo, ship-anchorage—a locality on the south bank of the Mir; '*ch'ü* *hwang*, this time, now; COLL., '*hwang* n'ng, (opprobriously '*hwang* 'kiáng), foreigners; '*kwong* *hwang*, or '*ch'ing* *hwang*, an unchopped dollar; '*p'ung* *tó* *hwang*, broken dollars; '*cher* *hwang*, the Mexican dollar; *hwang* 'chiéng 'kiáng, fractions of the dollar; '*kaik*, *hwang*, a quarter-

dollar; '*téng* *hwang*, dollars alloyed with copper.

**壙**

Fan.

A grave: '*hwang* kang, amid the graves; sepulchers.

**蕃**

Fan.

Used for the next: plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; many; to environ, to fence; to inclose: '*hwang* 'yéng, plants growing luxuriantly; a numerous progeny.

**藩**

Fan.

A fence, a hedge; a boundary, a frontier; to inclose; to ward off, to protect; a cover for a chariot; a covered car, in which sense the 2nd is commonly used: '*hwang* 'lié, a fence, a wattle; '*hwang* 'ping, a screen; met., a statesman; '*tò* 'yong 'ch'èuk, *hwang*, reckless—like a goat butting a fence; com., '*hwang* tai, a title of the provincial treasurer.

**藩**

Fan.

A dust basket or large sieve, called '*hwang* 'lò; to hide, to cover, to shade.

**蟠**

Fan.

The sow-bug or wood-louse, usually found under things left long on the ground: '*läng* *hwang* 'ü ná, the dragon hides in the earth; met., one unable to rise or gain rank.

**膳**

Fan.

Meat roasted for sacrifice; remnants of a sacrifice sent to princes by the emperor: '*hwang* nuk, sacrificial meat dressed.

1 燔 2 燔 3 青 4 幡 5 連 6 一 7 番 8 番 9 國 10 番 11 此 12 番 13 鳥 14 角 15 銅 16 壙 17 蕃 18 藩 19 屏 20 藩 21 觸 22 藩 23 籛 24 龍 25 于 26 泥 27 膳 28 肉

謹

Fan.

To bawl, to clamor, to vociferate, to cry out, to make a noise; pleased, delighted; name of an animal like a fox: used for *hwang* (glad, joyous): *'hwang ngó*, clamor, vociferation.

獾

Fan.

A male wolf; some say, a wild boar: *'keu hwang*, a species of jackal; *'hai hwang*, the *Liautung* muskrat; *'hwang 'chü p'i*, beaver skin.

繙

Fan.

To spread out; to agitate or wave, as the wind does a flag; to translate, to explain; loose, fluttering, as a flag.

翻

Fan.

To fly to and fro; to return, to change; to vacillate, fickle; to revise a case; to translate books, in which sense it is commonly used for the last: *'hwang ang'* to rejudge a case; *'hwang hok*, vacillating; com., *'hwang ik*, to translate (a book); *'hwang k'iong*, or *hwang wa'* to retract one's word; *'hwang k'ung*, to retract statements in court; coll., *hwang chó'* to do differently; *hwang siáng*, or *hwang 'kong hwang 'tiáng'* to take back a promise; *hwang 'tióng peng*, to turn over, to invert.

蹠

Fan.

A paw of a plantigrade animal, as a badger: *'hüng hwang*, bear's paw—esteemed a delicacy.

反

Fan.

To turn back; to turn, as the leaves of a book; to rebel, to be contrary; to combine against, opposed to; but, contrary,

again; com., *'hwang hok*, repetition; changing; *'siong 'hwang*, opposed to; opposite, as two meanings; *'hwang 'chiong*, to turn over the hand; *met.*, easily, readily; *'hwang k'oo'* to turn over, as leaves; *'hwang 'puong k'ui ngwong*, to return to the original, as to principles of duty; *'hwang hai'* on the contrary it will be injurious; coll., *hwang k'í*, to remove, as tiles from a roof; *'chó'* *hwang*, to rebel; *'ka è'* *hwang 'tiéng*, to scream loud enough to turn the sky over; *hwang lí hok, k'ó'* "turn to and fro"—to vacillate; *'hwang meng'* the "reverse face"; *met.*, the opposite idea; to turn a cold shoulder to one.

返

Fan.

To return, to come back, to go back: com., *'wong 'hwang*, to go and return; difficult; *hwang siá'* to return to one's own house.

忼

Fan.

Hasty, precipitate; a passionate disposition; to regret: *'hwang' sing*, to be sorry for.

飯

Fan.

Used in the coll. mandarin: cooked rice, a meal; to eat: *'sik, hwang'* (coll. mand. *ch'ih, hwang'*), to take a meal; *'chó hwang'* breakfast; *'a hwang'* the second meal (of the emperor).

喚

Huan.

To call to, to call out, to call for, to bid; to name: *'hu hwang'* to call to; com., *'miáng hwang'* "her name is called"—as in the purchase-deed of a slave girl; coll., *hwang' í chá k'ó'* call him to go with; *hwang' tu*

謹  
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21  
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喚

*pek, sio*, he who invites (another) to gamble will surely lose.

**奐**

Huan.

Great; beautiful, handsome, variegated; leisurely, at ease; to take one's pleasure: *'mi, chai hwang' yong*, how excellent and beautiful!

**煥**

Huan.

The brilliance of fire; refulgent, splendid: *'hwang' yong ek, sing*, brilliant and all new; *'hwang' ju ki 'iu ung chiong*, how very fine and elegant!

**梵**

Fan.

Name of a bonze; the country of Magadha, whence Budh came; the language of the Buddhists, Pali, or Sanscrit: *'hwang' ngü*, Sanscrit; *'hwang' ing*, chanting of Buddhist prayers; *'hwang' pung*, a cloister.

**渙**

Huan.

A branch of the river Hwai in the east of Honan; to spread abroad, to expand, to dissipate; the 59th diagram, denoting dispersion: *'hwang' lang* finely decorated.

**汎**

Fan.

Used for the next: to float, driven by the wind; name of a river; broad, expansive: *'hwang' ai chéung* to love the multitude.

**泛**

Fan.

To float, to flow down; to transport; extensive; to spill over: *'p'eu hwang'* to float; *met.*, vague, superficial; *'hwang' chiu*, to go in a boat; *COLL.*, *'hwang' lang* shiftless; to do in a careless way.

**汜**

Fan.

Used for the last two: to overflow; to float, to fluctuate; in motion, agitated: *'hwang' lang* vast, as a deluge; *'hwang' hwang' pok, teng'* agitated and undecided.

**販**

Fan.

To traffic, to deal in; to buy cheap and sell dear: *com.*, *'hwang' hco'* to deal in goods; *'hwang' má'* (coll. *hwang' k'ó'* má'), to sell off (goods); *'hwang' sü siéng*, to carry on a contraband trade in salt; *hwang' má', ing k'eu*, to traffic in persons.

*Hwang'*. A coll. word: to act as a nurse, to suckle; to tend children: *hwang' neng*, to suckle; *neng hwang'* and *kang hwang'* wet and dry nurses; *hwang' nié'* *kiéng*, to suckle or tend children.

*Hwang'*. A coll. word, as in *hwang' pe'* to break wind—a vile phrase used to express contempt for what another says, as in *hwang' pe' wa'* and *hwang' nü pe'*.

**還**

Huan.

To return, to revert, to come back; to restore, to give back, to repay; to regard, to look at, to give attention to; to look back; still, furthermore, even to this; now, forthwith, immediately: used in the coll. for *heng* and *teng*, *q. v.*: *com.*, *'hwang' ch'iu*, to strike back; *'hwang' yong*, or *hwang' hung*, to revive, as the sick; *kau hwang' ch'ing' ch'iu*, to return or pay up in full; *'hwang' sük*, to return to common life; to become laymen, as priests do.

1美哉 2煥然 3煥乎 4文章 5梵音 6梵房 7渙瀾 8汎愛 9衆浮 10汎泛 11汎濫 12汎汎 13汜不定 14販賣 15販販 16私鹽 17還陽 18還俗



**繁**

Fan.

Much, numerous, many; confused, multitudinous; a variety of affairs; a saddle-girth, in which sense also read *hwang*: <sup>1</sup>*hwang ang*, over-strained politeness; com., <sup>2</sup>*hwang kang*, much and little; <sup>3</sup>*hwang chak*, heterogeneous, as a crowd; confused in mind: <sup>4</sup>*hwang hwa*, pomp, show; <sup>5</sup>*ka 'k'eu hó' hwang*, a numerous family.

**蕒**

Fan.

A kind of southernwood or Artemisia, whose decoction is sprinkled on silk-worm's eggs to hasten their hatching: <sup>6</sup>*hwang kó*, a plant like celery—for picking in winter.

**凡**

Fan.

All, everybody; common, vulgar, useful; generally, for the most part; the world: com., <sup>7</sup>*chü hwang*, all, every; <sup>8</sup>*hwang 'su 'in*, all that there is; <sup>9</sup>*'tai' hwang*, whatever, whoever; in general; <sup>10</sup>*hwang kang*, the world; <sup>11</sup>*sü hwang*, to think of the world, as bonzes relinquishing their vows; coll., *hwang chung*, all, for the most part; *hwang sü' t'ioh, sang sü*, in all matters think thrice.

**煩**

Fan.

Troubled, annoyed, perplexed, heated; to trouble, to intrude on; troublesome, impertinent; grieved, sorry: com., <sup>12</sup>*hwang ló*, to trouble one; annoyed; <sup>13</sup>*sü' hwang*, much business perplexing one; <sup>14</sup>*hwang 'nó*, troubled and anxious; <sup>15</sup>*pok, nai'* *hwang*, can't bear the trouble of; <sup>16</sup>*hwang só* troubled and fever-

ish; <sup>17</sup>*hwang lik*, to over-exert one's self, as after an illness.

**橫**

Heng.

A cross-bar; transverse, crosswise, athwart, across; perverse, grim, unreasonable; mulish, disagreeing from others; the narrowest width; unlucky, untimely, unfair; disrespectful; to cross, to go athwart: com., <sup>18</sup>*hwang tik*, transverse and straight; <sup>19</sup>*hwang sing hwang tong*, cross, perverse; *hwang liong*, to measure across; *hwang auk*, refractory; *hwang liong*, cross-beams; <sup>20</sup>*hwang chai*, unjust gains; coll., *hwang 'pié tóh*, or *hwang 'tau tóh*, a long narrow table—as at the head of a hall; *hwang sai* a kind of flute; *hwang wah*, the strokes of a Chinese character; <sup>21</sup>*'ta lang hwang*, across, athwart; *hwang yen* and *hwang lak*, the transverse strip and the boarding below the plastered portions of a room; *hwang kong hwang 't'ing* to prate unreasonably; *hwang 'ni 'chü mó p'wong* "rice earned unjustly boils into no rice"—i. e., Heaven's curse is on injustice.

**樊**

Fan.

A cage; a fence, a rail; ing; to cage, to confine-mixed: *hwang t'eng*, a bird-cage, *hwang lié*, a fence, a wattle; *hwang yong ngau hwang* mixed and confused.

**礬**

Fan.

Mineral salts, proper for painting or dyeing; alum; to dye with alum; to tan or cure (leather) in lime and copperas: com., <sup>22</sup>*pah, hwang*, alum; *hwang hu*, alum ash; *hwang sioh*, alum shale;

<sup>1</sup>繁 <sup>3</sup>繁 <sup>5</sup>家 <sup>6</sup>繁 <sup>8</sup>凡 <sup>10</sup>凡 <sup>12</sup>煩 <sup>14</sup>煩 <sup>16</sup>煩 <sup>18</sup>煩 <sup>20</sup>橫 <sup>22</sup>橫  
<sup>2</sup>文 <sup>4</sup>雜 <sup>7</sup>口 <sup>9</sup>蒿 <sup>11</sup>所 <sup>13</sup>煩 <sup>15</sup>惱 <sup>17</sup>力 <sup>19</sup>心 <sup>21</sup>財  
<sup>3</sup>繁 <sup>4</sup>繁 <sup>7</sup>浩 <sup>9</sup>諸 <sup>11</sup>大 <sup>13</sup>事 <sup>15</sup>不 <sup>17</sup>燥 <sup>19</sup>橫 <sup>21</sup>白  
<sup>2</sup>簡 <sup>4</sup>華 <sup>7</sup>繁 <sup>9</sup>凡 <sup>11</sup>思 <sup>13</sup>事 <sup>15</sup>不 <sup>17</sup>燥 <sup>19</sup>直 <sup>21</sup>腸 <sup>22</sup>礬

<sup>1</sup>*ch'ang hwoang*, blue copperas; <sup>2</sup>*tang hwoang*, blue or green vitriol; <sup>3</sup>*ch'ó' hwoang*, sulphuret of iron, copperas used in dyeing black; *COLL.*, <sup>4</sup>*ch'ang hwoang*, fresh (i. e. unburnt) alum; <sup>5</sup>*p'ui tó k'ó' hwoang*, take the skin and dye it with alum; *hwoang* <sup>6</sup>*p'ui taing* a tanning shop.

**桓**

A tree which produces hard black seeds used for beads; signboards placed between two boards before a *houg*; pillars before graves; posts to steady a coffin on trestles; title of defunct grandees: <sup>7</sup>*hwoang hwoang*, a martial appearance; sorrowful; <sup>8</sup>*hwoang hwoang*, to advance with difficulty; (*coll.*) intimate.

**帆**

A sail of a boat or a ship: <sup>9</sup>*p'oo' hwoang*, a canvas sail; <sup>10</sup>*k'wa' hwoang*, to hoist sail.

**黉**

An ancient college or gymnasium, A. D. 200, capable of accommodating 30,000 students: <sup>11</sup>*hwoang k'ung*, rooms for study near the Confucian temple—mostly disused in Foochow; <sup>12</sup>*cheng' hwoang k'ung*, to enter the college—be a *Siutsai*.

**范**

Used for the next: herbs, grass; a bee or wasp; a surname: <sup>13</sup>*hwoang' k'wang*, a bee's head.

**範**

A rule, a guide; a custom, a usage; a mold, a pattern; to imitate: <sup>14</sup>*moo hwoang'* a pattern, an exemplar; <sup>15</sup>*hwoang' ui*, to

preserve by good rules; <sup>16</sup>*hung hwoang'* a popular custom.

**幻**

A trick, a sleight of hand; magical arts, sorcery; apparitions, dreams, visions; false, deceptive; to delude: <sup>17</sup>*pieng' hwoang'* magic arts; <sup>18</sup>*h w a n g' m o n g'* dreams, visions.

**患**

Evil, trouble, distress, calamity, misfortune; grief, sorrow, affliction; sad, unhappy, vexed; distressing, fearful; to grieve, to sorrow for or with: <sup>19</sup>*ü hwoang'* distress, affliction; <sup>20</sup>*hwo' hwoang'* calamities; *COM.*, <sup>21</sup>*hwoang' nang'* misfortune, troubles.

**宦**

One who serves, an officer, a servant of the crown: <sup>22</sup>*kwang hwoang'* an officer; <sup>23</sup>*hiong hwoang'* gentry; *hwoang' s'ü' or hwoang' kwang*, servants, as of the crown, eunuchs; *COM.*, <sup>24</sup>*hwoang' nong*, salary, perquisites of office.

**犯**

To rush against; to offend, to transgress, to violate, to invade; to resist, to oppose; a criminal, a culprit; to endure, to be possessed by: *COM.*, <sup>25</sup>*hwoang' hwak*, to violate law; <sup>26</sup>*hwoang' k'wi*, or <sup>27</sup>*hwoang' siä*, possessed by a devil; <sup>28</sup>*hwoang' ch'ü' to transgress; hwoang' siong'* to offend the higher authorities; <sup>29</sup>*hwoang' hung*, an adverse wind; <sup>30</sup>*hwoang' hoi* to violate sacred names; <sup>31</sup>*hwoang' ch'äng*, to disagree with, opposed in views; <sup>32</sup>*hwoang' ke'*, or <sup>33</sup>*hwoang'*

<sup>1</sup>青 <sup>3</sup>桓 <sup>5</sup>布 <sup>7</sup>黉 <sup>9</sup>宮 <sup>10</sup>模 <sup>12</sup>洪 <sup>14</sup>幻 <sup>16</sup>禍 <sup>18</sup>官 <sup>20</sup>宦 <sup>22</sup>犯  
<sup>2</sup>礬 <sup>4</sup>桓 <sup>6</sup>帆 <sup>8</sup>宮 <sup>11</sup>範 <sup>13</sup>範 <sup>15</sup>夢 <sup>17</sup>患 <sup>19</sup>宦 <sup>21</sup>囊 <sup>23</sup>鬼  
<sup>2</sup>皂 <sup>4</sup>盤 <sup>6</sup>掛 <sup>8</sup>進 <sup>11</sup>冠 <sup>13</sup>變 <sup>15</sup>憂 <sup>17</sup>患 <sup>19</sup>鄉 <sup>21</sup>犯 <sup>23</sup>犯  
<sup>2</sup>礬 <sup>4</sup>桓 <sup>6</sup>帆 <sup>8</sup>黉 <sup>11</sup>○ <sup>13</sup>圍 <sup>15</sup>幻 <sup>17</sup>患 <sup>19</sup>難 <sup>21</sup>宦 <sup>23</sup>法 <sup>25</sup>罪

*ch'èuk*, to incur dislike or enmity; COLL., *huang' pang'* taken sick; *huang' n'eng ch'oi'* offend people's mouths—i. e., provoke them to scold.

**緩** Slow, tardy, leisurely; careless, lax; easily, gradually, gently; to let things take their own way; to delay, to dawdle, to take matters easily; in the coll., to tie loosely: COM., *'hwang' kek*, *'siong chá'* to help each other in emergencies; *'hwang' ping chi kié'* to wait for reinforcements; *met.*, to gain by delay, as in matters of debt, &c.; *'ti hwang'* tardily, slowly; *'k'wang hwang'* lenient, easy with, as in extending the time; COLL., *'moong k'á'* *'i hwang' sioh*, *a'* just tie it loosely; *hwang' sioh*, *pwo'* wait a little.

**豢** To rear and feed domestic animals, to bait; to give presents to, to bribe, to allure with the hope of getting favor.

(219) Hwi.

**輝** Brilliant, refulgent, glorious, like the sun; to glisten: *'kwong hwi*, brilliant, glistening.

**煇** Same as the last; luminous, splendid, like fire: *'taik, hwi*, illustrious virtue; *'hwi hwong*, illuminated.

**暉** Like the last two: effulgent, glorious, as the sun: *'sid hwi*, slanting sunbeams; *'sik, hwi*, the evening sun.

**揮** To sprinkle, to scatter; to throw away; to move; to shake; to animate; to be agitated; to point out, in which sense the same as the next: *'hwi hó*, to flourish the pencil; *'hwi k'ing*, to play the lute; *'hwi h'ook*, extravagant; *'chi hwi*, a major in a Manchu corps; to point with the hand. Read *hung*, as in *'chung chung*, whole, unbroken.

**搗** To rend open, to tear off; to point out; humble, unassuming: *'chi hwi*, to point out, to direct; *'hwi k'ie'ng*, humble.

**徽** Good, beautiful; a cord of three strands, a string; queenly garments; a kind of sash; a banner; the stops on a guitar: *'hwi ing*, fine sounds; *met.*, female reputation; COM., *'hwi chiu hu*, the Hwichau department in Nganhwui; *'hwi m'ek*, Hwichau ink.

**翬** To fly with noise; a kind of colored pheasant; colored, adorned: *'hwi hwi*, to fly up and show the plumage; *'hwi te'* a variegated pheasant.

**麾** A signal or marking flag; to make a signal, to motion to; quick, hasty: *'hwi k'eng*, to motion with the hand, as in giving orders; COM., *'hwi ha'* your honor!—term applied to a military officer.

**毀** To break down, to throw down, to level, as a house; ruined, destroyed, dilapidated, fallen; abolish-

1 緩 2 緩 3 遲 5 光 7 輝 9 夕 11 揮 13 指 15 指 17 徽 府 20 翬  
急 兵 緩 輝 暉 琴 揮 搗 音 徽 翬 翬  
相 之 '寬 德 斜 揮 搗 徽 徽 翬  
濟 計 緩 輝 暉 霍 撿 謙 州 墨 維



ed, cast down; to vilify, to defame, to slander, in which sense same as the next; to deprecate calamities by prayer; to shed the teeth: com., 'hwi hwai' ruined; 'chiék, hwi, to pull down, as an old house—term used in deeds; 'hwi huk, useless, as cripples; 'hwi paung' to backbite; coll., 'hwi k'ó' dilapidated; 'hwi nëng hung mwo' to destroy (remove) people's graves.

**誼** To be angry with, to vituperate, to revile, to defame, to slander: com., 'hwi paung' to vilify, to backbite.  
Hui.

**燬** Fire; blazing, flaming; bright, splendid: 'sieu hwi, burned up.  
Hui.

(220) Hwí.

**灰** Ashes, ashy; lime; to plaster; to give up one's purpose, disheartened: in the coll. read hu, q. v.: com., 'hwi hu, a limekiln; 'sieu hwi, to burn lime; 'hwi chwi, whitewash; 'ping long hwi, the red lime eaten with betelnut; ngung hwi, chio hwi, and mēk, hwi, are three shades of ash color; 'hwi eng' lime-stamp—used in marking goods; 'hwi ch'ü kua' a coat of ash-colored rat skins; coll., nieng hwi chak, 'lau, to plaster up an aperture; ch'ó' hwi, darkish lime; hwi sié, a small trowel; hwi pidh, a plastered partition; hwi sing, or sing hwi, discouraged, indifferent to.

**煙** To jest, to ridicule, to laugh at; a name. Read 'li: to pity; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalided.  
Hui.

**恢** Read 'hwi in the dictionaries: great, liberal, extensive; to enlarge: 'hwi huk, to regain possession of; 'hwi hwi, extensive, great.  
Hui.

**詼** Read 'hwi in the dictionaries: to play with, to laugh at: 'hwi chiu, loud laughter; to ridicule; 'hwi hui, to dally and sport with.  
Hui.

**虺** Also read 'wi: noise, a rattling, as of thunder; tired, jaded: 'hwi hwi, the sound of rumbling thunder; 'ngó 'ma hwi toi, my horse is jaded.  
Hui.

**火** Read 'hwo; coll. 'hwi: fire, flame; met., quick, rapid, urgent; fiery, as the disposition: 'hwi ing, smoke; 'hwi k'ó' heat, caloric; 'hwi hu, ashes; 'hwi chüng, or 'hwi mēk, residuum of wood, embers; 'hwi yéng' a flame; 'hwi hwa, sparks; 'hwi tloh, taken fire, lighted; 'sieu hwi, to burn; 'hwi ngó' an oven; 'hwi tó, a steel; 'hwi sioh, flint; 'hwi muí, a paper-lighter; ch'ü lai 'hwi, lucifer matches; 'hwi ngiē' tinder; pah, hwi, to strike a light; 'hwi tau, a cook; 'hwi 'toi, smoked hams; 'hwi yoh, gunpowder; 'hwi sang' a fiery temper; 'hwi p'iew' a hasty warrant; 'sieu sing hwi chioh, be careful of lighted candles; 'hwi

<sup>1</sup>毀 <sup>3</sup>毀 <sup>5</sup>謔 <sup>7</sup>灰 <sup>9</sup>灰 灰 鼠 <sup>14</sup>恢 <sup>16</sup>詼 <sup>18</sup>虺 <sup>19</sup>火 <sup>21</sup>燒  
<sup>2</sup>壞 <sup>4</sup>伏 <sup>6</sup>謔 <sup>8</sup>爐 <sup>11</sup>灰 灰 掛 <sup>15</sup>恢 <sup>17</sup>我 <sup>20</sup>火 <sup>22</sup>火  
<sup>3</sup>折 <sup>4</sup>毀 <sup>6</sup>燒 <sup>8</sup>燒 <sup>10</sup>灰 <sup>11</sup>印 <sup>13</sup>恢 <sup>15</sup>詼 <sup>17</sup>我 <sup>18</sup>火 <sup>20</sup>火 <sup>22</sup>火  
毀 謔 燬 灰 榔 灰 復 嘲 馬 烟 灰 藥

*saik*, color of fire—term used by smelters; *'hwi k'ing*, tongs; *'hwi ch'a*, a fireman's tongs; *'hwi pa*, or *'hwi ch'iang*, a fire-shovel; *'hwi pa*, a torch; crullers; *'hwi kwong*, a bamboo blower—Chinese bellows; *'hwi tá*, the god of fire; *ing 'hwi*, to catch, or set on fire; *'k'i 'hwi*, to kindle a fire; *'hwi sieu pauk, pauk, kieu* the fire burns with a crackling; *tau 'hwi*, to leap into the flame, as insects; *'hwi lung sung*, a steamboat; *'hwi sieu ch'io*, a conflagration; *'hwi yew* fire-hawks—i. e., plunderers at a conflagration; *mek, ch'ok, 'hwi*, eyes flashing fire.

**伙** Read *'hwo*; coll. *'hwi*, as in *'ka 'hwi*, household furniture, property; *'poong ka 'hwi*, to divide property, as brothers do; *'hwi sik*, food, provisions; *'hwi sik, lung*, a chow-chow basket.

**夥** Read *'hwo*; coll. *'hwi*, as in *'hwi ke'* or *'hwi e'* a fellow-workman; *'hwi ke' k'eng*, workmen's wages.

(221) Hwo.

**火** Fire, flame; to burn, to consume; heat, fever, feverish: in the coll. read *'hwi*, q. v.: com., *'sing 'hwo*, heart-fire; *'hwo ok*, fire pent; *'hwo tuk*, fire noxious; *'hwo só*, fire parching; *'hwo wong* (or *wai*), fire excessive; *'hwo ping* (or *t'oi*), fire abated—are all medical terms referring to "the igneous element" in the system.

**伙** Perhaps an abbreviated form of the next; a messmate, a comrade, a companion: read in the coll. *'hwi*, q. v.: *'hwo 'tong*, the mate of a merchant ship—so called in Canton.

**夥** A colleague, a comrade, accomplice, associate; many, numerous; a company, a party, band, society: in the coll. read *'hwi*, q. v.: *'hwo kié* (coll. *'hwo ke'* or *'hwo e'* or *'hwo e' kó*), partners, fellows; *'hwo p'wang*, associates, a company; *ch'eng 'hwo*, all the partners; com., *'hak, 'hwo*, joint partnership; coll., *'hwo lá ch'ó* to work in company; *'hwo lá má*, to buy in partnership.

**貨** Goods, merchandize, commodities; to trade; to bribe: *'hwo 'wi*, bribes; com., *'hwo uk*, goods; *'hwo saik*, the quality of goods; *'hwo ching ka' sik*, "the goods genuine and price true"—a shop sign; *'má* (or *paing* or *te*) *'hwo* to purchase goods, to buy stock; *'tu 'hwo* native goods; *ngü 'hwo* fish; coll., *ngai 'hwo* bad goods; *'hwo tá*, or *'hwo kiá*, inferior goods; *'hwo si'ang* the goods (are) cheap.

**禾** Sometimes used for the next; growing grain, especially paddy and wheat; grain, corn; the 115th radical: *'hwo mek*, paddy and wheat; *'ek, 'hwo seng 'kiu soi* one stalk bears nine heads—in a good year.

火 火 火 燒 分 食 火 平 計 夥 貨 禾  
 鉗 帝 輪 厝 家 夥 火 伙 長 夥 貨 禾  
 火 起 船 家 伙 計 旺 夥 件 物 麥 生  
 管 火 火 伙 伙 心 火 夥 合 買 一 穗

和  
味  
齋  
Huo.

Harmony, union, concord, agreement, peace after strife; mild, kindly; agreeing with, as medicine; inclined to; to agree, to be at peace, to unite, to harmonize; to go with, to join, to accompany; to conform to; in coll. mandarin, with, to: also read

*hwo²* q. v.: *hwo² hai*, harmony, as in music; cordial agreement; com., *hwo² k'e²* or *hwo² song²* harmonious, agreeing; *hwo² nuang²*, genial, as warmth or the weather; *hwo² hó²*, or *hwo² ping²*, or *hwo² muk²*, peaceable, on good terms; *hwo² siong²* Buddhist priests; *kong² hwo²*, to exhort to peace; *hwo² yok²*, a treaty of peace, an agreement; coll., *hwo² yék²*, or *hwo² hwo² yék²*, tepid, lukewarm; *hwo² k'eng² song² ka²* peaceable dogs biting each other; met., two persons (instigated) to fight; *hwo² siong² má² ch'ó² tek²*, *mwo² po² má² t'ó² tek²*, can neither be a priest, nor marry a wife; met., in straits—a dead lock.

盃

Also read *hwo²*: used for the last and the next: to mix and season, as cooks do; dishes to mix food in.

和

To accord, to respond, as in singing; to conciliate; to mix up, to blend, as tastes: also read *hwo²*, q. v.: *hwo² si²*, an antistrophe; to respond, as in refrains; *hwa² hwo²* a few voices in accord; met., few agreeing or assenting; *hwo² keng²*, to season

soups; coll., *hwo² sioh²*, *siu²*, to write a poem on the same theme (and compare with another's).

禍

Evil, misery, suffering; calamity, adversity, sorrow, judgment, woe, more especially when beyond one's control; unhappy, unfortunate; to curse, to injure; used in the coll. for rain, as dripping down: *hwo² huang²* adversity; com., *hwo² hai²* evil, misery; *chai² hwo²* judgment, calamity; *hwo² kong²*, the root of the evil; *niá² hwo²* to stir up trouble; *hwo² pok² tang² cheng²*, calamities come not singly.

(222)

IIwoh.

局

Read *kwoh²*; coll. *huoh²*; to cheat, to deceive, to mislead, to entice: about as *kwoh²* q. v.: *k'ëak² i² huoh² k'ó²* deceived by him; *huoh² k'ó² tu²*, enticed to gamble; *huoh² k'io² peng²* (or *sieng²*), successfully deceived.

(223)

Hwoí.

晦

Obscure, dark; night, the close of light; the last day of the month; misty, dim: *hwoí² n'ing²*, obscure; com., *hwoí² k'e²* lugubrious, unlucky.

誨

To teach, to instruct, to reiterate; to admonish, to give line upon line; to induce, to lead to, inviting: *kan² hwoí²* to teach diligently.

1和 3和 5和 7講 9和 11寡 13禍 15災 17惹 單 局 21晦  
2諸 4暖 6睦 8和 10和 12和 14禍 16禍 18禍 19乞 20晦 22教  
3和 4和 6和 8和 10和 12和 14禍 16禍 18禍 19乞 20晦 22教  
氣 好 尚 約 詩 羹 害 根 不 伊 明 誨



悔

Hui.

To repent, to change, to regret; vexed with one's self; to explain the diagrams: *hwoi' haung'* vexed, remorseful; com., *hwoi' 'kai*, or *'hwoi' ch'oi' 'kai kwo'* to repent and amend; *'hwoi' sing*, compunction; coll., *t'oi' hwoi'* to regret, to repent; *hwoi' tong ch'è*, to regret having formerly done so.

歲

Sui.

Read *swoi'*; coll. *hwoi'*: a year, the new year; a year of one's age, a year old according to Chinese reckoning—the year of birth being reckoned one: *'hwoi' so'* years of age; *'nioh wai' hwoi'* how many years old? *'kwi hwoi'* how old (is the child)? *hwoi' sá'* young; *'hwoi' twai' n'ng' mwoi' twai'* the person is small for his age; *hwoi' pwong'* New Year's rice, as offered to heaven and earth, and to the ancestral tablet; *'chó' hwoi'* (country brogue *t'iong hwoi'*) the feast on the last night of the year.

會

Hui.

To collect, to assemble, to convoke, to bring or call together; to make a compact, to unite by agreement; a blending or joining; an association, a club, a society, a meeting, a cabal; a church, a congregation; a joint-stock-company; to meet, to visit; an opportunity, an occasion, a meeting; to let all know; to understand, to know: com., *'hwoi' chik*, to assemble; *'hwoi' ngi'* to meet for deliberation; *seng' hwoi'* or *'kau' hwoi'* a Christian church; *hwoi' sing*, or *'hwoi' e'* or *hwoi'*

*ngwo'* to perceive, to comprehend; *'hwoi' 'iu*, fellow-members; *hwoi' 'kwang*, a club-house, an exchange or guild-hall; *'hwoi' t'oi'* to pay money through bills of exchange; to pay through another, turn a debt; *hwoi' pah*, a compellation of elder members; *'hwoi' 'só*, wives of members; elder sisters in a church; *ki hwoi'* an opportunity; *sang hak, hwoi'* the Triad society; *mi'ng' hwoi'* have (merely) met, slightly acquainted; *'pai' hwoi'* to visit one; *'hwoi' 'k'wi*, Chinsz' graduates, from the 2nd to the 18th inclusive; *hwoi' 'ch'ing 'ch'iu*, feast to a bride's relatives; coll., *'hwoi' t'ioh*, met, assembled; *'hwoi' meng'* to meet face to face; *hwoi' kwo' 'lau*, have met, as new friends; *mó 'li hwoi'* dull, stupid; *hwoi' t'au* and *hwoi' 'k'a*, the manager and members of a club.

繪  
續

Hui.

To embroider, or adorn in colors; to paint, to draw, to sketch; also the thrums left in weaving; red colored threads: *'hwoi' wa'* to sketch, to paint; *'hwoi' tu*, to draw plans or maps.

潰

Hui.

To run in drops; to separate, to disperse; water flowing in a race-way; roaring surges; enraged, vehement: *'hwoi' 'hwang'* enraged, as a mob; *hwoi' pai'* dispersed, broken, as troops.

匯

Hui.

Water gurgling and eddying, a whirlpool; the first also means a vessel or utensil: *s'eu' 'chú hwoi'* *ch'ang*, the Four Books with all the comments.

悔<sup>1</sup> 悔<sup>2</sup> 若<sup>3</sup> 歲<sup>4</sup> 味<sup>5</sup> 會<sup>6</sup> 教<sup>7</sup> 會<sup>8</sup> 會<sup>9</sup> 會<sup>10</sup> 會<sup>11</sup> 會<sup>12</sup> 會<sup>13</sup> 會<sup>14</sup> 會<sup>15</sup> 會<sup>16</sup> 會<sup>17</sup> 會<sup>18</sup> 會<sup>19</sup> 繪<sup>20</sup>  
罪<sup>1</sup> 心<sup>2</sup> 千<sup>3</sup> 歲<sup>4</sup> 大<sup>5</sup> 集<sup>6</sup> 會<sup>7</sup> 友<sup>8</sup> 嫂<sup>9</sup> 魁<sup>10</sup> 面<sup>11</sup> 圖<sup>12</sup>  
改<sup>1</sup> 歲<sup>2</sup> 歲<sup>3</sup> 大<sup>4</sup> 做<sup>5</sup> 會<sup>6</sup> 會<sup>7</sup> 會<sup>8</sup> 拜<sup>9</sup> 會<sup>10</sup> 繪<sup>11</sup> 潰<sup>12</sup>  
過<sup>1</sup> 數<sup>2</sup> 幾<sup>3</sup> 伙<sup>4</sup> 歲<sup>5</sup> 議<sup>6</sup> 意<sup>7</sup> 兌<sup>8</sup> 會<sup>9</sup> 着<sup>10</sup> 盡<sup>11</sup> 亂<sup>12</sup>

閨<sup>2</sup>

Hui.

The outer gate of a market; the gate of a street leading to a market; a road: 'k'wang hwoi' a street gate.

讀<sup>2</sup>

Hui.

To stop in the middle, to stop suddenly; to understand; to deceive; to translate; to turn round, to arrange; to rouse, to call together.

瞶<sup>2</sup>

Hui.

Read *koi'* in the dictionaries: lack-luster eyes, a dull vision; eyes weak from the wind.

瞶<sup>2</sup>

Hui.

To be deaf, born deaf: 'lung hwoi' entirely deaf.

憤<sup>2</sup>

Hui.

Troubled, moved, anxious, disturbed; stupid, lethargic: 'hwoi' 'hwoi' or 'hwong hwoi' harassed, confused in mind.

瞼<sup>2</sup>

Hui.

As in 'hwoi' mieng' to wash the face.

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Hwok.

忽<sup>2</sup>

Hu.

A single floss of silk; the smallest fraction in notation, a millionth; to forget, to disregard, to make light of; to extinguish; neglectful; suddenly, abruptly, unexpectedly, all at once: 'king hwok, to slight; com., 'hwok, liok, negligently, cursorily; 'hwok, yong, or 'hwok, yong kang, suddenly, abruptly; '10, 'lié, 'hó, 'si hwok, the smallest fractions in notation.

惚<sup>2</sup>

Hu.

Minute; abstruse, inexplicable; that which dazzles or flutters the mind.

摏<sup>2</sup>

Ho.

To clear away, to brush off dust; to take up refuse. Read *k'auk*, to slap, to strike, to push.

攙<sup>2</sup>

Ho.

To turn the hand back, to beckon, motion to one: 'hwi hwok, extravagant.

笏<sup>2</sup>

Hu.

A tablet of ivory, bamboo, gem, or wood, used at audiences in former times; designed for making memoranda, and after-

ward used as ornaments; they were held before the breast: 'chek, hwok, to hold the tablet; com., 'nga hwok, an ivory tablet—used by Taoists, and in theatricals.

癰<sup>2</sup>

Ho.

A violent distemper; disorder of the stomach, vomiting: 'hwok, hwong' vomiting and purging, cholera, bilious colic.

霍<sup>2</sup>

Ho.

Used for the last: speed, celerity, agility; a surname; a range of mountains in Hupeh: 'hwi hwok, aroused hastily, pre-

cipitate; 'hwok, sang, a mountain range in Hupeh—the Atlas of China.

藿<sup>2</sup>

Ho.

Leaves of pulse, used as food; greens in general: 'lá hwok, greens; com., 'hwok, hiong, Betonica officinalis—used in colic and

headache.

髮<sup>2</sup>

Fa.

Read *hwak*, coll. *hwok*, as in 't'au hwok, the hair of the head.

攔<sup>2</sup>

Ho.

To seize, to take hold of, to grasp in the hand, to secure. Read *wa'* or

閨<sup>8</sup>

閨

憤<sup>8</sup>

憤

昏<sup>8</sup>

憤

瞶<sup>8</sup>

面

忽<sup>8</sup>

畧

忽<sup>9</sup>

然

然<sup>9</sup>

間

釐<sup>10</sup>

毫

揮<sup>11</sup>

攙

牙<sup>12</sup>

笏

霍<sup>13</sup>

霍

霍<sup>14</sup>

亂

霍<sup>15</sup>

山

藿<sup>16</sup>

藿

藿<sup>17</sup>

香

藿<sup>18</sup>

香

*hwa'*: a trap or snare for wild beasts. Read *ho'*: to spread abroad, to divide.

**灌**

Ho.

Rain flowing in torrents; rushing streams; waters boiling and bubbling: *'ho' hwook*, a house with deep recesses. Read *ho'* as in *wo' ho'* diffused, as doctrines.

**穫**

Ho.

To cut grain, to reap the fields; a harvest, a reaping: *'ch'iu hwook*, the autumn harvest; *'ngie' hwook*, to reap grain.

**鑊**

Ho.

A measure, a marking-line; to adjust by a line; to measure by a rod or line.

**鑊**

Ho.

A large round pan or boiler without feet, called *'ting hwook*; to bore, to chisel or engrave.

(225)

Hwong.

**方**

Fang.

Square, cornered, angular; a place, a region, a side; manner, art, rule, means; correct, regular; then, thereupon, in that case, in consequence of; towards, to; like; to compare, to lay together; to possess; a prescription; a thin board; a written list of vassals: *'hwong 'ch'ia*, then, consequently; COM., *'sü' hwong*, the four points of the compass, everywhere; *'hwong hiong'* facing towards, the direction; *'te' hwong*, a place, a situation, employment; *'ngu hwong chak*, *'ch'ü*, resorted to from all quarters, as a central place; *'pi hwong*, to illustrate, as by parables; *'tai' hwong*, liberal; *'hwong hwoak*, the mode of doing; *'hwong sui*, the circuit, the

bounds of; *'k'ung hwong hing*, a name for copper cash; *hwong t'ük*, "angular bamboo"—said to grow at *'Hwong 'kwong ngang* near Yungfuh; *heng hwong pieng'* to do good, to bestow charity; *hwong 't'iong'* a Buddhist monastery; *met.*, the abbot; COLL., *hwong chiäng'* squarely, in exact position; *hwong 'tau k'wo*, square-toed boots.

**坊**

Fang.

A neighborhood; a street, a lane, an alley; a burg, a country house, a shop; an arched gateway, an honorary portal; used for *hwong* (to guard, to obstruct): COM., *'sioh hwong*, a stone arch or gateway; *'chü hwong*, a bookstore; *'chiek, hau' hwong*, portals to chaste and filial widows; *'paik, seu' hwong*, portal to a person (about) a hundred years old; COLL., *'k'ie' hwong*, to erect an honorary portal.

**芳**

Fang.

Fragrant, odorous; *met.*, agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent: *'kung hwong*, a large collection of flowers; *'hwong 'chi*, fragrant plants; COM., *liu hwong paik, sie'* to transmit a virtuous (reputation) to all coming time.

**祊**

Fang.

Also read *hwong*: a sacrifice to the manes within the gates of the ancestral hall; the area within the gateway; to sacrifice to the manes on two successive days.

**枋**

Fang.

A wood used by cartwrights and shipwrights; the white board used by fishermen to entice fish:

<sup>1</sup>獲 <sup>8</sup>刈 <sup>5</sup>方 <sup>7</sup>方 <sup>9</sup>五 <sup>11</sup>比 <sup>12</sup>方 <sup>14</sup>方 <sup>15</sup>石 <sup>1</sup>節 <sup>20</sup>羣  
<sup>2</sup>獲 <sup>3</sup>穫 <sup>4</sup>且 <sup>6</sup>向 <sup>10</sup>方 <sup>13</sup>方 <sup>16</sup>廣 <sup>17</sup>坊 <sup>18</sup>孝 <sup>19</sup>壽 <sup>21</sup>芳  
<sup>1</sup>秋 <sup>4</sup>鼎 <sup>6</sup>凹 <sup>8</sup>地 <sup>11</sup>雜 <sup>12</sup>大 <sup>13</sup>方 <sup>14</sup>巖 <sup>16</sup>書 <sup>18</sup>坊 <sup>19</sup>豎 <sup>21</sup>芳  
<sup>2</sup>穫 <sup>3</sup>鑊 <sup>4</sup>方 <sup>6</sup>方 <sup>8</sup>處 <sup>11</sup>方 <sup>12</sup>園 <sup>13</sup>○ <sup>14</sup>坊 <sup>16</sup>百 <sup>18</sup>坊 <sup>19</sup>芳 <sup>21</sup>芷



*su, hwong muk*, a kind of log-wood, sapanwood.

昏

Hun.

Used for the next: the sun setting, twilight, dusk; obscure, confused, dull; in disorder; to oblige to do: *hwong mwoi*, confused, not discerning; *hwong hwong* twilight; COM., *hwong mi*, in a stupor, unconscious; *sing hwong*, one just married.

婚

Hun.

Marriage; to take a wife: COM., *hwong ing*, nuptials; *hwong lá*, marriage etiquette; *hwong chü* (coll. *twai* *t'ai*k), betrothal contract; *hwong nang ka* *nü*, marriage of the sexes.

湮

Hun.

Unsettled, unstable, as water: *hwong wong*, the king of the Tsi state, about B. C. 300.

閤

Hun.

A porter; to shut the door at evening: *k'aiu* *hwong*, to visit the palace on matters of litigation; *hwong ing*, a door keeper, a eunuch who keeps the harem.

荒

Huang.

Used for the next: deserted, waste, wild, barren, unproductive; distant; jungle, heath; empty, uncultivated, void; unripe, blasted; a famine, a dearth; to overshadow: COM., *hwong liang*, deserted, gone to ruin; *hwong hié*, waste, uncultivated; intermitted, as business; *hwong su*, at irregular intervals, as work; *hwong yá*, a desert, a waste; *ki hwong*, famine; COLL., *hwong tong*, incredible, random talk; *hwong ch'eng*, uncultivated fields; *hwong kié ng' oi*, *ch'ui hwong*

*ng' oi*, *p'ui* (or *mó meng* *p'ui*), a famished fowl does not fear the stick, so a hungry man has no shame (or fear of ridicule).

慌

Huang.

Fluttered, perturbed, confused; apprehensive, nervous; obscure: *hwong hwok*, fluttered, nervous; COM., *hwong mong*, agitated, hurried; *hwong chiong*, apprehensive, precipitate; *hwong chiong k'eng*, a greedy dog; *met.*, a rash, headlong person.

惛

Hun.

Not discerning, stupid, dull; confused, forgetful.

悵

Hun.

Blood, the blood above the heart.

孟

Wang.

A membrane, or part of the thorax above the heart; the vitals: *peng* *ik*, *kó hwong*, the disease reaches the vitals.

謊

Huang.

To talk in sleep, incoherent; to lie, lying; raving: *hwong ngiong*, lies; *hwong niéu*, fabulous, untrue.

訪

Fang.

To inquire, to search out; to inform one's self; to ask advice of, to consult, to deliberate: COM., *hwong cha*, to investigate; *hwong ang* to get information about a case, as through the police; *ch'ak*, *hwong*, to investigate officially; *hwong 'iu*, or *hwong*

蘇

木

○

昏

昧

昏

迷

昏

姻

禮

婚

書

王

婚

閤

荒

涼

廢

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野

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荒

唐

荒

慌

惚

忙

慌

悵

入

膏

育

言

謊

言

言

訪

訪

查

*kau*, to seek friendly alliances, as by inquiry.

**舫** Fang. A steersman, a pilot; a flat-boat, a raft; a galley of fifty men: *'wa'* *hwong*, a carved or ornamented boat. Read *hwong*: two vessels side by side, a double canoe.

**紡** Fang. To spin, to twist into threads, to twine; lines, threads, cords; to suspend, to tie up: *'hwong chek*, to spin, to weave; COM., *'hwong tiu*, reeled pongee; *'hwong tiu sang*, a pongee robe.

**彷彿** Fang. Like, resembling; seen indistinctly, seeming, dreamy: *'hwong hwong*, timid, undecided; COM., *'hwong hok*, somewhat like; COLL., *'hwong hok, kiáng chái kwo'* seen indistinctly as he passed by.

**倣仿** Fang. Used for the last: like to, seeming; to imitate, to copy; a model, a copy: *'siong hwong*, much alike, similar; COM., *'hwong yong'* to copy the form or pattern; *'mwo hwong*, to follow the model; COLL., *'hwong i yong'* imitate him; *'hwong chái sek*, or *'hwong chái p'wo*, follow this form or fashion.

**恍恍** Huang. Interchanged with *hwong* (fluttered): wild, mad; fluttered, disturbed, unable to collect one's thoughts: *'hwong hwok*, Huang, perturbed, half-crazy.

**幌** Huang. A curtain, a screen for the light; an ancient ornament for the head.

**貺** K'uang. Sometimes read *hwong'*: to give, to bestow (said by the recipient): *'hwong*, to give in kindness; *'haiu'* *hwong*, to bestow abundantly.

**昉** Fang. The first light of the morning; clear, bright; *met.*, perspicuous, as an essay; to begin, the commencement; just at the time of, to occur, to happen.

**況** K'uang. Cold water; to compare, comparison, illustration; to add to, to increase; a time; here; present, now: usually read *hwong'*, q. v.: *'king hwong*, time, period; *'hwong e'* the state of the times.

**放** Fang. To reject; to let off, to let go; to extend, to liberate, to loose; to lay down; to indulge, to relax, to dissipate; to scatter; to open out; to accord: in the coll., a last; to stretch with a last; in the coll., also read *pong'*, q. v.: *'hwong tang*, daring, reckless; *'hwong te'* to place; COM., *'hwong' sèu'* dissolute, disorderly, impudent; *'hwong kwong*, to emit light, as fire-flies; *'hwong kó'* "open for accusation", as set days in a magistrate's court; *'hwong seng*, let (animals) loose to live, as Buddhists do; *hwong seng hwoi'* voluntary clubs (who buy animals) to "let them live"; COLL., *'á hwong'* a shoe-last; *mó' hwong'* a cap-block; *hwong' á*, to stretch

1 畫 8 紡 衫 6 仿 8 倣 10 倣 者 13 惠 15 景 17 放 19 放 21 放  
 舫 綢 5 仿 佛 樣 伊 式 貺 況 胆 肆 告  
 2 紡 4 紡 徬 7 相 9 摹 樣 12 恍 14 厚 16 況 18 放 20 放 22 放  
 續 綢 ○ 倣 倣 惚 貺 味 置 光 生

shoes; *'hwong' twai'* (or *k'wang*), stretched larger; *hwong' pauk*, burst in being stretched. Read *'hwong*: to imitate, to follow; to reach to; great, as in *'hwong' hūng*, great merit.

**況** More, moreover, further: sometimes read *'hwong*, q. v.: com., *'king' hwong'* the times, one's prospects; *'hwong' 'ch'ia'*, still more; *'hó hwong'* how much more?

*Hwong'*. A coll. word: a boil: *'sang hwong'* to have boils; *hwong' 'sang sioh, sing*, to have boils over the whole body; *hwong' pauk*, the boil has burst.

**皇** High, exalted, supreme, honorable, imperial; beautiful, fine, excellent; an autocrat, a monarch, a potentate, an emperor; Heaven; to act right; to go and come; quick, rapid: sometimes used in books for *hwong* (the female phenix): *'hwong' k'ó* and *'hwong' pi*, deceased father and mother—now called *'siéng' k'ó* and *'siéng' pi*; com., *'hwong tá'* the emperor; *'hwong haiw'* the empress; *'hwong ch'ing*, the Imperial Pure (dynasty)—used in the dates of tablets; *'hwong siong'* His Imperial Majesty; *'hwong hi*, the imperial concubines; *'hwong t'ieŋ haiw' 'tu*, High Heaven and Earth; *t'ai' siong' hwong*, the father of the emperor; *hwong ong*, imperial favor; *'hwong ch'ing kwok*, *ch'ek*, the imperial kindred; *sang hwong*, the three emperors, Fuhí, Shinnung, and Huangte; coll.,

*hwong tá' ch'oi'* (or *wa'*) *k'ëuk, siáh, sing*, "an emperor's mouth and a beggar's body"—he talks big but is dressed meanly! *hwong tá' o' ch'ing má' 'má tek, wang' wang' swoi'* the emperor has money but can't buy myriads of years to live.

**惶** To sob: *hwong hwong*, bitter crying, to wail, as a child; the harmony of drums and bells; *'hwong ak*, clamor, hubbub.

**惶** Undecided, hesitating: *'hwong hwong*, or *'pong hwong*, timid and irresolute; to go back and forth, as if one had lost his way.

**凰** The female of the phenix, a fabulous bird: *hong' k'iu hwong*, the phenix seeks his mate; *met.*, marriage; com., *'hong' hwong*, the male and female phenixes.

**遑** Leisure, vacant time, disengaged; indifferent: *'mók, 'kang hëk, hwong*, does not dare to be idle; *pok, hwong*, busy, no leisure.

**隍** An empty ditch, a dry moat or fosse around a city; *met.*, the municipal guardian—an idol god: *sing hwong*, the city moat; com., *'siéng hwong miew'* the palladium or municipal temple—in every walled, or district, city.

**湟** A river in Kansuh, a tributary of the Ta-t'ung and Yellow rivers, near Sining-fu; cold water; a turbulent torrent.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 放 | 3 況 | 5 皇 | 7 先 | 9 皇  | 11 皇 | 13 皇 | 后    | 國    | 17 仿 | 19 莫 | 20 城 |
| 大   | 且   | 考   | 考   | 帝    | 親    | 妃    | 土    | 戚    | 惶    | 敢    | 隍    |
| 2 景 | 4 何 | 6 皇 | 5 先 | 10 皇 | 12 皇 | 14 皇 | 15 皇 | 16 惶 | 18 鳳 | 或    | 廟    |
| 況   | 況   | 妣   | 妣   | 后    | 上    | 天    | 親    | 呬    | 凰    | 遑    | ○    |



**煌**<sup>1</sup>Huang.

A great blaze; splendid, bright, luminous, glorious: <sup>1</sup>*míng sing hwong* *hwong*, the brilliant stars; <sup>2</sup>*hwi hwong*, effulgent.

**惶**<sup>1</sup>Huang.

Fear, apprehension, tremor; terror, dread, awe: <sup>2</sup>*hwong k'ung*, fearful; COLL., *kiang hwong*, apprehensive, frightened.

**蝗**<sup>1</sup>Huang.

The locust: *hwong cha* the migratory locust—styled *hwong chai*, plague of locusts; <sup>2</sup>*ang hwong*, drought and locusts.

**園**<sup>1</sup>Yüan.

A garden, a yard, an orchard, an enclosure for flowers or vegetables; imperial sepulchers; used on shop signs in the sense of a fine establishment: <sup>1</sup>*hwong ei* gardens and parks; COM., <sup>2</sup>*ch'ai hwong*, a vegetable garden; <sup>3</sup>*hwong jing*, a gardener; <sup>4</sup>*hwong ting*, a summer house; <sup>5</sup>*hwong chu*, the rent of a garden; COLL., *hwong ong* a sort of garden-greens.

**防**<sup>1</sup>Fang.

A bank, a levee, a dike; a defense, a screen; to guard against, to keep off, to defend; to repress, to prohibit, to provide against: in the coll. read *hong*, q. v.: COM., <sup>2</sup>*hwong tu*, to guard, as soldiers; <sup>3</sup>*hwong ch'ek*, to watch against thieves; <sup>4</sup>*hwong pe* to be ready for, on one's guard; <sup>5</sup>*hwong siu*, to protect; <sup>6</sup>*hwong hung*, medicine for flatulency; COLL., *hwong tek*, *king*, to keep strict watch; *hwong má' teu* unable to guard against or prevent.

**妨**<sup>1</sup>Fang.

An impediment, an obstacle, a hindrance; to injure: <sup>1</sup>*hwong ngai* an obstacle; COM., <sup>2</sup>*hwong hai* a troublesome, or dangerous, impediment; <sup>3</sup>*hó hwong*, how can it obstruct or do harm! <sup>4</sup>*pok, hwong*, or <sup>5</sup>*u hwong*, no hindrance, harmless.

**礦**<sup>1</sup>

Also read *wong* in the dictionaries: the ore of metals; firm, strong; native sulphur: <sup>2</sup>*tung hwong*, copper ore; COM., <sup>3</sup>*liu hwong*, Looschoo sulphur.

**魴**<sup>1</sup>Fang.

The bream; a thin, broad fish of a greenish-white color, having small scales; its tail is said to turn red from fear or excessive exertion; a species of bream, common at Canton—is a foot long.

**鯪**<sup>1</sup>Huang.

The sturgeon; a species found in the river Yangtsz is of great size.

**簁**<sup>1</sup>Huang.

A species of bamboo with a white bark and joints close together; the wood is used for boats and musical reeds; a grove or cluster of bamboos.

*Hwong*. A coll. word, as in *hwong swi*, or *hwong ch'wi*, a medicinal herb (coriander?), a decoction of which is used to "bring out the measles."

*Hwong*. A coll. word: oppressed with cares, hurried: *hwong hēk*, panting with the hurry; *yá hwong sioh lau*, excessively driven indeed! *chó' ma ma hwong*, distracted with many cares.

1明 2輝 4蝗 6旱 8菜 10園 12防 14防 16防 18妨 20不 22銅  
星 煌 蚌 蝗 園 亭 堵 備 風 害 妨 礦  
煌 3惶 5蝗 7園 9園 11園 13防 15防 17妨 19何 21無 23硫  
煌 恐 災 圍 丁 租 賊 守 礙 妨 妨 磺

遠

Yuan.

Read *wong*; coll. *hwong*: distant, far off; a superlative, very, much, extremely: *'hwong<sup>2</sup> k'ëung<sup>2</sup>* far and near; *'hwong<sup>2</sup> t'io<sup>2</sup>* a long road; *hwong<sup>2</sup> t'oi<sup>2</sup>* a remote place; *lié<sup>2</sup> tek<sup>2</sup>*, *hwong<sup>2</sup>* far separated; *ch'a tek<sup>2</sup>*, *hwong<sup>2</sup>* very different from; *nik<sup>2</sup>*, *ch'i<sup>2</sup> tong hwong<sup>2</sup>* the days (seem) long, as from loneliness; *'hwong<sup>2</sup> k'ang<sup>2</sup>* to look at from a distance; *ch'a pok<sup>2</sup>*, *tó hwong<sup>2</sup>* about the same distance, as two routes; *hwong<sup>2</sup> hwong<sup>2</sup> kong<sup>2</sup> k'i<sup>2</sup> t'au<sup>2</sup>*, to begin speaking at a distance (from the real point); *hwong<sup>2</sup> t'ioh<sup>2</sup>*, *ch'iéng<sup>2</sup> li k'ëung<sup>2</sup> t'ioh<sup>2</sup>*, *ngang<sup>2</sup> seng<sup>2</sup>*, (search for it) a thousand miles off (yet find it) before your eyes.

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I.

衣

Yi.

Clothes, specially those for the body; a case or wrapper, a cover; the husk of coconuts; the 145th radical: also read *e'* q. v.: *'pek<sup>2</sup>*, *i* (coll. *pah<sup>2</sup>*, *sing<sup>2</sup>*), students; com., *'i<sup>2</sup> s'iong<sup>2</sup>*, or *'i<sup>2</sup> huk<sup>2</sup>*, clothes; *'ü<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>*, rain garments; *'i<sup>2</sup> ka<sup>2</sup>* (also spoken *'ü<sup>2</sup> ka<sup>2</sup>*) a clothes-horse; *'i<sup>2</sup> sik<sup>2</sup>*, clothing and food; *i<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>2</sup>* the umbilical cord; *'i<sup>2</sup> siäng<sup>2</sup>* sewing-silk; *'ming<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>*, pictures of garments on paper, burnt to the miserable dead; *'seu<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>*, a shroud; coll., *i<sup>2</sup> s'iong<sup>2</sup> k'á<sup>2</sup>*, the skirts; *i<sup>2</sup> s'iong<sup>2</sup> p'á<sup>2</sup>* a lap made by holding up the skirt; *i<sup>2</sup> sang<sup>2</sup> lang<sup>2</sup> lü<sup>2</sup>* (or *l'ü<sup>2</sup>*), the clothes ragged and dirty; *'i<sup>2</sup> siäng<sup>2</sup> ch'a<sup>2</sup> ch'aung<sup>2</sup> á<sup>2</sup>*, *ch'a<sup>2</sup> hung<sup>2</sup>*, garments lacking (only) an inch, and shoes (only) a tenth—*seil<sup>2</sup>*, do not fit well.

依

Yi.

To rely on, to trust to; to agree, to conform to; as, according to: *'i<sup>2</sup> hi<sup>2</sup>*, like, similar; *'i<sup>2</sup> lai<sup>2</sup>* to rely on; com., *i<sup>2</sup> nu<sup>2</sup>*, as you like; *'i<sup>2</sup> ch'ung<sup>2</sup>*, to conform to (his wishes).

伊

Yi.

He, she, it; an initial particle, only, because, that; a surname: *'i<sup>2</sup> teng<sup>2</sup>*, they, them; com., *'i<sup>2</sup> äng<sup>2</sup>*, a famous statesman of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1766; coll., *'i<sup>2</sup> kauk<sup>2</sup>*, *n'ëng<sup>2</sup>*, they all; *i<sup>2</sup> ch'ia<sup>2</sup> n'ëng<sup>2</sup>*, that person; *i<sup>2</sup> ch'ó<sup>2</sup>*, *i<sup>2</sup> se<sup>2</sup>* he acts in his own peculiar way.

呬

Yi.

To smile in bitterness, to moan: *'auk<sup>2</sup>*, *i<sup>2</sup>*, a loud, forced laugh; *i<sup>2</sup> ngu<sup>2</sup>*, the hum (of children reading).

噫

Yi.

The tone of indignation, surprise, dissatisfaction; for shame! alas! groans, dolor; to belch; *'i<sup>2</sup> hi<sup>2</sup>*, to sigh.

猗

Yi.

A fierce dog; extended, continuous; flourishing; to exclaim in praise, good! fine! an interjection; to add to, to depend on: *i<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup>*, fine, flourishing.

犄

Yi.

Often read *k'ie<sup>2</sup>*: a kind of ox with diverging horns: also the same as the last: strong, fierce, as a dog; to display; long, extended; to rely, to depend on; an interjection, oh! ah!

洩

Yi.

Name of a river in Honan province, a branch of the river Loh; it runs through Sung-hien in Honan-fu.

1 遠

8 遠

5 衣

7 雨

9 衣

11 冥

18 衣

鞋

稀

從

尹

20 喔

近

看

裳

衣

食

衣

裳

差

15 依

17 伊

19 伊

呬

2 遠

4 白

6 衣

8 衣

10 衣

12 壽

差

分

16 依

18 伊

各

21 噫

路

衣

服

架

線

衣

寸

14 依

16 依

18 伊

伙

噫

漪  
Yi.

Ripples on water, the curling lines made by water in gentle motion.

醫  
Yi.

To heal, to cure; medical, medicine; in the coll. also used for *mwok*, q. v.: COM., <sup>1</sup>*i seng*, a physician; <sup>2</sup>*i kwang*, a dispensary, a hospital; <sup>3</sup>*i te* to cure; <sup>4</sup>*kwang i*, an officer's physician; <sup>5</sup>*sing i*, a skillful physician; <sup>6</sup>*ung i*, a quack, a charlatan; <sup>7</sup>*heng i*, to practice medicine.

鷺  
Yi.

A blue and white duck, which frequents the seashore in flocks, and foretokens storms by flying inland; also said to fly to and fro with the tides.

阿  
Ho.

Read *ó*; used for the coll. *i*: a common appellative prefix: also read *ak*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*i tiá*, father! <sup>2</sup>*i ma*, grandma! <sup>3</sup>*i chiá*, elder sister!

以  
Yi.

By, with; for, that; in order to, to the end that; a reason, the cause by which, using, taking; and; next, at, according to; preceded by *su*, therefore, wherein, that by which, thereby; succeeded by *ni*, deeming, to consider, to regard as; preceded by *hó*, how? how could? often a sign of the accusative, from, to, in: <sup>1</sup>*pok*, *i*, not deem or regard as; COM., <sup>2</sup>*k'ó i*, suitable, will answer; <sup>3</sup>*i chiéng* (coll. *i seng*), formerly; <sup>4</sup>*i sióng* the preceding; <sup>5</sup>*ngwai i ngwó* besides me; <sup>6</sup>*su i yong*, wherefore, wherein; <sup>7</sup>*i te* so that; <sup>8</sup>*i k'eu ong sing*, "with the mouth

ask the heart"—consult your own feelings.

苡  
Yi.

The purslane (*Plantago*): <sup>1</sup>*e' i* (coll. *e' ni*), pearl-barley.

爾  
Yi.

Luxuriant, growing rank; flourishing vegetation.

爾  
Yi.

Thou, you, your; flourishing; a final particle, denoting that the subject is not of much consequence; also forms adverbs: <sup>1</sup>*sēuk*, *i*, suddenly: <sup>2</sup>*i teng*, you all; <sup>3</sup>*nai i*, it is thus, just so.

邇  
Yi.

Near, next to, at hand; approaching both in time and place; to reach, to come towards, to approach: *mik i*, friendly; <sup>1</sup>*i lai*, until now, near (in time).

倚  
Yi.

To rely on, to lean upon or against; trusting in, to depend on, to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a fulcrum, a support: in the coll. read *ai*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*i lai*, or <sup>2</sup>*i paung* to depend on; <sup>3</sup>*p'ieŋ i*, partial.

騎  
Yi.

The sides of a chariot; place in a war-car where the weapons are placed.

已  
Yi.

At the beginning of a sentence, stopped, finished, just done, already, past; sign of the perfect; to terminate; to decline, to put away, to reject; as a final, excessive, no more: COM., <sup>1</sup>*i k'ing*, has, already has; <sup>2</sup>*i wong*, past, done; <sup>3</sup>*i seng* excessive, too

1 醫 8 醫 5 神 7 行 9 阿 11 不 13 以 15 以 17 條 19 邇 21 偏 23 已  
生 治 醫 醫 媽 以 前 致 爾 來 倚 往  
2 醫 4 官 6 庸 8 阿 10 阿 12 可 14 以 16 惹 18 乃 20 倚 22 已 24 已  
館 醫 醫 爹 姐 以 上 苡 爾 賴 經 甚



much: 'i kwo' sing, has past, is over, as a business.

<sup>Y.</sup> A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'i 'a, to break in two; 'i 'u, to brandish, as the hands or weapons.

**圮** A bridge; the bank near a bridge; an embankment: also read 'ki, q. v.  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

**柁** Also read *cié* and 'ch'ie: to split wood with the grain; to fall down; name of a wood used for inner coffins, on account of its durability.  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

**栢** A king-post or girder on the top of a pillar, to support the roof; a kind of chestnut; a fungus or Peziza, called 'chié *ci*.  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

**櫛** Also read *cié*: a clothes-horse: 'i *ci*, a rack for clothes, which the sexes must not use together.  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

**怡** Harmony, concord; pleased with each other, as brothers and friends; joyful, satisfied: 'hing tá' *ci*, fraternal joys.  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

**貽** Interchanged with the next: to confer, to bestow, to bequeath; to induce or bring on one's self; to cause: 'i ngwo' to induce by an error; COM., 'i hai' pok, 'ch'íeng, to injure deeply, as by a vicious example.  
<sup>Yeh.</sup>

**詒** To hand down, to bequeath, to leave to, to communicate to posterity; to present to; mutual deception; to ridicule; to act  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

so as to be despised. Read 'ai': to defraud or insult. Read tai: weary; remiss, negligent.

**訑** Also read *cié*: self-sufficient, assuming, arrogant; shallow-minded; to despise, to look down on, to insult; verbose, to brag.  
<sup>Yeh.</sup>

**夷** Even, arranged; to equalize, to level; to wound, to kill; to cut grass; great, ample; to class, to sort; contented, pleased; remote, distant, foreign; a tribe in the west, now applied to all foreigners who do not speak Chinese, barbarians in the sense of the Greek *barbaroi*: 'i sióng, to wound; 'i *cing*, or 'i tik, a foreigner.  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

**洩** Mucus or a running from the nose: 'ung *ci*, name of a marsh in Shansi.  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

**洩** Warm or hot water; flowing tears: 'liéng *ci*, incessant weeping.  
<sup>Urh.</sup>

**姨** A wife's sister; maternal aunts: COM., 'mu *ci*, a maternal aunt; 'i hu, maternal aunt's husband; husband of a wife's sister; 'i 'ma, and 'i kung, grandmother's sister and sister's husband; 'i niong, term for concubines.  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

**痍** A wound; an ulcer, a sore; to hurt, to injure; distressing to the mind, wounded in feeling.  
<sup>Yi.</sup>

**而** The whiskers; a copulative conjunction, and, also, together; and yet, even; a disjunctive, but, yet,  
<sup>Urh.</sup>

1 已 2 芝 4 兄 5 貽 不 7 夷 8 夷 9 夷 10 温 11 連 12 姨 13 姨  
過 栢 弟 悞 淺 傷 人 狄 洩 洩 夫 公  
身 衣 怡 貽 害 夷 夷 夷 洩 洩 姨 姨  
○ 櫛 怡 害 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 姨 媽 娘

contrariwise; still, as; used for the person spoken to, thou; an initial particle; the 126th radical: <sup>1</sup>*i* *king i haiu* now and henceforth; <sup>2</sup>*i* *i*, a final phrase, denoting "that and nothing else"; COM., <sup>3</sup>*i* *'ch'ia*, moreover; <sup>4</sup>*i* *hwong* still further, much more.

**𠵼**

The sides or corners of the mouth; to close, or purse up, the mouth; to sip.

**輜**

A funeral car, a hearse.

**𩺰**

The spawn, the young of fish.

**蛇**

A wriggling gait; to stroll, to saunter: in the following senses, usually read *sié*; a snake, serpent, serpentine; subtle, malicious; the constellation Hydra.

**迤**

Also read *i* and *ié*: to go by the side of the road: *i* *li*, to walk sidewise, lounging.

**迪**

**兒**

A boy, an infant, a male child; infantile, feeble; a suffix to nouns in the Court dialect: *'hai i*, a boy; *'i nü*, children; COM., *'sieu i*, my son; *'i hié* (like) child's play, as a thing done carelessly; *'i ta*, cutch.

**𠵼**

Forced laughter, unwilling compliance; loquacious: in the coll. read *é* and *ě*, q.v. Read *wa*: the prattle of children.

**飴**

Sweet cakes; sugared, sweet, pleasant; to feed: <sup>1</sup>*hang i*, (like) taking a sugared cake in the mouth —so filial duty is pleasing to a parent.

**頤**

The chin, the sides of the mouth; one of the diagrams; to nourish, to feed: <sup>12</sup>*ki i*, an old man who waits to be fed.

**匜**

A pitcher or goblet with a handle and spout; a water-pot or basin: <sup>13</sup>*chié i*, wine and water pitchers.

**彝**

A tripod or vase used in temples for libations; a constant rule or law, an invariable principle; constant, common: <sup>14</sup>*i siong*, the (five) constant virtues; COM., <sup>15</sup>*u i sang*, the Bohea hills.

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Ié.

**椅**

Also read *i* and *i* in the dictionaries: a kind of hard wood, used in cabinet-work; a chair, a couch: COM., <sup>16</sup>*kung chó* *'ié*, an arm-chair; <sup>17</sup>*tik, pwoi* *'ié*, straight-backed chairs—without arms; <sup>18</sup>*ié kwang*, the rounds of a chair; <sup>19</sup>*ié ük*, or <sup>20</sup>*ié taing* a chair-cushion; COLL., *'ié t'au* and *'ié teu*, short and long benches; *'ié kiäng*, a small chair, a cricket; *'ma hok*, *'ié*, a square stool; <sup>21</sup>*ma chak*, *'ié*, a folding chair; *'á ié* "shoe-chair" —the chair occupied by ladies in dressing their feet; *'ié kiäng teu*, a sort of small mountain-sedan.

**縊**

The warp of cloth; to hang, to strangle one's self: *'ié* *'sü*, strangled to death.

<sup>1</sup>而 <sup>2</sup>而 <sup>4</sup>而 <sup>6</sup>孩 <sup>8</sup>小 <sup>10</sup>兒 <sup>12</sup>期 <sup>14</sup>彝 <sup>16</sup>山 <sup>17</sup>直 <sup>19</sup>關 <sup>21</sup>塾  
今 邑 況 兒 兒 茶 頤 常 公 背 椅 馬  
而 而 而 兒 兒 舍 厄 武 公 椅 椅 劉  
後 且 遷 女 戲 餚 匜 彝 座 椅 椅 椅

**謚** The results of conduct; a name or honorary title given after death; a posthumous title, an epitaph; a memoir or eulogy of the dead: 'iē' *hwak*, the rule or mode of bestowing posthumous titles.

**殮** To kill, to put to death, to exterminate; to overhang, to cover, to bury.

**饘** Used for the next: cooked rice spoiled by mold; a harsh, sour taste.

**噎** The second also read *yēng*: a stoppage in the throat; unable to swallow, choking; a hiccough, a sobbing.

**暄** Cloudy and windy; the sun obscured and almost hid by the clouds.

**羸** Poor, lean, meager; cadaverous, emaciated.

**翳** A feather fan or screen, a flabel; to screen, to intercept; to seclude from observation, to keep close; to repress; to destroy; an obscurity in the eyes; trees dying; a fabulous pheasant.

**腎** A disease of the eye, a cataract, called 'chiong' iē'; COLL., 'mek, chiu siong' iē' to have a cataract in the eye.

**泄** A tributary of the R. Hwai in Nganhwui; to disperse, to scatter, to spread abroad; easy, lei-

surely; many: 'iē' iē' graceful, as a hawk's flight; many and busy, as workmen.

**移** A species of bullace: 'iē yong, a kind of white willow found in Shantung.

**移** To transplant rice; to move, to transpose, to shift, to remove, to change the place or direction of; to transmit, to convey, as an infection; to migrate: COM., 'iē h'wi, to move aside; 'iē si, to remove (the nuisance of) a corpse; 'iē ung, to forward an official dispatch; COLL., 'iē cheu' hū kāk, move it to that spot; 'iē sioh, hiong' to change the position of; 'iē yāng niāh, ch'ek, move the camp so as to seize banditti.

**屨** The bar of a door, called 'yēng iē: 'puik, 'li hiē, ch'á yēng iē p'eng, ch'i, Pehlihi's wife cooked a hen with the door-bar (from poverty).

**𡵓** To remove; to advance, to reward the worthy: in the following senses usually read e'; a gradation, a series, as of steps, hills, weights, &c.; to rise, to superimpose: 'iē chāng' to confer honors, as on an officer or his parents; COM., 'iē hung, to ennoble (an officer's ancestors).

**兮** Also read hiē: a poetical word, used as an exclamation of admiration or interrogation in the middle or at the end of a sentence; ah! oh! how! 'haik, iē, how splendid!

<sup>1</sup>謚 <sup>3</sup>目 <sup>4</sup>泄 <sup>6</sup>移 <sup>8</sup>移 <sup>許</sup> <sup>嚮</sup> <sup>賊</sup> <sup>13</sup>百 <sup>屨</sup> <sup>14</sup>𡵓 <sup>16</sup>赫  
<sup>法</sup> <sup>矚</sup> <sup>泄</sup> <sup>開</sup> <sup>文</sup> <sup>角</sup> <sup>移</sup> <sup>營</sup> <sup>里</sup> <sup>烹</sup> <sup>贈</sup> <sup>兮</sup>  
<sup>瞠</sup> <sup>上</sup> <sup>楊</sup> <sup>尸</sup> <sup>移</sup> <sup>一</sup> <sup>拿</sup> <sup>妻</sup> <sup>雌</sup> <sup>封</sup> <sup>〇</sup>  
<sup>瞽</sup> <sup>醫</sup>



爺  
Yi.

A father, a sire; a title of respect given to officers and gentlemen: com., 'pah, ié, elder uncle; 'kung ié, a duke, a title of the municipal god; 'kwang 'ló ié, the god of war; 'wong ié, a prince royal; 'ié mwong, an officer's household; 'sü ié, a private secretary: coll., 'wai 'ló ié, your honor!—said to district magistrates, marine inspectors, &c.

嗜  
Yi.

Read *sie*; used for the coll. *ie*, as in 'ié 'ch'oi, greedy mouth—said of one eating often or irregularly; 'ié 'ch'oi, 'chü nióng, a greedy woman.

穰  
Yi.

Read *choi*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ie*: to sow, to sprinkle, to scatter about: 'ié 'chüng, to sow seed; 'ié 'mwang *ie* to scatter all over the ground; 'ié 'ngu 'chü, "sprinkle the five seeds or fruits"—on the bride's furniture to secure good luck.

夜  
Yeh.

Read *yá*; sometimes used for the coll. *ie*, as in *ie*, *ü*, to work in the night; *ie* *sioh*, *käng*, to do a job of work by night.

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Ik.

易  
Yi.

The mutations or alterations in nature, as of the sun and moon; the theory of combinations and permutations exhibited by diagrams; to change, to exchange, to barter; a market: also read *e*, q.v.: com., 'mai *ik*, or *kau ik*, to trade; commerce, barter; 'ik, *kíng*, the Yih King or Book of

Changes; *chiu ik*, the Chow Book of Changes; 'kung pang *kau ik*, to trade fairly.

昱  
Yü.

The light of the sun, the sun shining in its full strength: 'ik, *nik*, to-morrow.

疫  
Yü.

A pestilence, a contagion, an epidemic, a distemper; a disease that has something supernatural in it: com., 'ung *ik*, a plague; 'chung ung ha *ik*, spring and summer contagions; 'si *ik*, an epidemic.

煜  
Yü.

The brightness of fire; glorious, shining, blazing: the luster of a good name: 'yéh, *ik*, flourishing.

熠  
Yi.

Brilliant, splendid, glistening, as a bird's plumage; to sparkle: 'ik, *yew* shining, as fire-flies; refulgent.

翌  
Yi.

Interchanged with, and used for, the next in the phrase *ik*, *nik*, to-morrow; 'ik, *míng*, bright, clear.

翼  
Yi.

The wings of a bird; sails of a ship; flanks of an army; side-horses; a counsellor; to assist, to support; to shelter, to brood over, to defend; to-morrow; leisure; cordial; vigorous, daring: *ik*, *ik*, respectful; flourishing, affluent; at ease; 'ü *ik*, wings; met., adherents; 'ku *ik*, to flap the wings.

翊  
Yi.

Like the last: wings; ready to fly; to help: *ik*, *ik*, respectful; ho *ik*, an assistant, a counsellor.

1 伯爺  
2 公爺

8 關老爺  
5 爺們

4 王爺  
7 嗜嘴

6 師爺  
嗜嘴

8 嗜嘴  
諸娘

9 穰種  
10 穰滿

地穰  
五子

12 貿易  
13 易經

14 公平  
交易

15 昱日  
16 瘟疫

17 時疫  
18 曄煜

19 熠燿  
20 翌明

液

Fluid secretions, as saliva, sweat, milk, pus, sap; thick dregs: *ngük, ik*, the pearly secretion—i.e., dew or pure water; *'ing ik*, a continuous sound; *com.*, *'ching ik*, secretions of the body.

洩

Overflowing waters, rising floods: *'ing ik*, licentiousness, dissipation; *'taung' ik*, prodigal, as a spendthrift.

逸

To escape; to let loose; to retire, as into quiet; to run to excess; ease, leisure, idleness; to indulge one's ease or temper; kind, easy, careless about: *'ik, ik*, to move in regular order; *com.*, *'ang ik*, quiet leisure; *'ung ik*, to retire from active life.

佚

Interchanged with the last: ease, leisure, repose, idleness; crime; luxury, voluptuousness; to omit, as a duty.

侑

The arranging of musicians; a player: *paik, ik*, a band of eight musicians; *com.*, *'ik, seng*, a musician; those who wave plumes in the Confucian worship; graduates who could not be entered as Siutsai and are reserved.

亦

A conjunction, and, also, too, moreover; likewise; further: *'ik, se'* also is; *'ik, 'u*, moreover; *'ik, 'k'ó*, also can or ought.

奕

Used for the next: large, great; abundant, flourishing; adorned, beautiful; in order; enduring, as

generations, or a family: *'ik, ik*, sad, gloomy; *'ik, yék*, many ages, an old family.

弈

Confounded with the last: game of chess; hand-some; a curtain: *'ik, ch'iu*, the Philidor of China, B. C. 450; *'pauk, 'ik*, to play at chess.

役

Persons sent to guard the border; feudal or government service; to serve, to minister to; official underlings, hangers-on at offices, policemen; a servant; to put in rows: in the coll. read *yáh, q. v.*: *'ik, ik*, incessant, as labor; *'ik, 'ik*, one sent on service, a servant; *'heng ik*, to go abroad, as officials.

睪

To be on the lookout for, to spy, to peep; to be on the track for criminals; to lead on; to give, to bestow: *'ik, ik*, lively, pleased.

斃

To dislike, to put away, to discharge, to weary of; to put an end to, to finish; to suffice: *'u ik*, not weary of, to like. Read to: to besmear; to fall into ruins, destroyed; *'hó' to' ha' 'u*, to ruin the country.

譯

To explain, to make clear; to interpret, to translate; to make parties understand each other; to transfer from one language to another; to transcribe; an interpreter, a translator: *'t'iong ik*, to interpret; *com.*, *'hwang ik*, to translate.

1 淫 8 淫 5 逸 7 侑 9 亦 11 奕 13 弈 15 役 17 行 19 無 21 下 23 翻  
液 洩 逸 生 有 奕 秋 役 役 斃 土 譯  
2 精 4 蕩 6 安 8 亦 10 奕 12 博 14 使 16 睪 18 耗 20 傳  
液 洩 逸 是 可 葉 弈 役 睪 斃 譯 ○

繹

Yl

To draw out, to unravel, as silk; to get a clue; to state in order, to lay before, to explain, in which sense it is like the last; continued, unintermitted; long, great; at the last extreme; to exhaust, the utmost: *'kai ik*, to explain; *'iu ik*, to unravel, get the clue to.

懌

Yl

To like, to be pleased, to rejoice in, to have joy of; happy, pleased, contented.

掖

Yeh

To throw one down; to support by the arm; side apartments, like retiring rooms: *'hu ik*, to uphold; *'ik, ting*, side apartments of the imperial palace; *'iu ik*, to persuade, to induce one; *hung* (or *p'ung*) *ik*, a scholar's robes.

腋

Yl

The armpit; the side; the part under the fore-legs of animals: *ik, ha'* under the arms.

蜴

Yl

A small species of spotted lizard or eft, called *'ch'ó lung* (grass-dragon); *'sek, ik*, a ground-lizard.

驛

Yl

A post for the government, a place where couriers rest or exchange; a hostelry, a posthouse; a stage; a courier; to praise, to extol; unintermitted, incessant: in the coll. read *yá h*, q. v.: *'lok, ik, pok, chiok*, incessantly, as persons passing; *'ik, chang'* a post, a stage; *'ik, kwang*, the postmaster.

馬

Yl

Interchanged with the last: a fleet horse, a racer: *'ik, 'ma*, a post-horse.

弋

Yl

To shoot, as at birds flying; an arrow with a thread tied to it; to take, to seize; a perch, a roost; black; the 56th radical: *'ik, yong kong*, a river in the northeast of Kiangsi; *'ik, pok, ik, s'ak*, do not shoot at a sleeping (bird).

杙

Yl

A species of pear from Annam; a pillar, a stake or post to tie animals to.

入

Ju

To enter, to go into, as a house; to penetrate; to become a member of; to enter a family; to recede from view; to receive, to take in; to put into; receipts, income; the 11th radical: used in the coll. for *'tié*, q. v.: *'ik, hok*, to enter on one's studies; COM., *'ch'ok, ik*, to go out and in; outlay and income; *'ik, le'* to pay part of the interest, as on a pawn-bill to obtain an extension of time; *'ik, si'ang*, the two entering tones (4th and 8th); *'ik, ch'ing*, entered in full,—i. e. the account all settled; *'ik, hau' ch'ok, tá'* at home filial, abroad respectful to elders.

*Ik, .* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ik, uk*, to throw away; to wave, as a flag; *ik, ok*, to sweep aside; *ik, yék*, to loosen by shaking, as a stake; *ik, yák*, to fan.

<sup>1</sup>解 <sup>8</sup>扶 <sup>5</sup>誘 <sup>7</sup>蜥 <sup>10</sup>驛 <sup>12</sup>弋 <sup>13</sup>弋 <sup>14</sup>入 <sup>16</sup>入 <sup>18</sup>入 出  
 繹 掖 掖 蜴 絕 官 陽 不 學 利 清 梯  
<sup>9</sup>紬 <sup>6</sup>掖 <sup>6</sup>草 <sup>8</sup>絡 <sup>9</sup>驛 <sup>11</sup>駟 <sup>15</sup>出 <sup>17</sup>入 <sup>19</sup>入 孝  
 繹 庭 龍 驛 站 馬 ○ 宿 入 聲 孝 ○



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Ing.

仍

Jēng.

As, according to; again, as before; in consequence of; just so, thus, like to, in imitation of: <sup>1</sup>*ing yong*, or *ing huk*, again, as before; COM., <sup>2</sup>*ing ngwong* (coll. *ing hwak*), still, yet, as before.

因

Yin.

A cause, a reason; to avail of, to take occasion; to follow, to comply with circumstances; because, on account of, for, wherefore; a participial form of the following verb, or an ablative absolute; an illative particle, then, next, so: <sup>3</sup>*ing yong*, a latent cause, mutual sympathies; COM., <sup>4</sup>*yong ing*, the cause, origin; <sup>5</sup>*ing oi* on account of; <sup>6</sup>*ing kwo*, cause and effect; *met.*, conduct and recompense, as absorption into Budh; <sup>7</sup>*ing ch'ü*, on account of this, hence; <sup>8</sup>*ing hwo* *taik*, *hok*, through calamity get happiness; *ing kang te meng* on account of the rape destroyed her own life—a phrase in law-suits; COLL., *ing chiong wang* hence, thus.

啞

Yin.

The wailing or incessant crying of children: *ing 'a*, dumb from sobbing or grief.

音

Yin.

A sound, a noise; a tone, a musical note; the voice; a reply, a report, information, news; the 180th radical: COM., <sup>9</sup>*siäng ing*, a sound, voice; <sup>10</sup>*paik ing*, the eight tones; a tonic Fookien dictionary; <sup>11</sup>*kwang ing* and *'ü ing*, the mandarin and local pronunciations; <sup>12</sup>*ngu ing*, the five

musical notes; *ing seng' pok*, *chung*, no intelligence has come; *ti ing*, to recognize a tune; *met.*, to be on intimate terms; <sup>13</sup>*Kwang Ing*, the goddess of mercy.

壘

Yin.

To stop up, to close; to dam up, to turn water-courses; to raise an earth-work; the second also means an earthen mound, such as besiegers raise.

姻

Yin.

Marriage, affinity; relationship on the female side, a bride: COM., <sup>14</sup>*hwong ing*, betrothal, marriage; <sup>15</sup>*kiék ing*, to settle a marriage contract; <sup>16</sup>*ing ka*, or *ing ch'ing*, families related by marriage; the following phrases are used on letters and cards—<sup>17</sup>*ing ka tá* (commonly *ing kwong' tá*) your relative's brother—said by uncles in addressing the father or uncles of the other family; <sup>18</sup>*ing ngü lá* your stupid relative—as the fathers-in-law style themselves.

撈

Ying.

To take in the hand; to press near, to run against, as a sword; to confuse; to assail; bold, audacious, provoking.

湮

Yin.

To dam up, to dike; to fall into the water, lost, drowned: <sup>19</sup>*ing muk*, sunk in the water, drowned.

烟

Yin.

Read *yéng*; coll. *ing*: smoke: <sup>20</sup>*hwü ing*, the smoke of a fire; <sup>21</sup>*hong ing*, tobacco-smoke; *ing mang mang*, very smoky, filled with smoke.

1 仍 2 然 3 緣 4 因 5 爲 6 果 7 此 8 禍 9 得 10 福 11 音 12 八 13 音 14 婚 15 姻 16 家 17 姻 18 家 19 弟 20 姻 21 沒 22 火 23 烟 24 烟



ing tassels; COLL., *ing sioh*, 'liu, a set of cap-fringes.

英

Flowers without fruit; bloom, foliage; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior, eminent, having fine talents; brave, noble-minded, virtuous; a tassel; an ancient state in the west of Nganhwui: 'lok, *ing*, falling petals of flowers; 'ing hwa, beautiful; English and Chinese; com., 'ing hung hó kiék, brave, manly, heroic; 'ing hung hó hang, a mighty man, a hero; 'tai' *ing*, or 'ing kek, le' English, England; 'pah, sioh, *ing*, quartz crystal; 'chié sik, *ing*, a bluish limestone.

嬰

Also read *eng*: a species of creeping plant, a vine called 'ing éuk, resembling the wild grape.

茵

Thick mats used on floors; a padded mat or cushion in a carriage; tiger's skin cured to sit on; occurs in the term for wormwood: com., 'ing ting, or 'ing ting hó, wormwood; one says a medicinal plant like marjoram.

裯

Used for the last: a mattress; the lining of a garment; hems, plaits: 'Yin. 'loi *ing* liék, 't'ing, piled cushions and arranged pans (or dishes); *met.*, living in luxury.

閨

The gates of an inner city-wall; the wall inclosing them; to stop, to obstruct, to hem in; *met.*, poor, distressed, in straits:

't'ung *ing*, the second or inner gate of a city.

陲

The sound of pestles in pounding mud-walls; numerous: *ing ing*, many, a great crowd.

陰

Obscure, dark, somber, shady; the shades, hades; the lesser of the dual powers, the female or recipient in nature; matter quiescent; the inferior of two states or things in contrast, as the moon, earth, water, night, female, secret, private, shady, rear; to screen, to cover: 'hung *ing*, or 'ch'ang' *ing*, a moment; 't'ai' *ing*, the moon; *ing* 'u, dark and rainy; com., 'ing yong, the female and male principles in nature; *ing* hung, a departed spirit; 'ing 'hu, or *ing kang*, hades; *ing ho* or *ing mwong*, the female organs; 'ing ping, "soldiers of hades"—spirits at the beck of the infernal gods; 'ing meu, to scheme secretly; *ing taik*, or *ing k'ek*, private acts of benevolence; *ing cheng* an internal ailment; an illness recurring in the afternoon; 'kwong *ing*, time; 'ing hū, or 'ing k'wi, a female complaint; COLL., *ing yong meng* a face of two colors, as the white and black face of the god *Ing yong si*; *met.*, the light and dark pieces of pork in a feast; *ing pok*, *ing yong pok*, *yong*, "neither yin nor yang"—undecided, at odds and ends.

陰

駟

A piebald horse, spotted white and black, with brindled streaks.

1落 2英 3英雄 4英雄 5大英 6英 7白 8利 9蓂 10累 11重 12閨 13分 14陰 15太 16陰 17陰 18府 19陰 20謀 21陰 22虛 23陰 24腐



鷹

Ying.

Accipitrine birds; the falcon, the hawk, the eagle, the owl: 'kaëk, *ing*, the horned hawk; com., 'ing *yong yéng*' feast given to military Kūjin graduates.

*Ing.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ing ung*, to sprinkle over; *ing eng*, to place, to set down; *ing wang*, crooked, winding, as a path; *ing yéng*, to cover, as the face with the hands.

永

Yung.

Water constantly flowing; perpetual, enduring; final, complete, as a cure; distant, long-continued, forever: com., 'ing *wong*, or 'ing *sié*' forever; 'ing *hok*, the Yungfuh district in Foochow prefecture; 'ing *ch'ung chiu*, the Yungchau department in Foo-kien; 'ing *twang kak, teng*, "vines cut off forever"—phrase in deeds, meaning *finally* conveyed, not redeemable; coll., 'ing *ku*, (with a succeeding negative) never; 'ing *ku má* *hwak, chai*, will never be rich; 'ing *ch'ung pó lá*, "(like the thin) Yungchau glass"—he's very irritable! Read *eng*: to recite, to chant.

影

Ying.

A shadow; a picture, an image of a thing; a vanishing appearance: in the coll. read 'ong, q. v.: 'ing *hiong*, shadow and echo; *met.*, close attention, obedience; com., 'wa' 'ing *tu hing*, to draw a likeness, as of a thief in order to catch him; coll., 'ing 'ong, a mere shadow or reflection—a clue, inkling of.

引

Yin.

To draw a bow; to precede, to lead on; to induce, to point out, to show; to introduce, to recommend, to bring one forward; to seduce, to influence to evil; confirmed, as a habit; to quote, as in proof; a halter for a cow; a prefatory notice; a fuse, a match; measure of 100 feet: "ing *k'ung*, to draw a bow; com., "sieu 'ing, a short preface; "ing *tó* to lead, show the way; "ing *kiéng* to introduce to an audience with; "ing *cheng* to recommend; "ing 'iu *lióng ka 'chü tá* to entice the sons of a virtuous family; "ing 'hwí, to catch fire, combustible; coll., 'ing 'niá 'tau, a ringleader in mischief; 'ing *tó* the main path (to a house); 'ing *siáng* "leading thread"—to give one a clue to; 'ing *tio' l'ung*, "the leading-dragon"—a blind man's staff.

飲

Yin.

To drink, to imbibe; to suck in, to draw in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking; concealed, secret: see also the coll. words *sídh*, and *ch'ioh*: "ing *chiéng*, a feast to one going on a journey; 'ing *haung* to cherish hatred; com., 'ing 'chwi *tí ngwong*, by drinking the water know the fountain; *met.*, to learn by experience, as trade-secrets. Read *eng*: to give to drink: *eng* 'ma *teu chiéng*, watered his horse and threw downsome cash.

飪

Jèn.

To season and dress meats very thoroughly; "p'eng 'ing, to dress food; sek, 'ing *pok, sik*, meats poorly cooked (Confucius) would not eat.

1角 宴 世 春 葛 9影 圖 11小 14引 16引 子 18飲  
 鷹 永 永 州 藤 響 形 引 引 見 誘 弟 錢  
 鷹 遠 福 永 永 8永 10畫 11引 13引 15引 良 17引 19烹  
 揚 '永 '永 斷 古 影 弓 道 進 家 火 飪

矧  
Chên.

To stretch; still more, how much more; to grin broadly: 'ing wak, to say further; 'ing i ing e' how much more this man!

蚓  
Yin.

An earth-worm, the lumbricus: in the coil., ka 'kung, q. v.: 'k'iu 'ing, the earth-worm, also called 'te' lung, earth-dragon.

穎  
Ying.

A full head of grain; a spike of grain; the beard, awn; a sharp point, as of a pencil; an awl; a ring on a scabbard; a fine critical taste, in which sense the same as the next: 'sik, 'ing, a full head of grain; 't'wak, 'ing, to pierce through and protrude, as an awl through a bag; met., of quick parts, clever.

穎  
Ying.

Clear; intelligent; literary, critical: 'ing ngwo' clever, having versatile talents.

袷  
袷  
Jên.

A lappel or flap in front of a coat, buttoned under the right arm; the skirt; a single mat: 'chó 'ing, the left flap and seam; 'tiêng 'ing, to put the hands together and bow, as females do.

荏  
Jên.

A kind of large, oily bean, like Windsor beans; gentle, kind-hearted: 'sai, lí' i nói' 'ing, stern-looking but kind in heart; 'ing 'yêng, to go and come, succession, as of day and night.

脛

A good taste, well flavored; to gormandize, to guzzle; well done, thoroughly cooked; mellow, ripe. Read tiêng': fine, excellent.

'Ing. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ing 'yong, to nourish, to rear; 'ing 'ang, to shut a door, to close but not bolt it.

人  
Jên.

A man, a human being, a person; human, belonging to mankind; placed after nouns, a laborer, an artist, a person having a calling; the 9th radical: sometimes used for nêng in the coll.: 'nang 'ing, a male; 'nũ 'ing, a female; 'ing 'ki, others and self; 'tũng 'ing, a factor, a broker; com., 'sieu 'ing, a mean man; 'sing 'ing, to attain adult age—16 years old; 'tu 'ing, aborigines; 'nói' 'ing, my wife; 'chong hu 'ing, your wife; 'ing 'chũ, sons; the Son of Man; ka 'ing, domestics, retainers; 'ing ka, families; 'ing uk, clay images, toys; 'ing 'ngiong, arsenic; 'ing seng, ginseng; 'ing sing 'tiêng 'li, the mind (in accord with) celestial principles; 'ing chũng' hung hung, a confused crowd; 'ing wũ wang' uk, chi ling, man is the (most) intelligent of all beings; COLL., 'ing ka ch'io' family residences, dwellings; 'ing tũng, middle of the upper lip; 'ing tũng k'ieu' kau' p'e' má' siong' n'e' sek, se' if one's upper lip curls up to the nose, he'll not reach the age of 24! 'ing sing pok, chũk, sié 'tong ch'iong' man's mind never satisfied (is like) a snake swallowing an elephant!

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 矧 | 人   | 4 地 | 6 脛 | 8 左 | 10 色 | 荏    | 人    | 己    | 人    | 人    | 夫    |
| 日   | 矣   | 龍   | 穎   | 袷   | 厲    | 荏    | 女    | 中    | 成    | 內    | 人    |
| 2 矧 | 3 蚯 | 5 實 | 7 穎 | 9 歛 | 而    | 11 荏 | 13 人 | 15 人 | 17 人 | 19 人 | 21 人 |
| 伊   | 蚓   | 穎   | 悟   | 袷   | 內    | 12 男 | 14 人 | 16 小 | 18 土 | 20 尊 | 參    |

仁  
Jên.

Humanity, regard for others; fulfilling one's duty; benevolent, kind, considerate, merciful; with a negative, numb, insensible, paralyzed; the pupil of the eye; a kernel, a pit, a small seed: in the coll. read *ning*, q.v.: "*ch'iu ch'èuk*, *pok*, *ing*, the hands and feet numb; com., "*ing ai*" love, charity; "*ing taik*, kindness, benevolence; "*ing haiu*" trusty, faithful; "*pok*, *ing*, unfeeling, unkind; "*haiing*" *ing*, almonds; "*ing ngiè*" *lá te seng*" humanity, rectitude, courtesy, wisdom, truth—the five cardinal virtues.

盈  
Ying.

A full vessel; full, completed, replenished, overflowing; fullness; arrogant, audacious; filling, increasing, as the moon; to overpass, stretching beyond, overplus: "*ngwook*, *ing*, full moon; "*ing k'wook*, waxing and waning; "*ing mwang*, full; complacent, conceited; "*ing sauk*, exceeding and deficient, as expenses and receipts; "*ch'oi*" *auk*, *kwang*" *ing*, his iniquities are full.

楹  
Ying.

A column, as of a palace; a pillar that supports the roof; a prop, a support; in Canton, a tree with red heart-wood and grayish bark like the beech.

寅  
Yin.

To reverence, to respect; a colleague, a fellow-officer; the third of the twelve branches, from 3 to 5 A.M.—belongs to wood and is denoted by a tiger: "*ing k'ung*, to revere; com., *ing si*, *ch'è*, 3

A. M.; "*tung ing kwang*, fellow-officers.

夤  
Yin.

Similar to the last: to respect; to advance, to gain promotion; a money-girdle; a colleague; far, distant: "*ing yong*, to intrigue, to gain a cause by bribery; "*ing yá*" by night, evening.

壬  
Jên.

The ninth of the ten stems, connected with water; great; to flatter, to adulate: "*ing koi*" the north—pertains to water.

任  
Jên.

Sincere, worthy of trust, sure; friendship, confidence; trusted, relied on; to bear, to sustain: also read *eng*, q. v.

姪  
Jên.

Interchanged with the next: luxurious, going about for amusement; theatrical, stage-plays; debauched, lewd, obscene, lascivious; to commit adultery.

淫  
Yin.

The rising of water; to soak, to drench; to go to excess; to lust after; lewd, immoral, licentious; excess in calculations; great, as faults; to incroach; a long time: com., "*kang ing*, adultery, fornication; "*ing hoang*" lewdness, incest; "*ing ho*" an adulteress; *ing hung*, depraved manners (of a community); *ing ch'ü*, obscene books; *ing haiing* lewd conduct; *ing ing*, *ch'á nü* (or *ch'ü*) *ch'á nü* (or *ch'ü*) *ing ing*, if one ravishes others' wives and daughters, others will ravish his.

1手 2仁 4仁 6杏 禮 盈 滿 惡 恭 15 夤 17 壬 19 淫  
足 愛 厚 仁 智 盈 盈 貫 同 緣 癸 亂  
不 仁 不 仁 信 闕 縮 寅 寅 姪 姪 淫  
仁 德 仁 義 月 盈 罪 寅 官 夜 淫 婦



**榮** Beams made of the <sup>1</sup>*ngu tung* tree; the turned-up corners of roofs; <sup>Yung.</sup> glory, fame, honor; splendid, glorious, beautiful, as flowers: com., <sup>2</sup>*ing kwong*, brilliant, as stars; <sup>3</sup>*ing hwa ho' koi'* splendor, wealth, and honors; <sup>4</sup>*ing yew'* glory, distinction; <sup>5</sup>*ing chung yew'* <sup>6</sup>*chu*, to reflect honor on one's ancestry.

**榮** The sparkling light, as of an illumination; dim, twinkling, shimmering; a doubtful, intermitting light; to illuminate: <sup>7</sup>*ing tai*, a volcano; <sup>8</sup>*ing ing*, shining faintly; <sup>9</sup>*ing hek*, <sup>10</sup>*sing*, a twinkling star.

**瑩** Interchanged with the last: the color of gems, luster of pearls; bright, lustrous; intelligent: <sup>11</sup>*seu' ing*, a fine pebble like a gem; <sup>12</sup>*'eng' ing*, to hear indistinctly, to doubt, uncertain.

**紉** A cord, a single thread; to thread a needle; to tie together with threads.

**紅** Also read *eng'*: threads used in weaving; to lay the warp; to weave, to make a fabric of silk or cloth: <sup>13</sup>*chek*, <sup>14</sup>*ing*, to weave.

**縈** To wind, to tie around; to roll up; to go around; confused, tangled: <sup>15</sup>*ing nau*, to twine about; tangled; <sup>16</sup>*ing hui*, winding, as a path.

**塋** A tomb, a cemetery, burial grounds: <sup>17</sup>*hung ing*, graves; <sup>18</sup>*sieng ing*, the family cemetery.

**嶺** Conspicuous, as a peak; high, mountainous; a high mountain: <sup>19</sup>*cheng ing*, a high peak; <sup>20</sup>*met.*, eminent, distinguished.

**羸** Erroneously used for the next: to bud, to expand, to shoot forth; to fill: <sup>21</sup>*ing sauk*, to expand and contract; <sup>22</sup>*ing se'* a famous beauty of the Ch'in state; <sup>23</sup>*tiong ing*, summer.

**贏** Gain, profits; abundance, overplus, superfluity; to win, to conquer, to excel: in the coll. read <sup>24</sup>*yǎng*, q.v.: <sup>25</sup>*ing m'wang*, abundance; <sup>26</sup>*ing u*, overplus; <sup>27</sup>*chieng' ing*, to win a battle.

**瀛** The broad ocean, the circuit of the seas; a place in Tsi, now Hokien-fu in Chihli: com., <sup>28</sup>*teng ing kio*, the bridge at the entrance of a provincial college; <sup>29</sup>*ing kwang che' liok*, the Universal Geography—prepared by Gov. <sup>30</sup>*Sü kié'*, <sup>31</sup>*ü* of Foochow.

**螢** A glow-worm, a fire-fly; luminous insects in wood: <sup>32</sup>*mong ing*, a fire-fly put in a (gauze or paper) case; <sup>33</sup>*ho' ch'ó' üi ing*, rotten plants breed glow-worms.

**霪** Excessive showers; to rain for more than ten days: <sup>34</sup>*ing ü*, a long, drenching rain.

<sup>1</sup>梧 <sup>2</sup>榮 <sup>3</sup>榮 <sup>4</sup>耀 <sup>5</sup>榮 <sup>6</sup>榮 <sup>7</sup>榮 <sup>8</sup>榮 <sup>9</sup>星 <sup>10</sup>瑩 <sup>11</sup>縈 <sup>12</sup>縈 <sup>13</sup>縈 <sup>14</sup>縈 <sup>15</sup>縈 <sup>16</sup>縈 <sup>17</sup>縈 <sup>18</sup>縈 <sup>19</sup>縈 <sup>20</sup>縈 <sup>21</sup>縈 <sup>22</sup>縈 <sup>23</sup>縈 <sup>24</sup>縈 <sup>25</sup>縈 <sup>26</sup>縈 <sup>27</sup>縈 <sup>28</sup>縈 <sup>29</sup>縈 <sup>30</sup>縈 <sup>31</sup>縈 <sup>32</sup>縈 <sup>33</sup>縈 <sup>34</sup>縈

**營** To dwell in a market; to lay out, to measure; to plan, to scheme, to attend to business; to toil, to seek a livelihood; to erect, to build; a cantonment, a camp, an intrenchment; military; the infantry, troops of the line, the army: in the coll. read *yǎng*, q.v.: *'king' ing*, to scheme, to seek a living; *'ing seng'* an outpost; *'ing seng*, a livelihood; *'ing sek*, to build a house; a star near Aquila; *'ing meu*, to trade.

*Ing*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ing ung*, to divide equally; *ing wang*, to take a circuit, to coil up, as reptiles; *ing yǎng*, to collect (subscriptions); to assemble, as at a table, worship, etc.; *ing ung*, to sprinkle, as oil in a cooking-pan; *ing yǎng*, to win, as in gaming.

(230) **憂** *Iu*. Sorrowful, grieved, mournful, sad; thoughtful, anxious; to think of with sorrow; to act so as to bring disgrace; grief from neglect or dispraise; low-spirited, melancholic, nervous; grieving for parents' death; sickness of pregnancy; *'pok, iu*, not anxious, composed; *'ung iu*, secret grief; com., *'tang iu*, to sympathize with, anxious about; *'iu ch'eu*, or *'iu mong'* sad, dejected; *'ting iu*, in mourning—as officers report to the emperor; *'iu lǐu'* sorrowful and anxious.

**優** Also read *'iu*: interchanged with the last: to take one's ease, relaxation from labor; grief; sad, sorrowing.

**優** *Yu*. Abundant, extra, excessive, an overplus, supererogatory; satisfied, tranquil, joyous; leisurely, easy, unconcerned; to excel, more than able for, competent; to trifle, to play, to dally, to be on free terms with: *'i iu*, eringing, obsequious; *'iu liok*, capable and incapable; *'iu iu 'iu ü*, enough and more; *'iu ing*, a comedian; com., *'iu kong'* a grade above Siutsai—between the *'ling seng* and *pak kong'*; COLL., *'iu iu ch'eu' ch'ai'* to saunter about at ease.

**耨** *Yu*. A harrow to turn in the seed; to harrow in seed, to cover seed when sown.

**麀** *Yu*. A doe, the female of the stag or of any other deer.

**呦** *Yu*. The bleating or cry of deer: *'iu iu*, the baying or bleating of deer.

**友** *Yu*. A friend, a companion, an associate; attached to, fond of; to be friendly with, to unite cordially; to act as a friend, fraternal, hearty, friendly; friendship; *'lieu iu*, fellow-officers; com., *'peng iu* (brogue, *pēng iu*), a friend; *'hau' iu*, filial and fraternal love; *'iu ai'* brotherly regard; *'iu tó'* rules and duties of friendship; *'lá iu*, an old friend; *'hwoi' iu*, a fellow-member; *'chiu nük*, *'peng iu*, mercenary friends; *'leng' iu*, your friend.

|      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 經營 | 8 營生 | 5 營謀 | 7 隱憂 | 9 憂愁  | 11 丁憂 | 13 伊優 | 15 優優 | 16 優人 | 18 優游 | 19 僚友 | 21 孝友 |
| 2 營汎 | 4 營室 | 6 不憂 | 8 擔憂 | 10 憂悶 | 12 憂慮 | 14 優劣 | 16 優有 | 17 優貢 | 18 自在 | 20 朋友 | 22 友愛 |

**肉** Also read *iu*: the step of a beast, the round marks of a paw in the ground; the tracks of wild animals; the 114th radical.

**牖** A hole in a wall, a square window; a lattice with sliding doors; to lead on, to instruct, to bring up: *'ch'ong 'iu*, or *ho' 'iu*, a window; *'iu ming*, to instruct the people.

**誘** To speak pleasantly to, to advise; to animate, to encourage; to allure, to entice, to draw on; to tempt, to mislead: *'sung sung sieng' 'iu*, to lead one to virtue; com., *'ing 'iu*, to entice, to lead one to evil; *'iu hēk*, to tempt, to seduce.

**莠** Useless grass among grain, like the panic grass; tares, darnel, weeds; *met.*, the riffraff of society; vicious, mischievous: *'iu ngiong*, vile words; *'long 'iu*, cheat, darnel.

**卣** An ancient sacrificial vessel, made with a cover and a bail, to hold fragrant wine; it was placed in the center on the altar.

**酉** Ripe, matured, finished; ripe, mellow, as grain for making spirits; elegant; satisfied; the 10th of the 12 branches, represented by a cock; the 164th radical: *'iu ngwok*, the 8th moon; com., *'iu si*, hour from 5 to 7 P. M.; *'iu k'ie*, the *'iu* hour-cock—term in divination; *'iu si 'mwi*, about 7 P. M.

**燬** To collect fuel to make a sacrificial pyre to Heaven.  
Yu.

**有** To have, to possess; to be, to be in possession; often forms the past tense; in replies, is equivalent to yes, I have, it is; to attain, to get; farther, and, also, more, in addition: sometimes used for *o'* in the coll.: com., *'iu si*, sometimes; *'iu aing'* limited in amount; *'iu cing'* useful; *'iu sing*, or *'iu e'* purposely; *'iu u*, overplus; *'iu ming u sik*, the mere name without the reality; *'iu 'ing u meu*, has strength but is no schemer; *'iu 'sū u chung*, a beginning without an end—left half done; *'iu ngiong chui' sieng*, (just as) I said before.

**黝** A dark green, a sort of invisible green; to smear and blacken.  
Yu.

**蹂** To tread, as a beast; steps of animals, foot-tracks, traces; to tread over; to dampen grain to free it from the chaff; to winnow: *'iu 'chieng*, to trample; *'iu leng'* the trampling of animals; *met.*, devastated, as by rebels.  
Jou.

**揉** Also read *'iu*; used for the next: to bend, to make pliable, to twist, to con-tort; to make wood sup-ple by heat; to subdue, to bring under.  
Jou.

**柔** Wood that is pliable, easy to bend; easy, flexi-ble, not stiff; complaisant, condescending; compliant, meek, gentle, soft, mild,  
Jou.

<sup>1</sup>窓 <sup>3</sup>循 <sup>4</sup>引 <sup>6</sup>莠 <sup>8</sup>酉 <sup>10</sup>酉 <sup>12</sup>尾 <sup>13</sup>有 <sup>15</sup>有 <sup>17</sup>有 <sup>18</sup>有 <sup>19</sup>蹂  
牖 循 誘 言 月 雞 有 限 心 名 言 踐  
<sup>2</sup>牖 <sup>5</sup>誘 <sup>7</sup>稂 <sup>9</sup>酉 <sup>11</sup>酉 <sup>14</sup>有 <sup>16</sup>有 <sup>19</sup>無 <sup>20</sup>蹂  
民 誘 莠 時 時 用 餘 實 先 躑



bland; fawning, flattering; tender, as budding plants; to show kindness, to be gentle with; to cause to submit, to subdue by kindness: 'iu 'wong 'ing, to act kindly toward strangers from afar; COM., 'iu 'niong, gentle, yielding; 'iu yok, soft and weak; 'iu 'ching, complaisant feelings, as of a married couple.

**蚘** Used in the name 'ch'i 'iu, a prince in the days of Hwangti. Read 'hwi: worms in the abdomen.

**蟥** The larvæ of a beetle: 'iu 'chá, long and white grubs which eat trees; met., said of a graceful neck.

**蜉** Used with the last: ephemeridæ, flies which collect about offal: 'p'eu 'iu, dung-flies.

**旂** The scollops on the edge or end of a flag; a fluttering of flags.

**遊** To ramble, to roam, to walk, to take a jaunt, to idle, to saunter; to travel incog., to go on a circuit; voyaging, traveling, absent: 'sieng 'iu, dead; COM., 'iu óh, go abroad to study, as the Siutsai do; 'iu taung' to vagabondize; 'iu sang ngwang' 'chwi, to take excursions on the hills and water; 'iu 'ká, to saunter in the streets; 'iu 'hung, wandering ghosts; 'iu 'ch'iu hó' 'hang, idlers love leisure; 'ch'ok, 'iu, an (idol) procession; 'iu kek, a lieutenant-colonel.

**游** Interchanged with the last: a tributary of the R. Hwai; to float, to drift, to swim; to travel, to rove, to go abroad; to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in, to enjoy one's self; satisfied, self-pleased, an air of content: 'iu ming, idle people.

**湔** Water flowing along with rapidity.

**油** A branch of the R. Pa, which flows into the Yangtsz east of Wuchang in Hupeh; oil, fluid grease; paint; oily, unctuous, fat, greasy; shining, sleek, glossy; easy, gliding; thick weather; cordial, agreeing; used as a verb; in the coll., to oil, to paint: COM., 'hwa 'seng 'iu, peanut oil; 'pók, 'hó 'iu, essence of peppermint; 'iu 'hwi, putty; 'iu 'pah, the whitest sort of lime; 'iu 'ch'ek, paint and varnish; 'sioh, 'iu, petroleum; 'meng 'hwo 'iu, naphtha; 'iu 'ping, an oil-can; 'iu 't'eng, an oil-vessel made of a joint of bamboo; 'iu 'si, the hair-spring of a watch; 'iu 'wang, a pewter chandelier for burning oil; 'iu 'lak, 'hwa 'hung, oil, wax, flowers, and powder—necessary for a lady's toilet; COLL., 'iu ne' stuck up with oil, greasy; 't'eng 'iu, wood-oil; 'tieng 'iu, to burn oil; 'lók, 'iu 'kwo, to fall into the oil caldron (in bell); 'iu 'peng, pork-fat, suet; 'iu 'sioh, 'kwo' to paint one course; 'iu 'ch'oi' 't'ie', 'tó 'sing, has an oily mouth and a razor heart.

1 柔 遠 人 2 柔 3 軟 4 柔 5 蚘 6 蚘 7 蟥 8 仙 9 遊 10 遊 11 遊 12 遊 13 遊 14 遊 15 出 16 遊 17 遊 18 花 19 油 20 生 21 漆 22 石 23 油

鮒  
Yu.

A small white fish, an eel (?): used for the coll., as in 'iu oh'ie' a fresh-water fish; the large ones are called 'chi ngü'; 'iu t'eng, a small fish of a rank odor, abounding in fat.

鯪  
Yu.

A species of flat fish, with several antennæ, called in the coll. 'iu ngü'; sold in the markets in a dried form.

由  
Yu.

The antecedents of a thing; a preposition, through, by, from; a way, a means; cause, instrument by which a thing is done; to serve of; from, or by permission of; to let, to permit, at liberty; to enter by; to pass through, as the hands of; to follow: 'iu oh'ü, hence, therefore; 'iu iu, yong, gracefully, self-possessed; 'ngwong iu, a cause; COM., 'iu dai, heretofore, from the first; 'iu t'ieung iu meng' pok, iu ing, it depends on Heaven and destiny, not on man; COLL., 'iu chai' nü, as you please, it rests with you; iu i hung, humor his whims; iu 'ngwai 'su oi' as I desire; 'mö dai iu, no reason for it; iu oh'ing kau' sê, from the near to the distant relatives—scil., let your regards be portioned out.

郵  
Yu.

A post-house; a place for getting relays of horses and sending on dispatches; lodge for watching fields; to err, to mistake; very, exceedingly: 'iu ik, a post-station.

𩚑  
Yu.

Spirits which have settled; wine after the fermentation is over; western regions; summer; to finish, to come to perfection; the end; valiant; accustomed to; a euphonic particle at the beginning of a sentence.

迺  
Yu.

To urge, to constrain, to press upon; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost, to end, in which sense same as the last; brave, strong, unyielding; to bring together; to collect: 'iu ing, a herald.

猶  
Yu.

Used for the next: a suspicious monkey; a lap-dog, a puppy; doubtful, suspecting; still, even; as if, like, alike, rather, same, resembling; thus, so: 'iu 'ch'id, still further; 'iu yok, as if; 'iu 'chü, a nephew; COM., 'iu en' pok, kiok, doubting and undecided.

猷  
Yu.

A scheme, a plan; a drawing; to plot, to contrive; to draw, to make a likeness; a rule, a way, a mode of action; cheerful: 'meu iu, a scheme; 'ka iu, a fine plan.

𩚑  
Yu.

A bad-smelling plant; stinking, fetid plants; the heavy smell of rotten wood.

繇  
Yu.

Luxuriant, as vegetation, plants growing thick and abundantly.

鮒 鮪 由 由 天 由 汝 郵 猶 猶 不 嘉  
翅 魚 由 由 天 人 無 驛 且 子 決 猷  
蟲 此 然 來 命 由 來 人 迺 猶 若 謀 猷  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18



輜  
Yu.

A light carriage, like a curricle or chaise; light, trifling: 'taik, *iu* *u* *mó*, virtue light as a feather.

尤  
Yu.

Extraordinary, remarkable, exceeding; singular, strange; odd, differing; an adverb of comparison, very, excessively, still more; to exceed, to surpass; to dislike, to resent; a fault, a crime, in which sense same as the next: '*iu* *seng*' vastly more; '*iu* *e*' still more strange; '*hau*' *iu*, to imitate, and exceed in, crime; '*iu* *uk*, a beautiful woman; '*iu* *ing*, to hate people; '*k'ieung* *iu*, a fault; '*ch'i* *iu*, a prince in Hwangti's times; com., '*iu* *k'á*, a district of Yenping prefecture in Fookien.

訖  
Yu.

A fault, a crime, an error, wickedness; a man's name.

疣  
Yu.

An exorescence, a protuberance; a tumor, a swelling; ganglionic swellings on the neck: '*chwoi*' *iu*, an exorescence; met., superfluities.

攸  
Yu.

To go on the water, to dart through the water; a place; a relative pronoun, who, what, that which; a euphonic particle; far, distant, long: '*iu* *yong*, darting, as fish; met., cheerfully; '*siong*' *iu*, to select a son-in-law; '*kung*' *chü* *iu* *heng*, what the good man practices.

悠  
Yu.

To think of, to grieve for; discontented, mournful, sorry; boundless, remote; to go far; leisurely:

'*iu* *iu*, vast; perpetual; '*iu* *kiu*, a long time; *iu* *chai*, think about it!

(231)

Ka.

嘉  
Chia.

Good, excellent; to praise, to commend, to eulogize; to make happy, to rejoice in: '*k'ó* *ka*, commendable; '*ka* *'ngau*, a happy union; com., '*ka* *k'eng*' the emperor Kiaking, A. D. 1798-1821.

佳  
Chia.

Beautiful, fine, good of its kind, nice; excellence, goodness: com., '*ka* *kwo*' a fine sentence; '*ka* *ing* *chai*' *chü*, a beauty and a man of talent (married); '*ka* *ki*, the happy time—a wedding; coll., '*chauk* *ka*, beautiful, fine.

加  
Chia.

To add to, to superadd, or place upon; to confer on; advanced, as officers are; to charge, as interest: com., '*ka* *k'eng*, to add and subtract, to increase and diminish; '*ka* *chói*' to increase guilt; '*ka* *k'wak*, to widen; '*ka* *k'wang*, to promote in office; '*ka* *sang*, interest of 3 cash on 10 per month; '*ka* *taeng*' increased weight, as of debt; '*ka* *cheng*, or '*ka* *tieng*, to add to, to increase; '*ka* *ek* *pwoi*' to duplicate; '*ka* *ka*' or '*ka* *chieng*, to add to the price, to offer more; coll., '*ka* *pwoi*' *auk*, twice as wicked! '*ka* *k'eng* *cheu*' *siang* *hwa*, (if the buyer) adds and (the seller) falls the bargain will be closed.

珈  
Chia.

Gems on the hair-pin of a head-dress; a sort of brow-band or fillet.

德 尤 效 尤 攸 悠 嘉 佳 加 加 加 加  
輜 甚 尤 人 然 久 偶 句 減 闊 三 增  
如 尤 尤 贅 悠 可 嘉 佳 加 加 加 加  
毛 異 物 疣 悠 嘉 慶 期 罪 冠 重 添



家  
Chia.

What is within doors; a household, a family; a home, a dwelling; domestic, domesticated; title of a husband or master of a family; term applied to some dignitaries; the country, the government; to dwell, to live at; a sect, a profession or class; a suffix of nouns to denote persons: com., <sup>1</sup>'ka kié' domestic expenses; <sup>2</sup>'ka loi' the burden of (supporting) the family; <sup>3</sup>'ka ngiék, property; <sup>4</sup>pai' ka, to squander a patrimony; <sup>5</sup>'ch'ok, ka, to become a bonze or nun; <sup>6</sup>'tó' ka, Taoists; <sup>7</sup>'i ka, a physician; <sup>8</sup>'ü ka, unprofessional practitioners; <sup>9</sup>'ka iing, domestics, attendants; <sup>10</sup>'ka 'tíong, the head of a family; <sup>11</sup>'hak, ka, the whole family; <sup>12</sup>'ch'üü' ka, self, myself; <sup>13</sup>tui' ka, all of us, you sirs! <sup>14</sup>'ka ho' or <sup>15</sup>'ka ngieng, my father; <sup>16</sup>'ka paik, my elder uncle; <sup>17</sup>'ka ku, paternal aunts; <sup>18</sup>'ch'ing ka, fathers-in-law; COLL., <sup>19</sup>'ka sù, utensils, tools; <sup>20</sup>'ka hwo chó' made for family use—of superior quality.

麋  
Chia.

A buck, the male of deer: <sup>1</sup>'kiu ka, an elk with a short neck.

豨  
Chia.

A boar, a local term for pig; hogs are called <sup>1</sup>ka in Corea and Chihli.

葭  
Chia.

A bulrush or sedge; the Arund<sup>1</sup>, from the reeds of which musical pipes may be made: <sup>2</sup>'ka hu, the white, medullary lining of sedges; met., distantly related; lightly esteemed.

膠  
Chiao.

Read <sup>1</sup>keu; coll. <sup>2</sup>ka: glue, glutinous or adhesive jellies, viscid gums; to glue; glued or sticking together: <sup>3</sup>'chwi' ka, glue; <sup>4</sup>'ngü' ka, isinglass; <sup>5</sup>'ó' ka, mule-skin jelly—used medicinally; <sup>6</sup>'ka kak, to glue fast; <sup>7</sup>'taung' ka k'ó' the gluing has loosened.

交  
Chiao.

Read <sup>1</sup>kau; sometimes used for the coll. <sup>2</sup>ka, as in <sup>3</sup>'ka ho' to deliver or intrust to; <sup>4</sup>'ka k'ëuk, i, deliver it to him; <sup>5</sup>'ka ch'üü' pau, a straw-bag to cook rice in; <sup>6</sup>'ka ung ch'ioh, a kind of ornamented matting.

<sup>7</sup>Ka. A coll. word: to cut, to clip with shears: <sup>8</sup>'ka tó, shears; <sup>9</sup>'ka tó 'kiäng, small shears, scissors; <sup>10</sup>'ka tói' peng, to cut into two parts.

<sup>11</sup>Ka. A coll. word, as in <sup>12</sup>'ka lang k'ü, slanting, oblique, tilted, as a dilapidated house.

假  
Chia.

False, fictitious, illusive; feigned, hypocritical, unreal, simulated; a pretext, to pretend; supposing, if, because; to suppose, to instance; to borrow, to get an accommodation, to avail of; great: also read <sup>1</sup>ka', q.v.: <sup>2</sup>'ka ü, if, for instance; <sup>3</sup>'ka chiá' to borrow; in the coll., fictitious, as a story; com., <sup>4</sup>'ka 'ch'ü, to borrow help, to do by proxy; <sup>5</sup>'ka 'sü, if, supposing that; <sup>6</sup>'ka pok, tá' to pretend not to have gained promotion, as <sup>7</sup>'Sieu hwong k'ing did; <sup>8</sup>'ka hó, hypocritical; <sup>9</sup>'ka mó' to feign, to assume; <sup>10</sup>'ka ch'iong, a lath and plaster wall; <sup>11</sup>'ka hwo' spurious goods; COLL., <sup>12</sup>'ka paik,

1家計 2家業 3道家 4儒家 5家長 6自家 7葭 8魚 9交 10注 11假 12假  
8家業 9道家 10儒家 11家長 12自家 13葭 14魚 15交 16注 17假 18假  
19家計 20家業 21道家 22儒家 23家長 24自家 25葭 26魚 27交 28注 29假 30假  
31家計 32家業 33道家 34儒家 35家長 36自家 37葭 38魚 39交 40注 41假 42假  
43家計 44家業 45道家 46儒家 47家長 48自家 49葭 50魚 51交 52注 53假 54假  
55家計 56家業 57道家 58儒家 59家長 60自家 61葭 62魚 63交 64注 65假 66假  
67家計 68家業 69道家 70儒家 71家長 72自家 73葭 74魚 75交 76注 77假 78假  
79家計 80家業 81道家 82儒家 83家長 84自家 85葭 86魚 87交 88注 89假 90假  
91家計 92家業 93道家 94儒家 95家長 96自家 97葭 98魚 99交 100注 101假 102假

*ching*, to pretend to know the real facts; *'ka miāng'* a fictitious horoscope, as used in betrothals; *'ka che' sing t'au tó huk*, pretend to be extremely honest, yet steal a Budh! *met.*, a boastful, but false, claim to honesty.

**絞**

Chiao.

Read *'kieu'*; coll. *'ka'*: to twist, to bind a cord about; to strangle with a cord: *'ka king king tiōh*, twist it about tightly; *'ka 'chi*, an apparatus for twisting the strands in making a rope; *'ka 'si*, to strangle to death.

*'Kā*. A coll. word, as in *'ka 'chau*, a flea.

*'Kā*. A coll. word, as in *'ka 'kē*, to annoy, to disturb, as by jabbering; obstinate; *'hiā nēng 'ka 'kē*, that man is perverse!

**筭**  
**算**  
Chia. A three-legged goblet with an ear, and made of stone, holding six pints; it was used in the Shang dynasty: *'k'wang 'ka hāiū 'sēu* have washed the goblets and wait to converse (with you)—a phrase on invitation cards.

**價**  
**賈**

Chia.

The price or value of a thing; the 2nd, read *'ka*, is a surname; also read *'ku*, q. v.: COM., *'ka 'chiēng*, the price; *'sing ka' one's name, reputation*; *'si ka' the current price*; *'kong ka' to ask (a high) price*; *'pok, nē ka' "not two prices"*—used on signboards; *'u ka' 'chi 'pó*, beyond price, invaluable; *'k'i ka' to raise the price*; COLL., *ka' siāng*, the price demanded; *'lē*

*ka' 'ma ka' the value of an ass or horse*; *met.*, an exorbitant price; *'lōh, ka' or 't'ok, ka' the price has fallen.*

**假**

Chia.

Leave of absence, a furlough; also read *'ka*, q. v.: COM., *'kó' ka' to apply for a furlough*; *'sieu ka' expiration of a furlough*; COLL., *'pong' ka' to give a vacation*; *'k'wī ka' to open shop at the close of the holidays (on the 5th of the 1st month)*; *'kó' pang' ka' to ask for a furlough on account of sickness.*

**駕**

Chia.

A horse in the harness; to harness a carriage; a chariot for the sovereign's use; to drive or manage a horse; to sit in a carriage; to mount, to ascend; to embark, to go aboard; to avail of; a title of respect, as if addressing one in a chariot, sir, your honor: used in the coll. for divining-blocks: COM., *'ka' peng*, demise of the emperor; *'chong ka' or 'tai ka' sir! your honor!* *'seng' ka' his majesty, his godship*; *'sui ka' followers of an officer or idol*; *'lō ka' I trouble you, sir!* COLL., *ka' p'wī*, divining-blocks; *'sang siāng' ka' three lucky throws of the blocks*; *'nū 'hó twai' ka' you're very pompous indeed!*

**架**

Chia.

A stand; a press, a rack, a case; a dumb-waiter; an open frame on which things are placed; a scaffolding or frame-work; to lay on a frame; to fend, to ward off; used in the coll. as a classifier of bedsteads, closets, clocks, large money-scales, ladders, balustrades,

絞 緊 緊 著 絞 子 絞 死 盤 算 候 敘 價 錢 身 價 時 價 講 價 不 二 價 無 價 之 寶 起 價 落 價 告 假 消 假 放 假 開 假 告 病 假 駕 廟 尊 駕 聖 駕



áo.: com., 'pek, ka' a pencil-stand; 'sek, ch'ka' a cross; 'ch'ka' a book-case; 'hwa ka' a flower-stand; 'i ka' a clothes-horse; 'ka' 'k'i, to raise, as a pole on forks; 'tak, ka' to erect a frame or scaffold; COLL., 'meng' ka' a wash-stand; 'ch'iong ka' kwo' k'ó' to fend off with a spear.

**櫃** Chia. A shrub resembling the tea plant; its infusion was formerly used as a beverage.

**嫁** Chia. To marry a husband; to send a bride to her husband's house; to cast imputations on another, to implicate: 'ka' hoo' to bring evil on one; com., 'ka' ch'ái' to give in marriage and to marry; 'ka' chong, a dowry; 'ch'ok, ka' to become a bride; 'ch'ung' ka' a slave-girl who goes with the bride; COLL., 'ka' sai' or ka' n'eng k'ó' married to a husband; ka' kié t'eng' kié, p'wí, the hen flies with the cock—the wife follows the husband's fortunes.

**稼** Chia. To sow or plant grain; met., farming; the spike of grain; wild cerealia: 'ka' saik, to sow and reap; 'hok, ka' to learn husbandry.

**教** Chiao. Read kau'; coll. ka': to instruct, to teach, to show how: ka' tó' or 'ka' hong' to instruct; 'ka' ch'ü, to teach (pupils) to read; 'ka' chá, to teach school; ka' t'ui tá' p'ah, sa ho' teach an apprentice to strike his master; met., the initiated injuring his teacher.

**Ka.** A coll. word, as in ka' kung, the common earth-worm.

**Ka.** A coll. word, as in ka' lau, to roll about; ka' lau h'ing, the head swimming from dizziness.

**Ka.** A coll. word, as in ka' ka kieu' a clamor of voices, the cawing of crows.

**Ka.** A coll. word, as in ka' lak, ch'a, crossed, intersecting, as two sticks or lines.

**咬** Yao. Read 'ngau; used in the coll for ka': to gnaw, to bite, to masticate, to chew, as a cud; to close the teeth firmly: 'ka' nga, or ka' 'ngai, to gnash the teeth; 'song ka' to bite one another, as dogs; ka' 'tong, or ka' taung' to bite off; 'ka' sioh, ch'oi' to bite off a mouthful, to give a bite.

(232) Ká.

**街** Chia. A street in a town, a thoroughfare, a market where people pass: com., 'ká ch'ái' a market-place; 'ti'eng ká, streets near the Imperial palace; sek, ch' ká, cross-streets; 'ká tó' a thoroughfare; ká so' shop-accounts; COLL., ká tong, a street; 'tung ká, the whole street; ká t'au ha'eng' k'æk, heads of streets and corners of alleys—scil., are noisy; pá ká, displayed in the streets, as goods; met., to sit in street-doors, as women do.

**鮐** Read tong; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. ká, as in ká ngü, a fish with a large belly, hence called

1筆架架起禍妝嫁檣訓齋咬街  
架書衣搭嫁出嫁學教咬市  
十字架架架娶嫁使學教書咬咬市  
'花'架嫁嫁嫁從嫁教教教相嘴道



*twai'* *pok*, *ká*; *met.*, a corpulent person.

*Ká.* A coll. word, as in *ká*  
*ká kieu'* (or *ká' ká'*  
*kieu'*), to cry, as a child, to disturb  
 others by loud talking.

**解** Read 'kai; coll. 'ká: to open, to loose, to untie, to unbind; to release, as one bound; to explain, to make plain, to comment; to dispel,

as sorrow: 'ká'pong, to loose one's hands from behind his back; 'ká loi, to untie a knot; 'ká k'wóng, or 'ká s'eng, to loosen, to relax; 'ká siok, to explain; 'ká chio' to comment; annotations; 'ká m'ong' or 'ká s'ing, chieu, to dispel melancholy; 'k'wóng' 'ká, or 'ká k'wóng' to persuade, to expostulate with; 'ká k'ak, to quench thirst; 'ká k'au, to avert threatened evil; 'ká má' k'wi, can't untie it.

**解** To forward, to transmit,  
**鮮** to hand over to; to send  
 under arrest; to exclude;  
 to transfer an officer to  
 another post: also read  
 Chieh. 'kai and hai', q. v.: 'com.,  
 'ká' k'wo' to pay in the  
 salt-revenue; 'ká' siong' to send  
 up for trial; 'ká' kung chong, to  
 forward the materiel of an army;  
 'ak, ká' a criminal's guard; 'ká'  
 ngwong, first of the Kújin  
 graduates.

**疥癬** — Read *kai'*; coll. *ká'*: the 2nd is a vulgar character: a kind of dry itch, called "*sai ká*"—said to follow the common itch; "*sang ká*" to have the itch—a country phrase.

Chieh.

Read 'kai and kai' in the dictionaries: a hall or suite of rooms in an officer's palace; an official hospice; rooms for subordinate officers, called 'kung ká'.

ꠘꠕá. A coll. word, as in ꠘꠕá 'tíng, or ꠘꠕá 'teng, or ꠘꠕá 'tíng sié' above, upon; aloft, in the upper story.

*Ká².* A coll. word, as in *ká²*  
sung, to tow a ship.

(233) Kaë.

**呼** Read *hu*; used in the coll. for *kǎě*: to call out, to bawl, to cry out, to vociferate; to call out to: <sup>18</sup>*lá kǎě* 'is calling out; <sup>19</sup>*móh, kǎě* 'don't cry out; <sup>20</sup>*kǎě* *k'ieu* or *kǎě* '*hwang, t'íeng*, to vociferate, to bawl; *kǎě* *keu* 'to cry for help; <sup>21</sup>*kǎě ch'ó* '*hwang*, to bawl (like) raising a rebellion; *kǎě* *paik, kang ch'io* *tu t'íeng kieng* 'to scream so as to be heard by (the people of) eight houses!

(234) Kaëh.

**Kaēh.** A coll. word, as in *kē kaēh*, to make a noise like one suffocated or strangled; to hic-cough: *kaēh, siōh, siāng*, to utter a choking sound; a suppressed cry, as of a fowl when seized.

(235) Kaëk.

**角** *Chiao.* Read *kauk*, in the dictionaries, but commonly read *kaëk*, in Foochow: a horn; to dispute, to test one's strength with another; to butt, to gore; horny, hard; a corner, a point, an angle; a protuberance or jutting out; a tuft

<sup>1</sup>解<sup>2</sup>綁<sup>3</sup>解<sup>4</sup>寬  
<sup>5</sup>解<sup>6</sup>心<sup>7</sup>焦<sup>8</sup>勸  
<sup>9</sup>解<sup>10</sup>說<sup>11</sup>解<sup>12</sup>註  
<sup>13</sup>解<sup>14</sup>課<sup>15</sup>解<sup>16</sup>上  
<sup>17</sup>口<sup>18</sup>解<sup>19</sup>賣<sup>20</sup>開  
<sup>21</sup>解<sup>22</sup>解<sup>23</sup>渴<sup>24</sup>解  
<sup>25</sup>解<sup>26</sup>軍<sup>27</sup>裝<sup>28</sup>○  
<sup>29</sup>押<sup>30</sup>解<sup>31</sup>解<sup>32</sup>元  
<sup>33</sup>沙<sup>34</sup>疥<sup>35</sup>生<sup>36</sup>疥  
<sup>37</sup>公<sup>38</sup>廩<sup>39</sup>禮<sup>40</sup>呼  
<sup>41</sup>莫<sup>42</sup>呼<sup>43</sup>呼<sup>44</sup>呼  
<sup>45</sup>叫<sup>46</sup>呼<sup>47</sup>做<sup>48</sup>反

of hair; a headland, a cape; a wine-jar; wing of an army; one of the 28 constellations, *a* and *s* in Virgo; the 148th radical: in the coll., a quarter, as of a dollar: 'kaëk, 'ti, to push with the horns; 'chung kaëk, tuft of hair worn before the age of puberty; 'kung ung ek, kaëk, an official dispatch; com., 'ngu kaëk, ox-horns; 'kaëk, 'k'eu, to wrangle; 't'èng piéng 'hai kaëk, remote regions; COLL., 'ch'io' kaëk, corners of a house; kaëk, hwang, a quarter-dollar piece; se' kaëk, square, four-cornered; lèk, kaëk, hexagonal; sang, chiéng kaëk, a corner, a projecting point; 'hū kèk, kaëk, in that corner.

**雄**

Hsiüing.

Read *hüng*; sometimes used in the coll. for *kaëk*,: a cock bird; masculine, male of certain animals and insects, as well as of birds:

'mó kaëk, female and male; 'kié kaëk, a chicken-cook, a rooster; 'ngu kaëk, a bull; 'yong tū kaëk, (she) keeps a paramour.

(236)

Kaëng.

*Kaëng*. A coll. word, as in *kaëng' kaëng'* to bawl, to vociferate harshly; *kaëng' 'k'i kaëng'* or *kaëng' 'k'i hó lèng*, *k'èng*, to bawl at the top of one's voice.

**共**

Kung.

Read *këung'*; coll. *kaëng'*: a preposition, with, by, to; for, in behalf of; with, in addition to; an adverb, as, like to:

'kaëng' 'ngwai ch'á k'ó' go with me; *kaëng' nū' kong*, I say to you; 'kaëng' 'i tóí' 'ch'iu, lend him a helping hand; *kaëng' nū' ch'ó'* do it for you; 'kaëng' 'kiäng, to

tend a child; *kaëng' ch'ui sioh, yong'* the same as this; *kaëng' n'èng hang'* to inform one; *kaëng' ch'oi' ch'ioh, kwo'* "borrow of the mouth"—to stint one's self in eating.

(237)

Kah.

**格**

Ko.

Read *kaik*,; coll. *kah*,: a pattern, a model, a rule; ruled lines placed under paper to write by: 'kah, sek, one's bearing, mannerism; 'kaung' kah, to humble one's self; 'ung kah, a model for essays; niäh, 'chiä kah, sek, to stand on one's dignity, pretentious; kah, 'ngang 'chai (spoken 'kang 'lang 'chai), paper ruled in squares.

**隔**

Ko.

Read *kaik*,; coll. *kah*,: to separate or divide, as by a partition; to interpose; set apart, separated, sundered; next to, adjoining, neighboring: 'kah, piäh, (usually spoken 'kang piäh), adjoining; kah, tung' kept for a (subsequent) meal; 'kah, mang, to pass the night at; kept over night, as food; 'kah, sioh, nik, interval of a day; 'kah, tek, hwong' far removed, distant; 'ng yong n'ä kah, sioh, t'üng 'chai, the invisible and visible worlds are separated by only a thickness of paper.

*Kah*. A coll. word: to test the weight, as by weighing with other scales: *kah, ch'eng'* test the steelyards; 'tó k'ó' kah, k'ang' ch'üä, take it away and test it and see.

*Kah*. A coll. word: mixed, interlocking: *kah, naung'* interlaced confusedly, in a complete snarl.

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 角 | 8 公 | 4 牛 | 6 天 | 7 雌 | 9 牛  | 齊    | 對    | 13 格 | 15 文 | 17 隔 | 日    |
| 抵   | 文   | 角   | 邊   | 雄   | 雄    | 去    | 手    | 式    | 格    | 暝    | 19 隔 |
| 2 總 | 一   | 5 角 | 海   | 8 雞 | 10 共 | 11 共 | 12 共 | 14 降 | 16 隔 | 18 隔 | 的    |
| 角   | 角   | 口   | 角   | 雄   | 我    | 伊    | 仔    | 格    | 壁    | 一    | 遠    |

*Kah.* A coll. word: a close apartment in a boat; a bunch, a parcel, as of paper or books: *kah, meng'* the top of the apartment.

*Kah.* A coll. word, as in *kah, 'k'i,* to pry up or open; *kah, mwong,* to pry a door open; *kah, siék,* to break in two by prying.

*Kah.* A coll. word: distress, grief: *kah, sek,* to faint under great distress; *kah, tieng,* crazed with grief; *'á kah, pang'* will grieve himself sick; *ang' mang' kah,* to grieve secretly.

*Kah.* A coll. word, as in *kah, meng'* separated, estranged, as by a quarrel: *ng' t'eng t'ieh,* *kah,* must not be offended—a polite phrase to a departing guest.

*Kah.* A coll. word, as in *sek, ché kah,* transverse, crosswise, crossed, as two lines or sticks.

### (238) Káh.

*Káh.* A coll. word: a rumbling and derangement of the bowels; to mutter, to feel angry: *pok, 'ló tié kih, kih, káh, káh,* the bowels in a very disordered state; *'i sing 'lá ko' 'lá káh, 'ngwai,* still vexed at me in his heart.

*Káh.* A coll. word; a brogue for *kek:* to carry under the arm; tight, small, contracted: *'á' 'i káh, kwo' 'li,* clasp him (the child) under the arm and bring him over here; *kóh, lóh, a' k'ak, káh,* (the garment) is too small under the arm.

### (239)

### Kai.

**皆** All alike, uniform, things of the same sort; all, altogether; used after a recital of items, or nouns of multitude, as the sign of the plural: *'kai 'in,* all are or have; *'kai pok, kik,* none equal to, unequaled; *'kai yong,* all thus, all the same.

**偕** Used for the preceding: to accompany, to take along with one, as a parent takes his child; associated, in connection with; all at once, together: *'kai kai,* strong, robust; *'kai 'lo,* growing old together, as husband and wife; *'kai tá'* with my younger brother—a phrase used on cards.

**階** Steps, especially the stone ones at the door; the ascent to a hall, a flight of stairs; a grade, a degree, a rank; gradation; Chieh. a source or cause of some evil; to rise, to emulate: *'kai ngek,* a step, gradation in office; *'kwang kai,* an official grade; *'kai 'sieng,* moss on stone steps; *'tai kai,* your house; *'kai chiu,* a prefecture in Kansuh.

**菱** Roots; a kind of cress growing in marshes: Chieh. *'kong kai,* the roots of plants.

**啾** The melody of birds; the sound of bells and drums, harmony heard at a distance; the sighing of the wind: *'kai kai,* birds singing.

<sup>1</sup>皆有  
<sup>2</sup>皆不

及  
<sup>3</sup>皆然

<sup>4</sup>偕偕  
<sup>5</sup>偕老

<sup>6</sup>偕弟  
<sup>7</sup>階級

<sup>8</sup>官階  
<sup>9</sup>階蘇

<sup>10</sup>台階  
<sup>11</sup>階州

<sup>12</sup>根菱  
<sup>13</sup>啾啾



該

Kai.

An agreement, an enlisting contract; to connect, to prepare, to arrange; fit, proper, just, what ought to be or is right; necessary, permissible, or convenient; deserving; full, abundant; the said, the, that, the aforesaid, the foregoing, what has been mentioned: 'kai *ing*, that man; com., 'kai *tong*, or *ing kai*, ought, proper, just; 'kai 'kong, ought to say it; COLL., 'chiäng' kai, just right or proper; ng' kai, ought not; 'kai 'si, ought to die, an ejaculation, alas! dreadful! 'kai tang' in error! what a blunder! 'mó kai chai' uncertain, not to be depended on; 'kai 'chó 'chiä so' ought to meet this fate.

垓

Kai.

Interchanged with the next: a bank, a boundary, circuit, limit; to guard or re-enforce a frontier; a hundred millions: 'kiäng kai, the wide world; 'chung kai, high lands.

咳

Kai.

Also read 'hai: a step, a grade, a succession, an order; a bank or terrace: 'sang kai, (an altar) with three terraces; 'kiu kai, the nine ascents; the imperial domain.

洑

Chieh.

As in 'kai kai, the murmuring of streams flowing together; cold; incessant rain.

賅

Unusual, strange, remarkable: 'ki kai, rare, uncommon.

*Kai.* A coll. word, as in 'kié kai, a fowl's crop; 'tëuk, kai, to stuff a chicken's crop—scil., to make it weigh more; 'twai' kai, a large swelling on the front of one's neck; 'sëuk, kai, a sluggish crop, one that does not digest.

改

Kai.

To change, to alter; to exchange; to reform, to do better; to correct, to amend, as a composition: in the coll. read 'kwí, q.v.: com., 'kai yong' or 'kai sek, to alter the form or pattern; 'kai ka' to marry another husband; 'kai kwo' to amend, to reform; 'kai tu pek, ngiék, to change one's employment; 'kai piäng' to to change, to do better; 'kai ki, to change the appointed time; 'kai wang' 'mwong lü, "alter the doors"—rise to a higher position.

解

Chieh.

To split a horn in two; to open, to take off, or apart; to cut up, to sever at the joints; to dissipate, to disperse; scattered; to explain, to narrate, to make plain, to comment; a commentary, a meaning, an explanation; to stop, to cease, to do away with the effects of; a trace: also read 'ká', and in the coll. 'ká, q. v.: 'kui t'wak, to let go, to escape from; com., 'k'wong' 'kai, or 'kai k'wong' to persuade, to restrain; 'pok, 'kai, can't discern (his purpose); 'kai 'wong sek, kiék, to relinquish false charges and settle the quarrel; 'kai tuk, to disperse bad humors.

1 該 8 該 6 該 7 崇 9 九 11 奇 13 改 15 改 16 改 18 改 19 解 21 解  
人 講 死 垓 咳 賅 嫁 圖 變 換 脫 冤  
2 該 4 正 6 兼 8 三 10 洑 12 改 14 改 17 改 20 勸 21 解  
當 該 垓 咳 洑 樣 過 業 期 閭 解 結

戒  
Chieh.

Interchanged with the next: a boundary, a limit; a region; to warn, to caution; to guard against; to inform or announce to; to beware of, to refrain from; to observe a regimen; to cure of the use of; injunctions, precepts, inhibitions: *'hwak, kai'* to restrain by penalties; rules for a regimen; com., *'kai, teu,* prohibitions; *'kai, 'chi,* a thumb-ring; *'kai, 'sak,* avoid taking animal life; *'king kai'* to caution, to beware of; *'chai kai'* *muk, uk,* "fast, abstain, bathe"—a notice posted on special occasions; *'seu kai'* "receive the injunctions"—Buddhist initiation by a brand on the head; coll., *'kai, a' ch'eu'* beware of the second (offence); *'kai, ch'ioh,* a ferule.

誡  
Chieh.

Rule of conduct, precepts, warnings, orders, injunctions; to deter by citing the penalty; to exhort to desist, to prohibit: *kó, 'kai'* to give good advice; com., *'sek, kai'* the Ten Commandments; *'ting ek, kai'* *paik,* rebuking one restrains a hundred; *'tai, 'ting 'sieu kai'* grave offences are to be punished, trivial ones to be reproofed.

懺  
Chieh.

To bid, to charge, to urge on one's attention. Read *kek,* "urgent. Read *k'ai,* alarmed; self-willed, headstrong.

价  
Chieh.

Used for the next: one who serves, a waiting boy; great, good: com., *'koi, 'kai'* your servant boy; *'sieu kai'* my valet.

介  
Chieh.

To assist, to attend upon; an attendant, a domestic, a valet, one who announces visitors; numeral of persons; for, because; great, good, firm, upright; a single animal, one alone; trifling, unimportant; a limit, frontier, border; conterminous, bordering on; the carapace of tortoises, &c.; armor, mail, a cuirass; to act, to represent: *'ek, kai'* a single individual; *'ling kai'* the scaly and shelly tribes; com., *'kai, 'e'* to take umbrage at, displeased through misapprehension.

尪  
Chieh.

To walk awry: *'kieng kai'* to walk irregularly and make no progress.

玠  
Chieh.

A kind of gem-tablet 12 inches long, in ancient times held in both hands when in the imperial presence.

蚺  
Chieh.

A red-spotted, scaly lizard, called *'kak, kai'* found in damp places: used as an aphrodisiac medicine, also to expel bad humors.

芥  
Chieh.

The mustard plant: *'ch, 'ieng kai'* small, trivial; com., *'kai, 'ch'ai'* the mustard plant; *'kai, 'lang ch'ai'* a kind of coarse mustard—cultivated for greens; *'kai, 'lak,* or *'kai, 'mwak,* ground mustard.

鮓  
Chieh.

The sole fish, the plaice or flounder, also called *'pi muk, ngu.*

1法 2戒 3戒 4指 5警 6齋 7受 8沐 9懲 10大 11誠 12小 13貴 14價 15介 16鱸 17蛤 18蚺 19芥 20芥 21芥  
戒 戒 齋 受 懲 大 誠 小 貴 價 介 鱸 蛤 蚺 芥 芥 芥  
條 殺 戒 戒 一 懲 價 介 意 蚺 菜 末

**齧**<sup>1</sup> Read *kai*' in the dictionaries: to gnash the teeth; *met.*, furious, in a rage; the plates in mail armor.  
Chieh.

**疥**<sup>1</sup> A scratch, a little sore, a scabbiness: *kak, kai*' a scorbutic disease with scabs like scales; COM., *'kai, ch'ong*, the itch—a refined term for *kó ló*<sup>2</sup>.  
Chieh.

**屆**<sup>1</sup> To reach to, to arrive at or tend towards in time or place; a limit, terminus, set time; the summit, the extreme point; unfortunately, unluckily: *'kai, aing* expiration of the time; *'kai, ki*, to come to the time, at the appointed time.  
Chieh.

**界**<sup>1</sup> A division between fields, to mark separate ownership; a limit, boundary; frontier, terminus; to draw a line of separation, to limit; to sunder friends: COM., *'kai, pá*, landmarks; *'kau kai* conterminous, adjoining; *'tē kai* boundary of land; *'a' kai* the lower regions; *met.*, miserable ghosts; *'siong' tūng ha' sang kai* the upper, middle, and lower, worlds; *'sié' kai* the world.  
Chieh.

**丐**<sup>1</sup> To ask alms, to demand, to beg; to give, to bestow: COM., *'k'ëuk, kai* (coll. *k'ëuk, siäh*), a beggar; to beg; *'kai' siu*, king of the beggars.  
Kai.

**蓋**<sup>1</sup> A kind of coarse grass used for thatch; a cover, a covering, a thatch, a roof; a canopy, a vault; to cover, to hide, to roof; to screen, to conceal literally and figuratively; to overshadow, to overtop; a conjunction, since, for, for that, now then: *'kai' aing*, because that, since; COM., *'kong kai* a jar-cover; *'chiā kai* to cover, to overshadow; *'kai' sié' u sēng*, in all the world has no equal; *'k'i kai* to build a house; COLL., *'kai' wang*, a covered bowl—also called *k'aing' wang*; *'hwang kai* to remove and relay, as tiles on a roof; *'kai' t'au p'a'* (or *ló*), a bridal veil; *kai' sié' ng' tek*, wholly unappreciated in the world!—as one says ruefully.  
Kai.

**犗**<sup>1</sup> A gelded ox; *met.*, strong, lusty, vigorous: *'kai' hing*, punishment of castration.

(240) Kaik.

**隔**<sup>1</sup> A partition, a bulkhead, something that stops the passage; a shelf; to obstruct, to intercept, to separate, to interpose, to hinder; separated, sundered; next to, neighboring: in the coll. read *kah*, and *kang*, q. v.: COM., *'kaik, ch'iong*, a wall intervenes; *kaik, piék, tó niēng*, separated many years, as friends say on meeting; *kaik, tu*, to divide into apartments; *kaik, twang* to cut off, to block, as a way.  
Ko.

<sup>1</sup>疥 <sup>8</sup>屆 <sup>5</sup>交 <sup>7</sup>下 <sup>10</sup>下 <sup>12</sup>界 <sup>14</sup>首 <sup>16</sup>蓋 <sup>17</sup>世 <sup>19</sup>蓋 <sup>20</sup>蓋 <sup>21</sup>犗  
<sup>2</sup>瘡 <sup>3</sup>期 <sup>4</sup>界 <sup>6</sup>地 <sup>8</sup>上 <sup>9</sup>三 <sup>11</sup>乞 <sup>13</sup>蓋 <sup>15</sup>遮 <sup>18</sup>無 <sup>22</sup>蓋 <sup>23</sup>蓋 <sup>24</sup>形  
<sup>25</sup>限 <sup>26</sup>牌 <sup>27</sup>界 <sup>28</sup>中 <sup>29</sup>丐 <sup>30</sup>丐 <sup>31</sup>因 <sup>32</sup>蓋 <sup>33</sup>起 <sup>34</sup>翻 <sup>35</sup>帕 <sup>36</sup>隔 <sup>37</sup>牆



**鬲**  
Ko. A tripod, a kind of incense-caldron in temples; it contains about six *'tau*, or pecks; a heavy, earthen pot; to grasp, to take hold of; the 193d radical.

**膈**  
Ko. The diaphragm, any thin membrane in bodies; the breast, the mind; a bell-frame: in the coll. read *'k'ang'*, q. v.: *'kaik, mok*, the midriff between the thorax and stomach; *'hung kaik*, the breast; com., *'kaik, sik, hwang oi*, unable to eat and the stomach turned; *'ló 'ku kaik, sing, siéng, i pok, taik*, consumption, dropsy, and inability to eat, even the geni can't cure!

**格**  
Ko. To strike, to box, to fight; to stop, to impede, to fend, to ward off; to repel, to beat back with the hand.

**格**  
Ko. The spreading of branches; to come to, to reach; to examine, to sift or understand thoroughly; excellent, extraordinary; to influence, to cause; to attack; to change, to correct; to grow old; a mark, ruled lines to write by; a limit, a statute; a frame or stand; to advance, to rise; years having the "branch" *ing* in their cyclic name: in the coll. read *kah*, q. v.: *'sing chi kaik, sü*, a divine influence; *'kaik, uk*, to inquire into (the nature of) things; com., *'kaik, ngwoi*, extraordinary, in excess of, beyond the usage or stipulation.

**骼**  
Ko. The skeleton of a man or beast; the bones sticking out, lean.

**革**  
Ko. The hides of animals after the hair is taken off; the human skin; to change, to put off, to renew, to molt; to cure or break off a habit; to degrade one from office; musical instruments of skin; defensive armor; leathern; a wing during molting; the 177th radical: com., *'kaik, chek*, to deprive of office; *'kaik, teu*, a published dismissal; *'kaik, a piéng*, to break off opium-smoking; coll., *'kaik, taung<sup>2</sup> kang*, (the habit) broken off at the very roots; *'chiéng lióng kaik*, his rations stopped; *'miéng kaik*, his name struck off—dismissed from the yamun.

**緯**  
Ko. To piece, to seam; to form the wool, to weave.

**翮**  
Ko. The quill or stem of a feather, a quill; interchanged with *lik*, meaning the hollow legs of a tripod: *'hong' kaik*, with rapid pinions; *met*, high resolves.

**馘**  
Ko. To cut off the left ears, or the heads, as of prisoners, or those killed in battle; these were sent to court anciently as evidence of victory.

**號**  
Ko. The marks of a tiger's claws; gashes made in seizing its prey; a surname; the name of a state in the Tsin dynasty, now Yungyang district in the Kaifung prefecture, Honan.

**結**  
Chieh. Read *kiék*,; coll. *kaik*,; to tie, to fasten, to bind; tied, fixed: *kaik, loi*, to

1 膈 3 膈 4 癆 仙 5 神 6 格 7 格 8 革 9 革 片 12 錢 革  
膜 食 蠱 醫 之 物 外 職 條 11 革 糧 革  
2 胸 翻 隔 不 格 思 ○ ○ ○ 10 革 斷 筋 18 名 ○  
膈 胃 神 得 〇 〇 〇 鴉 筋 〇

tie a knot; 'kaik, taing' to tie firmly; 'kaik, 'si' loi, to tie a dead (i. e. hard) knot; 'ch'ai kaik, festoons; 'kaik, 'ch'ai, to festoon.

**鏢** Read *kiék*; coll. *kaik*; a sickle, a reaping-hook, called also *liéng kaik*, and *'liéng tó*.  
Ch'i.

(241) Kaing.

**更** Read *keng*; in the coll. read *kaing* and often used in epistles: a word of comparison, more, better, still, the more, the rather: 'kaing' 'hó, the better; 'kaing' 'kaing' or 'keng kaing' so much the more, the rather; 'kaing' 'óí' to desire it all the more; 'kaing' 'chié' lié, to vary continually—becoming worse and worse; 'kaing' 'mó' p'óh, "the more without dregs"—said of one inveterately unprincipled.

**慣** Read *kwang*; coll. *kaing*: accustomed, addicted to, fixed in the habit of: 'kaing' 'sié' habituated; 'chó' 'kaing' used to doing it; 'ch'oi' 'kong kaing' in the habit of talking so.

**縣** A district, the fifth in order of territorial divisions; a district magistrate; the district city: com., "ti kaing" a district magistrate; "siu kaing" the principal district; "hung kaing" or *kaing* 'sing, a deputy district magistrate; "chek, 'sang' kaing' (graduates) appointed at once to the district magistracy; *ming kaing* and "au' 'kwang kaing' the two districts which embrace the city of Foochow; "kaing' 'k'ó,

the district examinations. Read *hiéng*, and interchanged with *hiéng*, to hang up, to suspend.  
(242) K'iu.

**搆** To drag, to pull; to scheme, to plot, to stir up, to implicate: "kaiu' wong' to contract a dislike for; "kaiu' hwo' to bring evil on one.  
Kow.

**構** The truss of a roof; to roof over with beams; to construct; to unite, to join together; to copulate; finished, completed; to burst forth, to catch, as fire: "kaiu' 'ching, the procreative principle or action; com., "kiék, 'kaiu' to contrive, as the plan of an essay.  
Kow.

**購** To buy, to procure for sale; to barter; to hire one: "kaiu' 'má, or *kaiu' te* to purchase, as goods for retail; *kaiu' siang* to procure a clue to.  
Kow.

**遘** Used for the next: to meet unexpectedly; to happen at, to bolt upon: *kaiu' nang* to meet troubles.  
Kow.

**覩** To meet with, to see suddenly; to occur, to happen; accidentally; to complete: e' *kaiu'* soon completed; to occur easily; soon caught, as a disease.  
Kow.

**媾** To marry again, a second marriage; fondness, affection, love; to unite, sexual union: "hwong *kaiu'* to marry again; *kaiu' hak*, or *kau kaiu'* to cohabit.  
Kow.

1 結 2 鐮 3 更 4 更 5 勢 6 講 7 首 8 卽 9 官 10 構 11 構 12 購  
有 刀 更 支 做 慣 縣 用 縣 縣 怨 精 買  
綵 更 更 離 慣 11 知 13 分 14 縣 15 縣 16 構 17 結 18 婚  
結 好 欲 慣 10 嘴 縣 縣 侯 考 禍 構 構

姤  
Kow.

Like the last: to meet with, to come in contact; the union of the sexes; the blending of the influences of heaven and earth.

垢  
Kow.

Dust grimed in, dirt, filth, scurf; impure, sordid, disgraceful: in the coll. read 'kau, q. v.: 'ting k'aiu' dirt; filthy, sordid.

詬  
Kow.

To shame, to disgrace one; to reproach, to taunt, to rail at; artful, unprincipled: 'no' k'aiu' to scold angrily; 'k'aiu' choi' to

rail at, to abuse.

够  
夠

Collected together; sufficient for use, enough; in excess, adequate, ample, filled up; completely, thoroughly.

殼  
Kow.

To stretch a bow to the full; archers, or bowmen; enough, full, in which sense used for the last: used in the coll. for 'kau',

q. v.: 'ik, k'aiu' to stretch a bow to its full power; com., 'neng k'aiu' and 'pok, neng k'aiu' able and not able—used in imitation of the mandarin.

(243)

Kak.

甲  
Chia.

The plumule or scaly covering of a growing seed; the budding of a plant; a sprout or bud; the first of the "ten stems"; met., the first, number one, the head, excellent, the best—from the common use of the "stems" as ordinal numbers; to begin, to get the start of, to excel, to surpass; armor for

the body, a cuirass, a corselet; military; applied to the hard, defensive coverings of animals, as the carapace of turtles, the elytra of beetles, the large scaly plates on some fishes; the finger-nails, &c.; graduates of the Chinsz degree: 'kak, ek, the first and second of the "stems"—are used hypothetically for superior and inferior qualities, as of essays; 'lek, kak, the gravid uterus; com., 'kak, 'stu, one who heads a subscription; 'k'wi kak, armor; 'kak, 'chü, the first of the "ten stems" and "twelve branches", used in combination to denote years; 'ch'iong sang kak, the manis; 'sang 'ting kak, the three highest of the Chinsz graduates; coll., 'kak, 'kidng, a kind of vest—when made with a pocket, called 'ngüng kak; 'kak, 't'au, the head-man of porters (at a landing).

夾  
Chia.

To take or press under the arm; to carry secretly; to succor; assistants; to take up with pincers, to nip up; to squeeze, to press between two; doubled, lined: in the coll. read kek, q. v.: com., 'kak, hak, agreeing; 'kak, tai' involved, as matters; 'kak, kung, a double, or lined, petticoat; 'kak, peng, joined boards, as in inferior coffins; 'kak, tauk, 't'ó, a flower like the peach, with leaves resembling the bamboo; coll., kak, la' tricky, knavish; 'kak, mang' a money-safe.

合  
Ho.

A measure containing about a gill; ten make a 'ching; to collect, to join or come together; used in

1塵 8話 5能 7六 9監 11穿 鼎 14銀 16夾 18夾 20夾 慢  
垢 諄 殼 甲 甲 山 甲 甲 甲 合 裙 竹  
怒 入 甲 甲 甲 甲 甲 甲 夾 夾 桃  
詬 殼 乙 首 子 三 仔 頭 帶 板 夾 ○



the coll. to unite, to mix, to blend; to join, to sew seams: also read *hak*, q. v.: COLL., *'kak*, *'pwong*, or *'kak*, *'hwo*, to join partnership; *'kak*, *yoh*, *wong*, to make pills; *kak*, *kóh*, to sew up sleeves; *kak*, *sai*, to visit prostitutes; *kak*, *k'a*, gambling partners; *kak*, *'ch'iu*, to work together, as those of equal skill can; *'kak*, *tek*, *'hó*, or *kak*, *tek*, *lóh*, living together on good terms.

**袷**  
Ho.

A garment lined without wadding; doubled, lined; a neck-covering: *'kak*, *sang*, a lined dress.

**鴿**  
Ko.

The Columbidae; a dove, a pigeon: *'yá kak*, a wild pigeon; com., *'pah*, *kak*, (spoken *pah*, *tak*), the domestic pigeon; COLL., *pong' pah*, *kak*, (*tak*) to let off pigeons.

**蛤**  
Chia.

Bivalve shells, thin and marked like a Tellina or Donax; a muscle, a cockle: *'sang kak*, a kind of striped frog; com., *'kak*, *kang*, dried muscles; *'kak*, *li*, a yellowish kind of mollusk; COLL., *kak*, *'niu*, the muscles of a cockle; *kak*, *li* *p'ong'* to halve the edges of boards, as in floors.

**蛱**  
Chia.

A butterfly: *'kak*, *tiék*, a small butterfly or moth, like the cabbage, or sulphur, butterfly.

**割**  
Ko.

To cut, to gash, to hack; to wound, to injure; to cut in twain, to separate, to divide; to deduct, to take off: com., *'kak*, *teu'* to reap rice; *'kak*, *nük*, *i* *ch'ong*,

"cut out flesh (to patch and) heal an ulcer with"—to create a new want in supplying an old one; *'sá' kak*, to flay alive; COLL., *'kak*, *'tong*, or *kak*, *taung'* to cut off; *kak*, *'chai*, *tó*, a paper-cutting knife; *'kak*, *'t'eng*, to manufacture wooden pails; *kak*, *p'ó'*, *hwa*, *'ang*, "disfigured her fair face"—name of a play.

**葛**  
Kuo.

A creeping edible plant (the *Dolichos tuberosus*), of whose fibers a coarse yellow cloth is made; creepers; *met.*, relatives, posterity: com., *'hung kak*, the mealy taro (*Dolichos trilobus*); *'kak*, *'hung*, flour of the mealy taro; *'kak*, *'kwa kak*, melon and creeper; *met.*, relationship; *'ch'ieu kak*, plantain grass-cloth; *'kak*, *'kong*, the *kak*, root—is a sudorific medicine.

**轄**

The rumbling of chariots rushing to battle; hasty, precipitate, violent motion: *'kau kak*, a rumbling, as of chariots; a confused melee.

**評**

Read *hak*, and *hak*, used for the coll. *kak*, as in *kak*, *kak*, *kieu'* to talk constantly, loquacious, jabbering.

*Kak*,. A coll. word: to adhere, to stick, as paste; to stick fast; adhesive, tight in: *kak*, *'ku*, "paste sticking"; *met.*, confused, imperfectly done; illicit commerce; *kak*, *sak*, finally, at last (must do so); *kak*, *t'iek*, *t'iek*, *taing'* immovably fixed; *sóí'* *má'* *kak*, can't sit still; *mó kak*, *sídh*, unimportant, trifling; *kak*, *taing'* sticks to his

1 合 2 合 3 的 4 野 5 山 6 蛤 7 蛤 8 割 9 醫 10 割 11 粉 12 瓜 13 葛  
本 藥 好 鴿 山 蛤 蛞 稍 瘡 斷 葛 葛 根  
9 合 10 九 11 袷 12 白 13 蛤 14 蛱 15 割 16 細 17 割 18 葛 19 蕉 20 膠  
駱 合 衫 鴿 訖 蝶 肉 割 桶 粉 葛 轉

shop; *kak*, 'kau, dirt hardened, as on the hands; *kak*, *siék*, an indistinct articulation; 'kong wa' *kak*, 'chau, his talk is like sticking dregs—i. e., vile or useless; *kak*, *sioh*, 'wong, stuck together into a ball; *kak*, 'ngó, contumacious, nonplussed.

*Kak*,. A coll. word: to be at or in: *kak*, *siong* ' *sié* ' is above; *kak*, ' *chi* ' *tié*, is in here; *kak*, ' *chi* , *peng*, is on this side.

(244) Kang.

**干** A shield, a buckler; arms, defensive armor; what protects or fends off; Kan. bank of a stream; to seek, to try and obtain from, to procure; to provoke, to draw on one; to oppose, to offend, to break laws; offense, crime, guilt; incumbent, pertaining to, concerning, bringing results to one; trunk of some plants, a stem; a frontier: ' *kang* ' *k'wo*, arms; *met.*, war; ' *kang* ' *hwang* ' to transgress, to incur guilt; ' *yok*, ' *kang*, how much? com., ' *kang* ' *siék*, implication, concerned in; ' *kang* ' *cheng* ' to bear witness; ' *tiéng* ' *kang*, the celestial stems—ten characters used in the cycle; ' *lang* ' *kang*, a balustrade; COLL., *kaëng* ' *ngwai* ' *mó* ' *kang* ' *kwo* ' it is no concern of mine.

*Kang*,. A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used: to force, to compel: *kang* ' *i* ' *chó* ' compel him to do it.

**竿** Culm of the bamboo; slender wooden things, as a rod, pole, cane, shaft, staff Kan. —often made of bamboo:

com., ' *tieu* ' *kang*, or ' *ngü* ' *kang*, a fishing-rod; ' *iéuk*, ' *kang*, a bamboo pole.

**玕**

An inferior gem; a kind of coral: ' *long* ' *kang*, ornaments made of branching coral of the genus *ISIS*.

**肝**

The liver; it belongs to the element wood, and rules the system; intimate, the feelings; a brown color, umber: com., ' *tü* ' *kang*, pig's liver; ' *kang* ' *k'e* ' the constitution, or state, of the liver; ' *kang* ' *king* ' *cheng* ' disease of the liver; ' *kang* ' *muk*, ' *k'aik*, ' *tu*, "the liver wood repressing the earth—i. e., stomach"—loss of appetite; ' *kang* ' *tióng* ' *ch'aung* ' *twang* ' "liver and bowels cut into inches"—greatly distressed.

**奸**

Interchanged with the next: inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum, to confuse propriety; to disobey; cunning cabals, plots; vicious, corrupt, selfish, malicious; clandestine; villainous, unprincipled, crafty, intriguing, traitorous; adulterous: com., ' *kang* ' *k'ieu*, crafty, wily; ' *kang* ' *sing*, a traitorous officer; ' *kang* ' *sá* ' a spy; *kang* ' *shüng*, to excel in cunning, a clever scamp; *kang* ' *chá* ' or *kang* ' *kwi*, false, fraudulent; *kang* ' *ch'ek*, you villain!

**姦**

Illicit intercourse, criminal connection, adultery; rape, incest; to deflower, to debauch: com., ' *kang* ' *sing*, adultery, illicit commerce; *kióng* ' *kang*, rape; ' *kang*

1 干 2 戈 3 若 4 干 5 干 6 證 7 干 8 竿 9 欄 10 竿 11 魚 12 竿 13 琅 14 肝 15 氣 16 肝 17 肝 18 肝 19 肝 20 肝 21 姦 22 姦 23 姦 24 姦 25 姦 26 姦 27 姦 28 姦 29 姦 30 姦 31 姦 32 姦 33 姦 34 姦 35 姦 36 姦 37 姦 38 姦 39 姦 40 姦 41 姦 42 姦 43 姦 44 姦 45 姦 46 姦 47 姦 48 姦 49 姦 50 姦 51 姦 52 姦 53 姦 54 姦 55 姦 56 姦 57 姦 58 姦 59 姦 60 姦 61 姦 62 姦 63 姦 64 姦 65 姦 66 姦 67 姦 68 姦 69 姦 70 姦 71 姦 72 姦 73 姦 74 姦 75 姦 76 姦 77 姦 78 姦 79 姦 80 姦 81 姦 82 姦 83 姦 84 姦 85 姦 86 姦 87 姦 88 姦 89 姦 90 姦 91 姦 92 姦 93 姦 94 姦 95 姦 96 姦 97 姦 98 姦 99 姦 100 姦

ho' an adulteress; *kang ching ang'* a lawsuit about adultery; 'kang kwai, to inveigle and seduce, to kidnap.

**柑** The cool orange (*Citrus margarita*): COM., 'hung kang, "divide the orange"; Kan. met., to share with others —an epistolary phrase; 'huk, 'ch'iu kang, the finger-lem-on—usually called *hiong yong*.

**杆** A wood like sandal wood or mulberry, good for spear-handles; a staff, a club; posts in a railing: COM., 'ki kang, a flag-staff; 'ui kang, a mast; COLL., 'ki kang kiék, the stone-posts which clasp and uphold a flag-staff.

**乾** Dry, exhausted; to dry; Kan. met., clean, entirely; all gone, wholly consumed: also read *kiéng*, q. v.: COM., 'kang só' parched, feverish; *kang chiáng'* dry and clean; met., all used up; 'kang sok, "dry salary"—i. e., a sinecure; 'kang saik, stoppage, as in eating dry things; met., in a tight place, penniless; 'kang 'kwo, dried fruits; COLL., 'kang pwang' mixed dry; *kang pa pa*, roasted dry; *kang 'au*, a hard, dry retching; *kang 'ta*, to contract for in "clean cash"—to pay in money (not in things).

**更** Read *keng*; coll. *kang*: the night-watches, of which there are five, commencing at about 7 P. M. and ending at 5 A. M.: 'k'i kang, to set the watch;

'sioh, *kang tiéng*, one watch; *tiéng kang*, the first watch; 'siong' kang and 'a' kang, the early and late watches; 'p'ah, *kang*, to beat the watches; *sung kang*, to go the rounds; *kang hiong*, "watch-incense"—a night-burner placed near a coffin; *kang tong maëng' sá'* long nights make many dreams; met., delay increases the risks.

**粳** Read *keng* in the dictionaries: a superior kind of rice, slightly fragrant when cooked, called 'kang 'mi'; it lacks the viscidness of the *suk*, 'mi (glutinous rice).

**甘** Sweet, grateful, relishing to the taste, agreeable; Kan. pleased, happy; voluntary, willing; delightful; specious, winning; the 99th radical: 'kang 'chi, pleasant food, such as is given to the aged; 'kang ling, a timely rain; COM., 'kang chiá' sugar-cane; *kang ching*, a common porous plant resembling the cane; 'kang sing, or *kang ngwong'* voluntary, willing; 'kang sèuk, the province of Kansuh; 'kang ló, an ancient worthy who became minister at the age of 12; 'kang 'ch'ó, licorice root; COLL., *kang ch'au' pok*, *kang lang'* to keep a thing till it spoils rather than give it away.

**泔** Water in which rice has been washed; it is used for washing sores and for starch: in the coll. read 'ang, q. v.

1 姦 8 佛 杆 燥 塞 秤 更 14 下 16 粳 18 甘 20 甘 22 甘  
2 拐 手 桅 乾 9 乾 11 起 天 更 米 霖 心 羅  
3 分 柑 杆 束 果 更 13 上 15 拍 17 甘 19 甘 21 甘 23 甘  
柑 旗 乾 乾 10 乾 12 一 更 更 旨 撫 肅 草



**疳** A disease of children, arising from imperfect digestion or bad treatment; progressive emaciation, atrophy: COM., 'kang t'eng, worms in the kang disease; 'pang kang, atrophy; 'kang hwo tung ló, consumption in children.

**甘** Licorice, much used in Chinese pharmacy; the root is called 'kang 'ch'ó.

**艱** Hard, intractable soil; difficult, distressing; the origin of: COM., 'kang 'k'u, miserable, wretched; 'kang nang, difficult; COLL., 'kang kai' or 'kang ngai', destitute, very poor; 'kang ngiék, troublesome, as a sick or fretting child.

**監** To look down upon or into, as a god or an emperor does; to visit subjects; to look at, to require, to control by inspection; to superintend, to take charge of; an inspector, an overseer; in all which senses it is usually read 'kang', q.v.: a jail, a prison; to imprison; a halo: COM., 'kang ló, or 'kang ngwoh, a prison; 'kang hwang' or 'kang ch'iu, a prisoner; COLL., 'kwong kang, to imprison; 'kang 'tié, in the prison.

**閒** A crevice; an interval, a space between; between, in the midst of, during, whilst, amongst; to allow, to make room for; to set apart; a classifier of buildings and rooms, for which the next is often used; also read

'kang', q.v.: COM., 'sié' kang, or 'hwang kang, this world; 't'eng te kang, in the world, on the earth; 't'ung kang, in the midst of; 'pung kang, a room, a chamber; 'k'ing kaik, chi kang, in a moment, a brief space.

**欄** A vulgar character, commonly used in leases and deeds; a room, a chamber; a classifier of houses and apartments: COLL., 'sang kang pá, three rooms abreast; pah, 'pu kang, over a hundred houses; 'kang so' the number of rooms; 'kang so' o' 'kwi kang, how many apartments are there?

**隔** Read kaik, ; coll. kang, as in 'kang piáh, sié' adjoining, neighboring; Ko. 'kang piáh, ch'io' the next house.

**Kang.** A coll. word, as in 'kang kang 'hó, exactly right, just the thing.

**簡** A slip of bamboo used formerly for making notes on; an official writing, documents; to abridge, to condense, to retrench; laconic, terse in style; to select, to distinguish, to choose from; to treat lightly, negligent, 'rude to; sincere; great, large; the sound of drums: 'kang yeu' the important points expressed in a terse style; 'kang chak, a document, a dispatch; 'kang loh, a resumé, synopsis; 'kang mang' to treat negligently; also used as a polite phrase; COM., 'kang piéng' at hand, spared (the trouble); 'kang k'wok, an office having but little

疳 疳 甘 艱 監 監 監 凡 閒 閒 閒 欄  
蟲 火 草 難 獄 囚 裏 間 中 頃 三 數  
'病 童 艱 監 監 關 世 天 間 刻 欄 簡  
疳 癆 苦 牢 犯 監 間 地 房 之 排 札

business; 'kang kiék, or 'kang ming, terse and clear; COLL., 'kang 'sang, to lessen, to reduce; sparing.

**束** Often used for the preceding: to select, to sort; to reduce or abridge; a visiting card: 'kang t'aik, a visiting, or business, card.

Chien.

**橄** The Chinese olive, the Canarium; it belongs to the genus Terebinthaceæ and resembles the real olive: COM., 'kang 'lang (spoken 'ka 'lang), olives; 'kang 'lang sek, olive-shaped; COLL., 'kang 'lang 'piäng, olive-cakes, olives pressed and sweetened; 'kang 'chong, a lady's toilet-case.

Kan.

**敢** To walk up to and take; to dare, to have the hardihood, to venture; presuming, bold, rash, intrepid, saucy; to offend good manners; at the beginning of a sentence it answers to how, can: 'ang 'kang, bold, intrepid; COM., 'kang 'tong, to venture to assume, as a trust; 'pok, 'kang, I dare not; 'k'i 'kang, how can I presume—scil., to receive such a compliment.

Kan.

**感** To move the feelings, to excite; affected by, influenced physically or mentally: 'kang 'hwai, to feel; feelings; COM., 'kang kek, excited to gratitude; 'kang 'ong, or 'kang 'taik, grateful for favor; 'kang 'siä, obliged for, thankful—the word *cumshaw* is a corruption of this phrase; 'kang 'tong, to influence, affected by; 'kang 'hwa, to improve, to convert; 'kang eng, to follow influential

examples; to answer, as the gods are moved to do; 'kang mó, 'hang 'hang, to expose one's self to take a cold.

鹹

Kan.

A dusky green or purplish silure, the *Pimelodus guttatus*; it has jagged spines and is called 'hwa 'kang.

秆 稈

Also read 'hang: the stalks of grain, the straw of rice, stubble: 'hwo 'kang, straw of grain.

赶 趕

To pursue, to run after; to hurry, to do quickly; to expel; to strive with, to emulate; busy, urged by, hastened, in a hurry: Kan. COM., 'kang kek, hurried; COLL., 'kang 'king, quickly; 'kang 'kwo, 't'au, to excel by diligence; 'kang 'kang 'kiäng, to walk rapidly; 'kang 'k'ó, to hurry to the examinations, as sutlers with their wares; 'kang 'k'ó, 'si (or 't'ai), in a hurry to get killed! an imprecation.

哽

Kèng.

Read 'keng; coll. 'kang: a stoppage in the throat, to choke, strangled: 't'ang 'kang, suffocated by phlegm.

Kang.

A coll. word: to cover, to spread over, to lay: 'kang 'ngwa, to lay tiles; 'kang 'mek, lay them close together; 'kang 'p'woi, to spread a comfortable over one.

Kang.

A coll. word: to wipe with a wet cloth: 'kang 'ié, to wipe chairs; 'kang 'ta 'ta, wipe it dry.

1 橄 2 式 3 橄 4 粧 5 敢 6 當 7 敢 8 豈 9 敢 10 感 11 激 12 感 13 德 14 感 15 動 16 感 17 應 18 風 19 寒 20 禾 21 秆 22 赶 23 紧 24 赶 25 考 26 橄 27 欖 28 餅 29 勇 30 敢 31 不 32 敢 33 感 34 懷 35 感 36 恩 37 感 38 謝 39 感 40 化 41 感 42 冒 43 花 44 鹹 45 赶 46 急 47 赶 48 考

諫

Chien.

To point out the right of a thing; to reprove, to remonstrate with; to testify against, to plead with a superior; to advise, to urge to reformation; remonstrance: *'kang'* *chiong*, a memorial of censure or advice; *'kang'* *sing*, a censor to His Majesty; *'k'u kang'* to reprove earnestly; *'kié kang'* to persuade by arguments; *com.*, *'tik kang'* to reprove directly.

鑑

Chien.

Interchanged with the next: a tub in which the moon shines; a mirror, a speculum; an example, that by which one may take warning; term given to historical works; precept or admonition; to examine for purposes of approval, to audit or revise; to survey; to reflect light: *'kang'* *sek*, to perceive clearly; *'seng kang'* the "sacred glance"—His Majesty's revision; *'tai kang'* for you, sir, to see—an epistolary phrase; *'kang'* *chieng k'u*, to heed former examples.

監

Chien.

To look at, to superintend, to oversee; to examine, to search into; to require, to control by inspection; to take charge of: also read *kang*, q. v.: *com.*, *'kang'* *ch'ak*, to investigate; *'kang'* *ling*, to superintend (an examination); *'kang'* *tok*, an overseer, a bishop, as used in the Scriptures; *'kang'* *chang*, to conduct an execution; *'kang'* *yeng'* a college professor; *kang'* *chú wong*, a god who distributes cakes to ghosts; *'tai kang'* a eunuch; *'kang'* *seng*, a purchas-

ed degree which entitles one to compete for the Kūjin degree; *'king tiéng kang'* an astronomer royal.

幹

Kan.

The trunk of a plant; the material of, the basis or original; capable, skillful; business, affairs; to do business, to attend to; a well-curb; also read *'k'wang*, q. v.: *'sëü kang'* an affair; *com.*, *'kang'* *sëü'* (coll. *kang'* *tai' ié'*), to attend to business; *'neng kang'* ability.

閒

Chien.

To make a space between, to divide, to interrupt, to alternate; to interfere, to sunder, to part friends; to slander; a spy; far removed; vacant, unoccupied, as a road; to bear with, to allow; a mixed color, one varying from the standard color: also read *kang*, q. v.: *'kang'* *twang'* broken off, intermitted; *'kang'* *k'ek*, to make an interstice; *met.*, to set at variance; *'hwang kang'* to deceive an enemy, a spy; *kang'* *saik*, alternating colors.

癇

Read *hang*; coll. *kang'*: spasms, convulsions in children, epilepsy, called *kang'* *hung*; *'tang kang'* spasms caused by phlegm—said to produce idiocy.

澗

Chien.

A stream in a valley, a mountain torrent: *kang'* *chiong*, a mountain spring.

胛

Kan.

The tibia; the ribs; applied to the bones of the body generally.

1 諫 3 苦 5 直 7 聖 9 鑑 11 察 13 督 15 院 17 生 19 事 21 能 23 間  
2 諫 4 規 6 鑑 8 台 10 監 12 監 14 監 16 監 18 欽 20 幹 22 間  
臣 諫 識 鑑 車 臨 斬 太 天 幹 幹 斷 反



**銜**

Bit of a bridle; to hold in the mouth; to control, to guide one's self; to receive orders; affected by, moved, indignant; rank, position, title: in the coll. read *kang*, q. v.: '*kang haung*' to restrain one's anger; '*kang ong*, affected by a favor; '*kang muí*, to hold a gag in the mouth, as troops moving silently; com., '*k'wang kang*, or *chek*, *kang*, an official title.

**啣**

Used for the last: to hold in the mouth; to receive, as a command: '*kang meng*' received your orders—said politely of a friend's request; com., '*kang 'ch'au* and '*kang 'ch'au*, to carry grass to make nests; '*kang 'tiék*, *wong*, to hold (red-hot) iron balls in the mouth (in hell)—used as an imprecation; coll., '*kang 'ch'oi*' to hold in the mouth; '*kang sang kiéng*, clings to the edge of the mountain, as the light of the setting sun.

**嵌**

Also read *k'ang* and *k'ang*: a mountain cave; a hollow, a ravine; to inlay, to enchase, to set, as jewelry: '*kang ngang*, a deep ravine.

*Kang*. A coll. word: affected by the cold, chilled: *kang ngaing* stiff with cold; *kang pang* sick from exposure to cold; *kang 'si*, chilled to death; *kang 'tiók*, affected by cold, as the cause of an illness.

**汗**

Sweat, perspiration; long, extended, as an expanse of water; bright: '*hó kang*' bright and splendid; com., '*ch'ók kang*' (coll. *lau kang*'), to perspire; '*kang*' *k'ung*, a sweat-napkin; '*kang*' *k'e* the steam of reeking perspiration; '*kang*' *peng*, a rash produced by (dried) sweat; coll., *kang 't'au* *k'a*, perspiration down to the feet, as in "taking a sweat"; *kang* *lau kang* *'tié*, a dripping perspiration; *siong tak kang* the clothes sweated through.

(245)

Kau.

**交**

To blend, to unite, to join; together, jointly; to deliver, or hand over to; to communicate with; to pay to; to exchange; joined to other verbs to denote their action; trade, barter, dealing; contiguous, conterminous; intercourse in society; a friend, friendship: used for the coll. *ka*, q. v.: com., '*kau ka*, to form friendships; *kau peng 'iu*, or '*kau peng kiék*, *'iu*, intercourse of friends; '*kau chiék*, to be intimate with; '*kau 'ch'ing*, very close friendship; '*kau 'ch'iu*, hand-to-hand (fighting); '*kau 'pwang*, to deliver to another, as a shop or an office; *kau tai* to hand over, to commit to; *kwa kau*, a limited circle of friends; *chiók kau*, to dissolve friendship; *kau pai* to salute each other, as the bride and groom in marriage; *kau hong* to pay over a share; to send a gift, as on festive occasions; *kau ik*, trade; *kau hak*, sexual intercourse; *kau*

1銜 8銜 5啣 7啣 九 山 12. 汗 14. 汗 16. 汗 18. 交 19. 交 21. 交  
恨 枚 命 巢 9. 啣 堆 汗 巾 斑 朋 接 手  
1. 銜 官 6. 啣 8. 啣 11. 嵌 13. 出 15. 汗 17. 交 20. 交 22. 交  
恩 銜 草 鐵 10. 啣 汗 氣 家 友 親 盤

*cheng*, kind of back stitch; coll., *kau k'a*, to trip one up; *kau teng*, to return, to hand back to; *kau ung ch'ioh*, figured mats.

**郊** Waste or forest land, near or beyond the frontiers; waste common fifty 'li from a city; imperial worship of heaven and earth at the solstices; to worship heaven and earth; the place where this worship was offered: 'kau ngwoi' remote wilds; com., 'kau t'ieung, imperial sacrifices to heaven and earth.

**茭** Dried grass, hay, fodder; a kind of cress growing in marshes; the flower is greenish white and the seeds are dark yellow.

**蛟** The dragon of thickets and morasses; the Chinese description answers nearly to the iguanodon: 'kau lung', a dragon like a boa.

**鮫** A sort of shark, whose skin furnishes shagreen: 'kau kaik, shagreen; 'kau ing, a mermaid—said to weep pearls.

**溝** Read *keu*; coll. *kau*: a drain, a gutter; a sewer, a ditch: 'chwi kau, or 'kau tio' a drain; 'ch'au' kau k'auk, a filthy ditch; 'kau sek, or 'kau má' t'eng, the gutter is obstructed.

**勾** Read *keu*; coll. *kau*: to bracket, to reject, as a sentence by inclosing it in

brackets: 'kau k'ó' bracketed, rejected.

**鈎** Read *keu*; coll. *kau*: a crooked iron, a hook; a barb, a fluke; bent, crooked; to hook: *kau kau*, hooked; 'kau k'i, or *kau siong' li*, to hook or fish up; *kau lieng*, or *kau lieng ch'iong*, a bill-hook; 'ngu kau, a fish-hook.

**九** Read 'kiu; coll. 'kau: nine; met., many; the highest, since nine is a square number: 'kau chiah, nine persons or things; *kau siang kau*, ninety-nine out of a hundred; met., nearly done; 'kau k'aiu' or *kau chiek*, (to pay) 90 on 100; 'kau ngu k'aiu' 95 on 100; *kau ch'ek*, ninety-seven (out of a hundred); met., nearly spoiled or worn out; 'kau t'au lung, the nine-headed dragon—a sort of rocket; 'kau 'kau hwang kwi paik, sek, ek, nine times nine come to eighty-one—in abacus-reckoning; 'kau ngwok, 'kau, festival of the 9th day of the 9th moon—when kites are flown; 'kau ching sek, ek, to' very precocious; 'kau sai' a god worshiped by prostitutes.

**垢** Read *kau*; coll. 'kau: an excretion on the surface of the body, scurf: 'kau 'kau, dandruff; *kau kang* incrustated perspiration.

**詭** Read 'kwi; used for the coll. 'kau, as in 'kau kwai' cunning, tricky; 'kau kwai' tek, 'heng, very crafty.

<sup>1</sup>郊 <sup>8</sup>蛟 <sup>5</sup>鮫 <sup>7</sup>溝 <sup>壑</sup> 賣 <sup>12</sup>鈎 <sup>14</sup>九 <sup>16</sup>九 <sup>頭</sup> 九 <sup>一</sup> 智  
外 龍 人 路 <sup>9</sup>溝 通 起 隻 五 龍 <sup>19</sup>九 精 <sup>20</sup>九  
<sup>2</sup>郊 <sup>4</sup>鮫 <sup>6</sup>水 <sup>8</sup>臭 <sup>塞</sup> 勾 <sup>11</sup> 魚 <sup>13</sup> 扣 <sup>15</sup> 九 <sup>17</sup> 九 <sup>19</sup> 精 <sup>20</sup> 九  
天 革 溝 溝 去 鈎 扣 九 月 十 使

**教**<sup>1</sup> To instruct, to teach, to show how; to command, to order; precept, principle, rule; doctrines, tenets; a religious sect, a school or

those who hold to the same opinions: in the coll. read *ka*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ek, kau* the seven precepts (on the social relations); com., <sup>2</sup>*kau* *mwong*, a sect or school; <sup>3</sup>*ü tö* <sup>2</sup>*sek, sang kau* the three creeds, Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism; <sup>4</sup>*siék, kau* to open a school; <sup>5</sup>*kau* *seu* and *kau* *üü* the superintendents of education in a *hu* and a *kaing* respectively; <sup>6</sup>*tióng kau* to propagate a creed; <sup>7</sup>*ka kau* domestic instruction; <sup>8</sup>*Ya su kau* Protestantism; <sup>9</sup>*kau* *sün* a teacher, a Christian minister; <sup>10</sup>*tiéng 'chio kau* Romanism; <sup>11</sup>*kau* *'chio* (coll. *kan* *'tau*), the head of a sect, as the pope; <sup>12</sup>*kau hong* to teach, instruction; <sup>13</sup>*hong kau* to embrace a creed; *'ling kau* I thankfully receive your instructions; COLL., *kau sek*, a fencing-master; <sup>14</sup>*kau* *sü*, teacher of pugilism; <sup>15</sup>*lë 'ma kau* the ass-horse sect—term for Moham-medanism. Read *kien*: to cause, to induce or enable one to do.

**酵**<sup>1</sup> Leaven, yeast; the residuum of distilled liquors: *'chün kau* harm cakes; com., *tü kau* *ch'auk*, the feast of unleavened bread.

**校**<sup>1</sup> Used for the next: stocks for the feet, in which prisoners are nightly secured; a lock-up; a pen for wild beasts; to examine, to compare things, to collate or revise books; to join

battle, to fight; also read *hau*<sup>2</sup>, q. v.: <sup>10</sup>*kau cheng* or *kau töi* to correct for publication; com., *'kó kau* to examine, as military candidates.

**較**<sup>1</sup> To compare, to measure strength, to try the accuracy of; generally speaking: also read *kauk*, q. v.: *kau* *tüing* to compare weights; the heavier one; *kié* *kau* to estimate, to compare plans; <sup>17</sup>*kau lióng*, or *kau lióng* to measure, to discuss; com., <sup>18</sup>*'pi kau* to compare; COLL., *kié* *kau* to quarrel, to join issue with.

**琰**<sup>1</sup> A pair of plano-convex stones, or blocks of split bamboo roots, tossed up to divine answers before idols; Arca shells are also used: in the coll. termed *ka* *'pwi*, q. v.: <sup>19</sup>*ing kau* the blocks falling with both plain surfaces up; *yong kau* with both convex surfaces up; *song kau* with one plain and one convex surface up, which is the most propitious.

**窖**<sup>1</sup> A receptacle or bin in the ground for storing grain, &c.; a cellar, a subterranean: *te* *kau* an underground store-room.

**至**<sup>1</sup> Read *che*; used in the coll. for *kau*: to come, to reach, to extend to; at, even, till, up to: <sup>20</sup>*kau töi* to arrive at one's destination; *kau* *'cht* to reach to this point; *pwoh, kau* about to arrive; *kau* *'tang*, till now; <sup>21</sup>*kau* *'mwí*, at the last, finally; *kau* *tek, sú* an abundant supply (of goods) has come.

<sup>1</sup>七 <sup>3</sup>儒 <sup>4</sup>教 <sup>6</sup>授 <sup>8</sup>教 <sup>9</sup>教 <sup>11</sup>教 <sup>13</sup>訓 <sup>15</sup>師 <sup>16</sup>校 <sup>18</sup>比 <sup>20</sup>至  
教 道 設 傳 耶 士 奉 驢 正 較 塊  
<sup>2</sup>教 <sup>5</sup>教 <sup>7</sup>家 <sup>10</sup>天 <sup>12</sup>教 <sup>14</sup>教 <sup>17</sup>較 <sup>19</sup>陰 <sup>21</sup>至  
門 三 教 教 主 主 教 馬 量 琰 尾



**殼**

Kow.

Read *kau*; used for *kau* in the coll.: enough, sufficient: 'o' *kau* there is enough; 'kau' *sāh*, *kau* 'ēung' enough to eat and meet expenses; 'kau' *e* satisfied; *kau* 'pwong, the prime cost; *kau* 'tēng 'nē, enough where!—i. e., insufficient.

**磅**

Read *hau*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *kau*, as in "chiu *kau* a wine-measure containing about half a pint: 'kau' *twai* the measure (at this shop) is large.

*Kau*. A coll. word, for which the above character is used in the shops: a small earthen pot, called *hai kau*, having a spout and an ear-handle; *kau* 'kiāng, a little pot; in a *met.* sense, used as a low epithet; 'tēng *kau* a copper pot with a straight handle and no spout.

**猴**

Hou.

Read *heu*; coll. *kau*: a monkey: 'kau *sang* or *kau* 'pek, a monkey's temper; *met.*, hasty, irritable; 'kau 't'au 'ló 'ch'ū 'nge' monkey's head and rat's ears; *met.*, ugly, ill-favored; 'kau *nge* 'peng, the monkey-ear radicals—the 163rd and 170th; *kau* 'pek, *chaung* a monkey drawing an awl; *met.*, difficulty, as in getting pay or borrowing; *kau* 'luk, 't'eu a monkey mounting a post—a toy; also an apparatus for raising, or lowering, lamps; 'kau 'hié 'siāng, 'ch'iéng 'pwong, "monkey tricks, a full thousand"; *met.*, full of wiles and annoying ways; 't'ai 'kié 'ka' *kau*, "kill a chicken to teach a

monkey"; *met.*, to warn others by an act of severity.

**厚**

Hou.

Read *hau*; coll. *kau*: thick, not thin; *met.*, very superior; without shame: *kau* or 'kau *taung* thick; 'kau 'poh, thick and thin; 'meng' 'pui cheng' *kau* or *kau* 'pui lai' thick-skinned, brazen-faced; 'kau' *ch'ih*, *king*, very bright (superior) gold-leaf; *kau* 'tá 'á, thick-soled shoes.

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Kauk.

**各**

Ko.

Each, every; various, separate, apart; calling to and being disregarded: in the coll., strange, odd, extraordinary: com., 'kauk, *oi* every place or person: 'kauk, *saik*, all colors; various kinds, as of goods; 'kauk, *ch'eu* every-where; *kauk*, 'siu 'pwong *hong* let each perform his own duty; coll., *kauk*, *yong* every kind; strange, unusual; *kauk*, *ch'eu* *kauk*, each has his own business; *kauk*, *piek*, strange, odd.

**覺**

Chiao.

Grand, exalted; correct, upright; to understand, to perceive; to notice, to advert to; wise, intelligent; awake, aroused to, conscious, to feel; to bring to light, to manifest: in the coll. read *kaek*, q. v.: *ti kauk*, to know, to perceive; 'kauk, *ngwo* aroused to a sense of; *hwak*, *kauk*, divulged; *kauk*, *wong*, the wise king—i. e., Budh; *kauk*, 'ló, the Ghioro, surname of the reigning family in Manchu; com., 'ling *kauk*, intelligent, shrewd.

**埆**

Chiao.

Rough land; hilly, rocky; poor land, like barren; a rugged country.

1 務 殼 4 酒 6 猴 老 耳 成 段 皮 赤 15 各 17 覺  
 殼 用 磅 性 鼠 斗 千 11 厚 盡 金 色 悟  
 3 殼 8 殼 5 磅 7 猴 耳 9 猴 本 薄 厚 14 各 16 各 19 靈  
 食 意 大 頭 猴 戲 10 厚 12 面 18 厚 位 處 覺

**望**  
Hsio.

A crack in a jar or vessel. Read *hok*, 'stiff clay, hard soil; boulders on the tops of hills.

**捅**  
Chiao.

To seize and drag an animal by the horns; to push, to thrust at; to pierce, to stab.

**桶**  
Chiao.

A rafter or lath; the strips on which the tiles rest; a mallet; a handle; a tree in Kwangtung; its fruit is about the size of a

hen's egg.

**骨**  
Ku.

The bones of bodies; whatever is hard and enclosed in something soft, as the ribs of leaves or the frame-work of certain things; the figure, the person; the 188th radical: com., 'kauk, 'ch'oi, marrow; 'kauk, 'keng, the bones stiff; met., unyielding, as an officer; 'hai kauk, a human skeleton; 'sieng kauk, has a fairy's bone—said of one's natural fitness to be divine; 'kauk, nük, 'ch'ing, blood relations; 'che' 'iu kauk, lik, the words are vigorously written; kauk, 'pá, dominoes; kauk, sik, (coll. kauk, 't'au) the dry bones of a skeleton; COLL., 'kauk, kah, or kauk, 'p'a' the symmetry of the frame; 'kauk, pek, tik, to crack the joints (of the fingers); 'chieng' kauk, 't'au, base dry bones—you impudent scamp! 'ting jeng kauk, the frame of a lantern.

**鵲**

A dark gray bird with a short tail; a species of turtle or wild pigeon; perhaps a francolin; also a kind of kite or glade; a sort of war-boat.

**較**  
Chiao.

The brazen horns used to support flag-staffs and spears; a boot in a car; to push with the horns; to contend, to wrangle: also read *kau*, q. v.

**斟**

To adjust, to strike a measure, as of grain, salt, etc.: COLL., 'kauk, 'pang, to level the measure by scraping across the top with a stick.

**刮**  
Kua.

Read *kwak*, coll. *kauk*, to rub, to scrape, as with a knife: 'kauk, 'tiang, to scrape (soot from) a pan bottom; 'kauk, 'sioh, 't'ung, to scrape off one thickness, to rub off the skin, as in falling; kauk, 'lê (or laë) 'p'u, the skin bruised, as by a sprain; 'kauk, 'chiong, to rub starch, as on strips of cotton cloth.

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Kaung.

**良**  
Ken.

Hard, firm; perverse, obstinate; a limit; to bound; the third of the eight diagrams; the 138th radical; often used in the shops for *ngung* (silver).

**洚**

Also read *hung*: waters overflowing, an inundation; waters swelling over their banks and running in many directions.

**絳**  
Chiang.

A deep red, like the petals of the Hibiscus *rosasinsensis*, a deep rose color: 'kaung' sung, rosy lips; com., 'kaung' 't'ó, a species of large peach.

**降**  
Chiang.

To descend, to come or fall down, as rain; to go down; to send down, to

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 骨 | 2 骸 | 3 骨 | 4 字 | 5 骨 | 6 骨 | 7 賤 | 8 燈 | 9 斟 | 10 刮 | 11 刮 | 12 絳 |
| 髓   | 骨   | 肉   | 有   | 格   | 拔   | 骨   | 籠   | 平   | 一    | 漿    | 桃    |
| 骨   | 仙   | 親   | 骨   | 直   | 直   | 頭   | 骨   | 刮   | 重    | 絳    | 唇    |
| 梗   | 骨   | ○   | 力   | ○   | ○   | ○   | ○   | 鼎   | ○    | 唇    | ○    |



confer; to subject, to reduce to submission; to degrade: also read *song*, q. v.; com., '*kaung*' *sid*' to come into the world; '*kaung*' *seng*, to become incarnate, as Jesus; '*kaung*' *hok*, to bless; '*kaung*' *kei*, to write with the *ki pek*, (divining pen); '*song kaung*' front falling—the 18th solar term; '*kaung*' *ka*' the prices falling; '*ming* *sing ang*' *kaung*' apparent rise or gain, but real loss; '*kaung*' *ngok*, *liu eng*' degraded in rank, but retaining one's office; '*ha*' *kaung*' to come down, as the gods; '*kaung*' *hwo*, to reduce a fever; coll., '*kaung*' *kid*' or *kaung*' *loh*, *li*, to descend; degraded.

**鋼**

Kaang.

Read *kong* in the dictionaries: iron assayed by fire; steel; hard, stiff, in which sense read *kong* in Foochow: com., '*tiék*,

*kaung*' steel; *kaung*' *chang*' a steel-chisel.

**槓**

Kuei.

An unauthorized character: a case or set of boxes for carrying presents in, borne by two persons; a pole for two to carry with;

the poles of a sedan; a classifier of loads borne by two; coll., '*sang kaung*' three loads; *kaung*' *cheng*, the sections of a carrying-case; '*kong kaung*' to bear a case of presents; '*kaung*' *tang*, a wooden carrying-stick, passed through holes in the top of the case; '*kiew kaung*' sedan-poles; '*seng kaung*' and *au*' *kaung*' the fore and hinder ends of the poles; *met.*, applied to the bearers.

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**記**

Chi.

Ke.

To remember, to recollect; to record, to register, to make a note of; a written record, history, memorial, account of; a style, a name; a mark, a signal; something to be remembered; used after the additional specific names of hongs and shops: com., '*ke*' *chai*' to record; '*ke*' *so*' to enter accounts; '*ke*' *nieng*' to call to mind; '*ke*' *hó*' a mark, designation; *ke*' *chai*, the faculty of memory; *ke*' *sing* (coll. *ke*' *si*), memory, recollection; coll., '*á*' *ke*' *tek*, can or do remember; '*ke*' *má*' *ching*, to remember imperfectly; *má*' *ke*' *tek*, *k'ó*' forgotten; *ke*' *chai*, *pang chiang*' a poor memory.

**懣**

Chi.

Violent, strong, overbearing: *ke*' *ke*' perverse, self-willed.

**驥**

Chi.

A horse of noble breed, great speed, and good points; a perfect horse: *pek*, *ke*' a white carp—so called in Shantung; *ho*' *ke*' *mwi*, to tag on a steed's tail; *met.*, to follow a man of influence to get promotion.

**冀**

Chi.

To desire, to expect, to hope for; desirous, eager: *ke*' *chiu*, a division of China in Yau's time, now corresponding to Shansi and part of Chihli; also a department in Chihli; *ke*' *huang*' to wish for good luck; com., *ke*' *wong*' to hope for.

**既**

Chi.

A slight repast; to exhaust; to lose; since, already, when; ended,

<sup>1</sup>降 <sup>2</sup>降 <sup>3</sup>霜 <sup>4</sup>明 <sup>5</sup>降 <sup>6</sup>下 <sup>7</sup>鐵 <sup>8</sup>扛 <sup>9</sup>轎 <sup>10</sup>記 <sup>11</sup>記 <sup>12</sup>的  
 世 福 降 升 級 降 鋼 槓 槓 數 號 記  
<sup>13</sup>降 <sup>14</sup>降 <sup>15</sup>降 <sup>16</sup>暗 <sup>17</sup>留 <sup>18</sup>降 <sup>19</sup>三 <sup>20</sup>槓 <sup>21</sup>記 <sup>22</sup>記 <sup>23</sup>記  
 生 乚 駕 降 任 火 槓 擔 載 念 記 賣 真



finished; a sign of past time, and is placed before the verb: 'ke' *chá*, finished: 'ke' *wong*, past, gone; COM., 'ke' *yong*, since, whereas; COLL., 'ke' *tek*, *se* since it is, it being so.

**覷** To hope for, to desire good fortune; lucky, fortunate; in the coll. read 'k'ai, q. v.: 'ke' *n*, or 'ke' *ü* coveting, longing for.

**Ke**. A coll. word, followed by *kieu* or *yew*: unusual, in a different way: 'ke' *kieu* (or *yew*) *sídh*, to eat or live peculiarly; 'ke' *kieu* *kong*, to talk oddly.

**Ke**. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ke' *kieu* to call; 'ke' *ka* to erect a frame; 'ke' *kwa* to suspend; 'ke' *kié* to send; to leave, to deposit; 'ke' *kéu* to saw.

**忌** To fear, to shun, to avoid; to hold in awe, or be cautious of; distasteful, to dislike trouble; to suspect; to hate; to have a superstitious dread of; COM., 'ke' *sing*, or 'ke' *haung* to hate; 'keng' *ke* to refrain superstitiously, as from saying or doing what is distasteful; 'to' *ke* to envy, jealous of; 'sien' *ke* to keep the anniversary of a death; 'ke' *sing*, the "dreadful hour", as the anniversary of an emperor's or relative's death; COLL., 'ke' *t'au* *tá*, hate you forever!

**基** To poison; what is injurious, deadly, venomous; also to teach, to instruct, to institute.

**技**

Skillful, ingenious, inventive, expert, apt at making or contriving: COM., 'ke' *ang*, practiced in military drill; 'ke' *ngie* handy at work; the mechanic arts, trades; 'ke' *k'ien*, ingenious; hence finely finished.

**伎**

Interchanged with the last: ability, cleverness, talent, capacity: 'ke' *tiong*, artful, crafty; COM., 'ke' *k'ien*, ingenious, inventive. Read *ki*: having six toes on a foot.

**妓**

A courtesan, a prostitute, a woman of ill-fame; a singing girl, one sent out to earn a living by singing and vice; *met.*, a fragrant plant said to cause oblivion: 'ke' *kwang*, a brothel; COM., 'ke' *nü*, or 'ch'iong' *ke* a courtesan.

**娼**

Angry, enraged against; the anger or jealousy of a woman.

**跽**

To kneel low, to bow abjectly; awe-struck, filled with dread: 'king' *ke* to kneel with folded hands, as before the emperor.

**芝**

A variety of the Trapa or water-caltrops, with three or four points; another variety is called *ling*, q. v.: 'ke' *shó*, Caltrops and Nelumbium.

**Ke**.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'ke' *ke* to bite; 'ke' *kieu* to pry up, as heavy things.

1 既濟 2 既濟 3 既濟 4 既濟 5 既濟 6 既濟 7 既濟 8 既濟 9 既濟 10 既濟 11 既濟 12 既濟 13 既濟 14 既濟 15 既濟 16 既濟 17 既濟 18 既濟 19 既濟 20 既濟 21 既濟 22 既濟

(249) Kē.

**Kē.** A coll. prefix, as in *kē kaēh*, a noise caused by a stoppage in the throat; a hicough; a suppressed cackle.

(250) Keh.

**Keh.** A coll. word: to thrust with a pointed instrument, to pierce: *keh, tiē*, to thrust into; *keh, siōh, k'eng* (or *ch'iong*), to pierce a hole through; *keh, siōh, tō*, to give a stab with a knife or sword; *keh, t'eng t'au* to pierce through.

(251) Kēh.

**Kēh.** A country brogue: to throw away; also about as *kaēh*, a noise caused by an effort to clear the throat, hem! ahem!

(252) Kek.

**吉**, **Chi.** Felicitous; lucky, fortunate; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, good, as indicating success or good luck; the first day of the month: com., *'tai' kek*, great luck—a felicitous phrase; *'kek, sing*, a propitious star; *'kek, nik*, a lucky day; *'kek, le* gainful; *'kek, hūng*, lucky and unlucky; *'kek, te* a lucky site, as for a grave.

**佶**, **Chi.** Exact, correct, upright; unwearied, firm, robust, strong and burly.

**刮**, **Chi.** To flay the skin from the face, to tattoo.

**桔**, **Chi.** Used for the next; the mandarin orange (*citrus nobilis*); an instrument for drawing water, consisting of a wheel or bucket worked by a pulley: com., *'kek, 'keng*, a common medicine for coughs.

**橘**, **Chū.** The mandarin orange (*citrus nobilis*), of which there are several varieties: com., *'hok, kek*, (coll. *'eng kek*), the Fookien mandarin orange; *'king kek*, a small, yellow orange—preserved in honey or sugar; coll., *'kek, siēu*, a wine made from oranges; *'kek, 'eng*, orange peel—used medicinally for coughs; *kek, loi*, small rough-coated oranges; *kek, p'au*, large oranges; *kek, p'á* (or *leng*), sections of an orange; *'kek, piāng ch'iong*, a factory for pressing and preserving oranges; *'chwi 'iong kek*, a species of small orange used ornamentally.

**棘**, **Chi.** A species of *Rhamnus* or *Zizyphus*, used for hedges; thorns, brambles, thickets; *met.*, troublesome affairs: used for *kek*, (a lance): *'chung kek*, a thicket; *met.*, a prison; com., *'king kek*, thorny bushes.

**襪**, **Chi.** A collar of a coat, the part which envelops the neck.

**給**, **Kel.** To give to, to supply with, to provide what is necessary; abounding, to suffice; to give one an opportunity, hence to receive, or suffer from one; to be the recipient of: *'k'eu kek*, ready with a retort; com., *'king kek*,

1 大 3 吉 5 吉 6 吉 7 桔 8 福 9 紅 10 金 11 橘 12 橘 13 橘 14 叢 15 口  
吉 日 凶 地 梗 橘 橘 橘 橘 橘 橘 燒 餅 棘 給  
星 利 利 利 利 利 利 利 利 利 利 紅 廠 荆 供  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

to furnish, as the proper food; *'kek, 'siong*, to bestow rewards; *kek, 'ting tai*, to confer an official button.

**急**

Chi.

Hasty, impatient, urgent, pressing; anxious, solicitous; afflicted, unquiet; to urge, to expedite; deprived of every resource, at extremity; poor, wretched: *com.*, *'kó' kek*, to report pressing need, as an officer does; *'kek, siék*, a stammering tongue; *'kek, 'üng* (coll. *kek, 'sai*), urger 'need of'; *'kek, ling*, strangury; *'keu' kek*, to relieve the distressed; *'kek, sang'* or *'kek, k'e'* a hasty temper; *coll.*, *'kek, 'si*, pressed to death—a sort of by-word; *'hwi, 'sieu, k'a tang ko' má' kek*, fire burns his heels, yet he does not hurry—he's an incorrigible laggard; *sing 'lá chioek, kek*, pressed in spirit; *kek, 'tieu' 'tieu'* fairly dancing from haste.

**踏**

Chi.

Also read *kiák*, to stumble; to hesitate in speaking; for, instead of: *che' kek*, to fall, to stumble; *'ngiong, 'chiéng teng' chaik, pok, kek*, consider well your words, then you will not hesitate.

**亟**

Chi.

Haste, speed, in a hurry; prompt, ready; irascible, hasty; to hasten: *'kek, sok*, urgently; *'uk, kek*, be not hasty.

**殛**

Chi.

To put to death, to punish capitally; to leave to perish.

**戟**

Chi.

A lance with three points; a kind of halberd with a crescent knife on one side; it is carried in processions for good luck; *'chek, kek, jong*, ancient halberdiers; *'säng, 'chié kek*, the double-crescent halberd.

**拮**

Read *kiék*, in the dictionaries: occupied, laboring with hands and mouth; to claw at, to grasp and pull a plant with the hands; *met.*, to press upon: *com.*, *'kek, 'këu'* or *'kek, kü*, perplexed and distressed from want of funds.

**擊**

Chi.

To strike, to beat, to tap, or knock on; to rush upon or against, to charge, to attack or kill, as in battle; *'kung kek*, to assault.

**激**

Chi.

To impede and set back water, as rocks or dikes do in a current; a rapid place in a stream, made by an obstruction; to excite to gratitude or anger, to rouse the feelings; to stir up, to vex, to irritate; excitement, anger: *'hung kek*, enraged; *com.*, *'kang kek*, grateful for kindness; *'kek, neng, seng piéng'* provocation will produce a change (in him for the worse); *coll.*, *kek, neng seu' k'e'* to excite persons to anger.

*Kek*, A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *kek, kok*, or *kek, kek, kok, kok*, to wriggle, as worms; *kek, kiák*, to turn away in displeasure; *kek, kauk*, to scrape; *kek, kak*, to cut; *kek, kaik*, to tie; to degrade; to break off a bad habit; *kek, këäk*, to pin or run together; *kek, kiék*, to take with chopsticks or tongs.

給賞 急舌 急麻 急性 急死 定則 亟速 執戟 枝戟 拮据 忿激 激能  
告急 急用 救急 急氣 言前 不踰 勿亟 雙 拮据 攻擊 感激 生變



夾

Chia.

Read *kak*, coll. *kek*: to press, as between two boards: '*kek*, '*peng*, compressing-boards; '*chū kek*, boards for pressing books;

'*kek*, '*chai*, running sores between the fingers; '*kek*, '*kong*' an instrument to torture the ankles; '*kek*, '*cheng*, large shears—for cutting silver; '*kek*, '*sioh*, '*toi*, pressed together; '*p'ieu* '*k'ëuk*, '*něng kek*, '*k'6*' the bank-bills are kept by people (in their pocket-books) from circulation.

挾

Chia.

Read *hiék*, coll. *kek*: to clasp under the arm or between the legs; also to carry in the arms: '*kek*, '*kóh*, '*lòh*, '*a*' to carry under the arm; '*kek*, '*nié*' '*kiäng*, to carry a child; '*kek*, '*sioh*, '*pau*, to carry a bundle under the arm; '*kek*, '*k'a*, '*pang* '*a*' to place between the legs, as a hand-stove; to ride (a stick).

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Këk.

*Këk*. A coll. prefix, as in *këk*, '*kaëk*, a corner, an angle; '*i k'ok*, '*tioh*, '*hū këk*, '*kaëk*, he's hid in that corner.

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Keng.

庚 The seventh of the "ten stems"; to change, to alter; a way, a path; age, years; to restore; recompense; crosswise, transverse: '*hu keng*, to ask charity; com., '*tióng keng*, the evening star; old, aged; '*tung keng*, of the same age; '*keng t'auk*, cards containing the record of births, etc., of two persons proposing to marry; '*kíng niěng chong keng*, what is your age this year? —said to youth.

賡

Keng.

To repeat a song; to encore a song or music; to join to; to continue: '*keng kó*, to repeat a song.

鶇

Keng.

A bird called '*ch'ong keng*, with ash-colored plumage and black tail; a kind of magpie or perhaps a species of thrush.

更

Keng.

To change, to alter, to renew; substitution; emendation, reparation; a watch of the night, in which sense read *kang* in the coll.: also read *kaing*, q. v.: '*keng sing*, to renew; com., '*keng wang*' to change, to exchange; '*keng kai*, to alter, to correct, as an essay; '*keng piěng*' to change, to fluctuate, as the state of the markets.

觥

Kuan.

A large cyathiform goblet made of the horn of the rhinoceros; a drinking cup; large, as a sheep; the sound of bells and musical stones.

耕

Keng.

To plow, to cultivate fields; the period for plowing; met., to labor; to be diligent in any occupation: '*keng hu*, a plowman, a farmer; '*k'wo*' *keng*, to teach agriculture; '*muk keng*, to labor with the eyes, as physiognomists do; '*siék keng*, to teach for a living; com., '*keng ch'üang*' to plow and plant, to till the ground.

羹

Keng.

A thick soup or broth; a savory porridge made of meat; a spoon or small

<sup>1</sup>夾 <sup>8</sup>夾 <sup>5</sup>夾 堆 夾 仔 <sup>10</sup>呼 <sup>12</sup>同 <sup>14</sup>今 <sup>15</sup>賡 <sup>17</sup>更 <sup>19</sup>更  
板 指 剪 <sup>7</sup>票 去 <sup>9</sup>挾 <sup>11</sup>庚 <sup>18</sup>庚 年 歌 新 改  
<sup>2</sup>書 <sup>4</sup>夾 <sup>6</sup>夾 <sup>3</sup>乞 <sup>8</sup>挾 一 <sup>11</sup>長 <sup>18</sup>庚 尊 <sup>16</sup>鶇 <sup>18</sup>更 <sup>20</sup>更  
夾 棍 一 伙 呢 包 庚 帖 庚 鶇 換 變

ladle: <sup>1</sup>*keng t'ong*, soups; <sup>2</sup>*hwo keng*, a seasoned soup; *met.*, harmony produced by an able premier; <sup>3</sup>*tieu keng*, to season soups; a soup-spoon.

**肱** *Kêng.* The upper arm, the humerus; the arm: <sup>1</sup>*ku keng*, legs and arms; *met.*, statesmen; <sup>2</sup>*k'ëuk, keng i 'ching* (or *cheng*) *chi*, to double up the arm and pillow the head on it—said of the poor.

**互** A limit, the extreme point; to fill, to extend everywhere; relics of antiquity: <sup>1</sup>*'keng 'ku e 'ung*, not heard of from the most ancient times.

**減** *Kêng.* To diminish, to subtract, to take away part; to keep back, to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten, to retrench: *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*'keng k'ing*, to lighten, as a load; <sup>2</sup>*'keng ka'* to lower the price; <sup>3</sup>*'keng sié mi*, to diminish a trifle; *coll.*, <sup>4</sup>*'keng k'ak, sá'* to reduce too much; <sup>5</sup>*'keng k'eu chá, seng*, "diminish your food and help me live"—sung by beggars.

**耿** *Kêng.* Large ears—reaching to the jaw-joint—thought to indicate nobility or long life; constant, firm, ingenuous, sincere; something sad impressed on the mind; restless, unquiet, melancholy: <sup>1</sup>*'keng kwong*, to illumine, bright; <sup>2</sup>*'keng kai'* ingenuous, noble-minded; self-reliant; <sup>3</sup>*'iu sing keng keng*, sad and disquieted.

**熾** *Kêng.* Used for the last; the light of fire: bright, shining, resplendent.

**褰** *Kêng.* A garment without any lining, and of a plain color; the second read *hing*, means to drag or lead one along rapidly.

**炯** *Chün.* To examine with a clear light; bright, clear, brilliant: <sup>1</sup>*'keng keng*, luminous, effulgent.

**梗** *Kêng.* A spinous tree like an elm; thorny, to prick, as a thorn; sickness; to ward off sickness; a résumé; to obstruct, to close; straight; strong, violent; a stem or petiole; in general, for the most part: <sup>1</sup>*'keng tik*, upright, honest; <sup>2</sup>*'keng ngwang*, rude and obstinate; <sup>3</sup>*'keng k'ai'* on the whole, generally speaking.

**哽** *Kêng.* Stoppage in the throat; hesitation in speech, from rage or impediment: in the coll. read *'kang*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*'keng yéng*, dumb, unable to speak, as from excessive grief.

**揀** *Chün.* To choose, to select, to discriminate; elected, chosen: *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*'keng song*, or <sup>2</sup>*'keng tek*, to select; <sup>3</sup>*'keng ta*, to sort tea; <sup>4</sup>*'keng pwong*, to select theatrical plays; *coll.*, <sup>5</sup>*'keng t'au*, an inferior quality of tea; <sup>6</sup>*'keng lang* (or *t'ang*), or <sup>7</sup>*'keng tiong* what remains after selecting; <sup>8</sup>*'keng chio*, to choose an employer, or a shop to patronize;

<sup>1</sup>羹 <sup>8</sup>調 <sup>而</sup>古 <sup>輕</sup>些 <sup>40</sup>耿 <sup>耿</sup> <sup>13</sup>梗 <sup>15</sup>梗 <sup>17</sup>揀 <sup>19</sup>揀  
<sup>湯</sup>羹 <sup>枕</sup>未 <sup>7</sup>減 <sup>微</sup>耿 <sup>耿</sup>直 <sup>槩</sup>選 <sup>茶</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>和 <sup>4</sup>曲 <sup>之</sup>聞 <sup>9</sup>耿 <sup>11</sup>憂 <sup>12</sup>炯 <sup>14</sup>梗 <sup>16</sup>哽 <sup>18</sup>揀 <sup>20</sup>揀  
<sup>羹</sup>肱 <sup>5</sup>互 <sup>6</sup>減 <sup>8</sup>減 <sup>光</sup>心 <sup>炯</sup>頑 <sup>咽</sup>擇 <sup>本</sup>

*chai* 'ntú *keng*, choose as you please; *'keng* *puí* *'keng* *'seng*, "select fat or lean"—i. e., choose whichever you like!

**綆** *Kéng*. A well-rope: *'ngek*, *ch'ing* *'keng* *'woang*, to draw deep water with a short rope; *met.*, to desire what is impracticable.

**𩵿** *Kéng*. Fish bones; bones or anything sticking in the throat; *met.*, stiff, as a bone; decided, unyielding, blunt—applied to officers: *'kark*, *'keng*, firm, unyielding; *'tūng* *'keng*, faithful.

**敬** *Ching*. Attentive, sedate, cautious; respectfully; to show respect to, to esteem, to honor; to venerate, to worship, to adore; to watch one's self; to apply the mind to: *com.*, *'keng* *'e* reverential; *'keng* *oi* to stand in awe of; *'keng* *tūng* to esteem highly; *'keng* *seng* *lioh*, a book on religion and morals; *'keng* *pu sak*, to reverence idols; *'keng* *t'iong*, to reverence superiors; *'keng* *sang* *puí* to present three cups (of wine).

**禁** *Ching*. To prohibit, to guard against, to warn or forbid; to hinder, to restrain; forbidden, imperial; to regulate, to keep off; a kind of tray: *com.*, *'keng* *'tu*, to prohibit gambling; *'keng* *te* forbidden ground, as the imperial palace; *'keng* *ke* to "forbid dislikes", as infelicitous words, etc.; *'keng* *'chi*, to stop, to prevent; *'keng* *teu*, prohibitory rules; *'huang* *'keng* to violate a prohibition; *'k'wí* *'keng* to

remove restrictions; *coll.*, *'keng* *'chi*, a jailer. Read *king*: to bear, to endure; to overcome: *pok*, *king*, unable to bear it.

**噤** *Chin*. To shut the mouth, to refrain from speaking, silent; unable to speak, as from lockjaw or other disease: used in the coll. for *keng*, q. v.

**竟** *Ching*. To exhaust, to finish; to examine fully; the end, the close; a confine, a termination, the utmost limit; then, at last, finally: *'keng* *nik*, a whole day; *com.*, *'pek*, *'keng* after all, doubtless; *'keng* *yong*, finally; *keu* *'keng* pushed to the utmost—certainly, entirely so.

**鏡** *Ching*. A mirror, a looking-glass; to reflect; bright, clear, luminous; to illustrate, to make plain: in the coll. read *kiáng*, q. v.: *com.*, *'kó* *tai* *ming* *'keng* (coll. *kiáng*) a bright mirror on a high terrace; *met.*, an astute officer.

**徑** *Ching*. A sideway, a path, a by-way, a short cut; a bridle-path, a goat path among hills; straight through, direct; the diameter; quick, prompt; to go, to pass by: *keng* *'ching*, straightforward; *chiék*, *'keng* a short cut; *met.*, an easy method; *com.*, *lo* *'keng* (coll. *tio* *'keng*), a path or road.

**逕** *Chin*. Interchanged with the last: a path, a by-way; to approach, to come near to; to pass by; to go up to: *tai*

1 汲 2 骨 4 敬 6 敬 錄 9 敬 杯 12 禁 14 禁 16 犯 18 竟 20 高  
深 骸 意 重 8 敬 長 11 禁 地 止 禁 日 臺  
綆 忠 敬 敬 菩 敬 禁 賭 禁 開 畢 明  
短 骸 畏 信 薩 三 忌 條 禁 竟 鏡



*sióng keng'* 'ting, very unlike, far apart.

**勁**

Chin.

Read *keng'*; coll. *keng'*: strong, brawny; the muscular strength, as of pugilists: *i o' keng'* he has fine muscle.

**絹**

Chuan.

Read *'kiong*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *keng'*: a kind of cheap silk-gauze, such as is used for the covers of lanterns.

*Keng'*. A coll. word: to cool hot things in water, as eggs, etc.

**高**

Ko.

Read *kó*; coll. *keng'*: high, lofty; tall, high in stature: *'keng twai'* tall and well-proportioned; *'keng k'wa'* (or *kwa'*) high, as a house; long-legged, as fowls; *'keng hang'* a tall person; *'keng kiá'* high and low, uneven; about (so much); *'keng kiá'* *sióng*, partial; *'keng kwo'* *'tau*, taller; *'na' o' i kiéng 'tau keng*, only up to his shoulder—he is a head taller.

**鹹**

Sien.

Read *chung*; coll. *keng'*: saltish, like sea-water; salted, preserved in brine: *'keng ch'ó*, a salt-fish scent; *'keng lo'* brine, pickle; *'keng p'woi'* salt condiments; *'keng e'* saltish taste; *'keng 'song 'k'u lak*, *'chiáng tu 'sióng kwo' 'lau*, have tasted salt, sour, bitter, pungent, and fresh; *met.*, have experienced all kinds of ill fortune.

**勁**

Chin.

Hard, firm, stiff; strong, robust, vigorous; unyielding, overbearing; indefatigable; used for the coll.

*keng'*, q.v.: *'keng' tik*, well-matched enemies; *'kong keng'* firm, unyielding.

**頸**

Ching.

The neck, specially the front of the neck, the throat; the back part is called *haung'*; also applied to the narrow part of things: *'ung keng'* to cut the throat; *'ung keng' kau*, a very intimate friendship.

**脛**

Ching.

The leg-bone; the legs of birds and animals: *'kiok, keng'* the shank; *k'aiu' ki keng'* (Confucius) hit his shins—to teach him to assume a respectful posture.

**脛**

Ling.

A vulgar character, used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *keng'*: the muscular stomach of fowls: *'ak, keng'* a duck's gizzard.

**競**

Ching.

Violent, strong; emulous, pragmatic, bickering, testy, boisterous; to contend, to force, to struggle for; to drive off; great, abundant: *'cheng keng'* wrangling; *'u keng' sióng*, unambitious.

**姪**

Ling.

A sister-in-law on the wife's side: com., *'mu keng'* a maternal uncle's wife; *keng' ma*, a grandmother's brother's wife—great aunt; *twai' keng'* and *sá' keng'* a wife's elder and younger brothers' wives. Read *chiéng*: a pretty laugh.

**噤**

Chin.

Read *keng'*; coll. *keng'*: to shut the mouth; to refrain from speaking or eating; *keng' ch'oi'* to diet; *keng' k'eu le'* loss of appetite and dysentery.

1高 3高 心 6郎 頭 8鹹 10鹹 餐 了 勁 頸 16鴨  
大 下 高 務 高 酸 都 11勁 13勿 交 脛  
2高 4高 過 伊 鹹 苦 嘗 直 頸 脚 17爭  
漢 下 頭 肩 鹹 辣 過 剛 勿 踉 競

**禁** Read *keng*; used for the coll. *keng*: to warn, to caution against; to impose superstitious restrictions: *'keng' sang sau* to notify those whose birth-day characters ("conflict with the deceased"); *'keng' sang hong' neng*, to exclude strangers superstitiously, as at births and in times of sickness.

(255) Kēng.

**工** Read *kung*; coll. *kēng*: labor, work, a day's work; craft, art, workmanship: *Kung. 'kēng hu*, or *kēng hu 'kiāng*, or *kēng 't'āng*, work, skill; *kēng hu 'ta*, Congou tea; *'p'ah, kēng*, work in beating (metals); *'tong kēng*, constant occupation; *'ta kēng*, to engage by the job; *'siu kēng*, to work by the day; *'kēng 'chiēng* (or *chū*), wages; *'kēng ngiē* a craft, a trade; *kēng hu kiā* his workmanship is inferior; *'kēng 'chiēng chá* barely (making) wages; *'kēng chē' mó 'tu 'au* the character *kēng* does not project above; *met.*, to earn small wages; *kēng hu 'kiāng 'yā ló* the workmanship is excellent; *ch'ó*, *kēng*, jobs, chores; *sioh, kēng*, or *sioh, kēng sek*, a day's work.

**江** Read *kong*; coll. *kēng*: a river: *'twai' kēng*, a large or main stream; *Chiang. 'kēng' ú*, rivers and canals; *'kwo' kēng*, to cross the river; *'tau kēng*, to drown one's self; *'kēng tong*, in the river; *kēng 'chui, 'pwang li 'sá má* *ch'ing*, bring river-water to wash it and still it is not clean—can't clear up the matter satisfactorily.

**港** Streams diverging, as one ascends a river; a passage for a ship, a reach, a frith, an estuary; a rivulet running into the sea; a cove: *'p'wo' kēng*, canals and streams; *com.*, *'kēng 'mwong*, or *'kēng 'k'au*, the mouth of an estuary; *'hióng kēng*, Hongkong; *coll.*, *'kēng tió' chah*, the passage is narrow.

*'Kēng.* A coll. word: the male of quadrupeds: *'kēng 'mó*, the male and the female; *'kēng 'tū*, a boar.

(256) Keu.

**勾** Sometimes interchanged with the next: to reject, to blot or strike out; to inveigle or entice; to mark off for punishment; crooked; *Kow. hooked; met.*, illegal, illicit, underhand; in the coll. read *kau*, and *'keu*, q.v.: *'keu kiok*, to mark off for execution; *com.*, *'keu 'ing*, to entice; *'keu 't'ung*, in collusion, as with thieves; *'keu 'sieu*, or *'keu 'tū*, to reject, to strike out, as from a list by brackets.

**鈎** A crooked iron, a hook, a barb, a fluke; a sickle, a crooked sword, like a bill-hook; a clasp, a hasp; crooked, hooked; to hook, to drag along; to make hooked; to detain, to stop; to seduce, to tempt to do evil: in the coll. read *kau*, q.v.

**溝** A ditch, a drain, a sewer; a canal, a water-course in a field: in the coll. read *kau*, q.v.: *'keu 'kū*, a sewer, a drain.

1禁 生 夫 2拍 7打 9工 11工 字 13大 15過 17江 19港  
生 混 4工 工 錢 錢 毛 江 江 中 門  
肖 伙 夫 6長 8修 10工 劑 凸 14江 16投 15浦 20香  
2禁 3工 茶 工 工 藝 12工 透 河 江 港 港

篝

Kow.

A frame for fumigating or drying clothes by the fire: 'keu tēng, a drying-frame.

鞬

Kow.

A sort of leathern vambrace or defence for the arm, used by archers and called 'piē' keu, or siē' keu.

轆

Distant and indistinct, confused, intricate: 'keu kak, a row of halberds; a confused mêlée.

嘍

Chiao.

The crowing of cocks; verbose, boastful, in which sense also read hieu: keu keu, bragging.

膠

Chiao.

Glue; glutinous or adhesive jellies, viscid gums; to glue; glued or sticking together, adhesive, compacted; obstinate; stupid, perverse, pertinacious, bigoted; to deceive; intimate, bound by friendship or pledge; sound of fishes: in the coll. read ka, q. v.: 'keu ch'ek, siong teu, united as by glue and varnish—very intimate; 'keu siong, a district or prefectural college.

勾 Read keu; coll. 'keu, as in 'keu taung' affairs, underhand doings: 'heu tek, 'nū chō' siē' nōh, 'keu taung' how can I know what you are about!

枸

Kow.

A high tree shaped like the willow, with long sweetish seeds; probably a leguminosae: 'keu 'ki, a fruit allied to the medlar, used in ophthalmia, and as a tonic.

苟

Kow.

Grass, herbs, plants; devious, to the right or left; illicitly; inconsiderate, irregular, heedless; in any manner, carelessly; nevertheless, only; but, if, so: 'pok, 'keu, carefully, correctly; com., 'keu 'ch'ia, rudely, improperly, any how; 'keu hak, illicit union, fornication.

狗 A dog; little, contemptible, mean: 'lak, 'keu, a hunting-dog; 'keu hiē' a dog's bark; com., 'long 'sing 'keu haing' has a wolf's heart and a dog's ways! 'keu 'chū, you puppy! 'cheu 'keu, running-dogs—applied to waiters in low places.

筍 A bamboo trap or weel for catching fish or shrimps; they are cylindrical and open at the end.

耆 A face grimed with dirt and furrowed with age; very old, senile: 'wong 'keu, gray-haired, very aged; 'ki 'keu, the virtuous old man.

救 To assist, to rescue, to save, to liberate, to succor, to save from evil; to protect, to defend; to prohibit, to prevent from going wrong; to stop, to cause to cease; salvation, rescue; a tassel: com., 'keu' nang' to save from distress; 'keu' yoh, an efficacious medicine; 'keu' wong' to rescue; 'keu' chá' to succor; 'keu' 'hwi, to save from a fire; 'keu' ping, a re-enforcement; 'keu' siē' 'chio, the Savior of the world; coll., 'keu' a keu' a, save! save! 'keu' siē' keu' t'eng mōh, keu'

1 篝 2 鞬 3 轆 4 嘍 5 膠 6 膠 7 嘍 8 世 9 枸 10 苟 11 苟 12 獵 13 狗 14 狗 15 狗 16 走 17 狗 18 救 19 救 20 濟

1 篝 2 鞬 3 轆 4 嘍 5 膠 6 膠 7 嘍 8 世 9 枸 10 苟 11 苟 12 獵 13 狗 14 狗 15 狗 16 走 17 狗 18 救 19 救 20 濟



*lang<sup>2</sup> k'a n'ng*, save snakes and worms but not the biped man! — to be inhuman or ungrateful.

**究**

Chiu.

To examine into, to search out, to inform one's self of; to push to the utmost; to devise, to scheme; finally, at last: com., *'keü' te<sup>2</sup>* to conduct an official examination; *'kong keü'* to discuss, to examine the truth or merits of; *'keü' ki sik*, on examination of the real facts; *'k'ing keü'* to investigate thoroughly; *'keü' keng'* finally.

**灾**

Chiu.

Poor and sick; a chronic disease, a complaint which threatens death.

**舅**

Chiu.

Maternal uncles: com., *'n'iong keü'* a maternal uncle; *'keü' seng*, maternal uncles and nephews; *'wai<sup>2</sup> keü'* wife's elder brother; *'sá' keü'* wife's younger brother; *'keü' ku*, husband's father and mother; *'keü' kung*, a maternal grandmother's brother—great uncle; *'keü' ié*, the maternal uncles—are so styled by servants and others.

**舊**

**旧**

Chiu.

Old, worn out, not new or recent; formerly, anciently, before; venerable, venerated; passed away, defunct: in the coll. read *ko<sup>2</sup>*, q. v.: com., *'keü' k'au*, an old friend; *'keü' ching*, former favor; *'keü' ni'ng*, last year; *'keü' chik*, the old disease; *'keü' ngi' nang wong*, it is hard to forget old friendships.

(257)

Keü.

**倨**

Chü.

Proud, haughty; a sans-souci carriage; a vain, self-confident gait; to stand or sit carelessly; strong: *'keü' ngó<sup>2</sup>* proud, haughty; *'keü' mang'* impudent; *'keü' nga*, strong teeth, tusks.

**遽**

Chü.

Hastily, urgently, instantly, suddenly, quickly; fleet, hurried, swift; agitated, trembling, fluttered; to forward, to send on, to transmit; an express, a post: *'kek, këu'* hurried, urgent; *'k'ai këu'* agitated; *'tiang këu'* *chi ik*, a postman, courier.

**據**

Chü.

To lay the hand on; to defend, to bar off; to maintain a place; to seize, to take possession of; to lean against, or on; to have form or substance; substantial, tangible; proof, testimony, evidence; relying on, according to, depending on, conformably to; it appears that: *'k'ëu' siok*, from what he says; *'k'ëu' 'hi'ng*, to guard a pass; com., *'k'ëu' sik*, according to the facts, truly; *'k'ó këu'* to search for evidence; *'cheng' këu'* testimony; *'ping këu'* proof, evidence; COLL., *'k'ëu' 'nü' ch'iong wang'* *'kong*, according to what you say.

**据**

Chü.

The grip of the hand between the thumb and fingers; a diseased hand; embarrassed; stiff-necked, prim, supercilious, imperturbable: com., *'kek, këu'* straitened, distressed.

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**拒** This and the next four characters are read *kēu'* in the *Paik, Ing*: to ward off with the hand; to stop, to obstruct, to withstand; to oppose a plan, to stand out against: com., '*k'auŋ' kēu'* to resist, to oppose; '*kēu' chioŋ*, to renounce utterly; '*kēu' 'siu*, to defend or protect one's self.

**炬** A torch, made of reeds tied together, or of old bamboo cables cut up: '*hwo kēu'* a lighted torch.

**巨** The chief, the great one, the first of its sort; great, vast, very, mighty, large; how, in what manner? in which sense used for the next: '*kēu' wang'* myriads, innumerable; '*kēu' p'ek*, the thumb; '*kēu' 'hai*, the vast sea; '*tiŋŋ' k'ai kēu'* '*k'eu*, to open the mouth wide.

**詎** How, in what manner? often it implies the opposite of what is said; to reach to, to stop at; ignorant, as of a language: '*kēu' pok*, how not? is it not thus? '*kēu' e'* how could it have been thought of?—i. e., it was wholly unexpected.

**鉅** Hard, as iron or steel, obdurate; great, chief; fierce, implacable: '*kēu' kung*, a term for the emperor; '*kēu' ngiék*, or '*kēu' sēu'* important matters.

**鋸** A saw; to saw, to saw asunder; to divide, to reduce: com., '*kēu' 'ch'i* (coll. *kēu' 'k'i*), the teeth of a saw; '*kēu' k'ong*, saw-

dust; '*kēu' 'ch'a*, to saw wood; '*ch'iu kēu'* a hand-saw; COLL., '*kēu' 'tong*, to saw off.

**鑪** A frame for a bell or drum; a musical instrument of wood; an ancient table-utensil of gold or silver, in which sense also read *kū*.

**秬** Also read '*kū*: a kind of black millet, of which spirits, used in libations, were anciently made.

**距** A cock's spur; a dew-claw, a ballux; to go to, to reach; to oppose, to attack; to stand over against, opposite; to border on, contiguous; distance from or between; to skip or leap over; to stab backhanded: in the coll. read *kēu'*, q. v.: '*kēu' yok*, to leap, to skip.

**踞** To squat, to sit on the feet; to sit in a rude, uncivil style: '*kēu' chó'* or '*pwang kēu'* to sit improperly; '*ki kēu'* to sit with the feet drawn up.

**懼** To fear, to dread, to stand in awe of; fearful, apprehensive: '*k' ŋŋ kēu'* to fear, afraid lest; '*chiéŋ' kēu'* to tremble with fear; '*iu kēu'* apprehensive; com., *kēu' nôi'* to fear one's wife.

**具** Prepared, ready; placed together orderly; to present, to furnish, to lay before; tools, implements: '*ti ming pok, kēu'* as you know the name, I do not insert it; com., '*k'e'kēu'* implements, tools;

<sup>1</sup>抗 <sup>2</sup>拒 <sup>3</sup>拒 <sup>4</sup>巨 <sup>5</sup>巨 <sup>6</sup>巨 <sup>7</sup>巨 <sup>8</sup>巨 <sup>9</sup>詎 <sup>10</sup>詎 <sup>11</sup>詎 <sup>12</sup>鉅 <sup>13</sup>鉅 <sup>14</sup>鋸 <sup>15</sup>鋸 <sup>16</sup>手 <sup>17</sup>鋸 <sup>18</sup>距 <sup>19</sup>距 <sup>20</sup>箕 <sup>21</sup>踞 <sup>22</sup>懼 <sup>23</sup>懼 <sup>24</sup>器具

'kēu' *ping*, "prepared petition"—words used as a heading; 'hing kēu' implements of torture; 'kēu' *t'iong* a cane, a staff; 'kēu' *ch'iu*, to hold in the hand, as a staff; COLL., 'lo kēu' an old man's staff.

**俱** Read *kū*; coll. *kēu*, as in 'kēu' *tó*, for the most part, usually so: 'kēu' *chiong*, all complete, perfect; 'ho' *mu kēu* *chiong*, both parents still living.

**堤** A dike, an embankment, as to confine the waters of a freshet: 'tēuk, kēu' to build a dike of earth.

**颶風** A tempest, a hurricane; a typhoon, a cyclone, common in the Chinese seas: 'kēu' *mu*, the first appearance, or signs, of a typhoon.

**距** Read *kēu*; coll. *kēu*, as in *kié kēu* a cook's spur; 'k'a *sang kēu* its feet have grown spurs.

*Kēu*. A coll. word, as in *kēu* *hwi*, to strike a light, to light a match or paper-lighter; *kēu* *tiok*, lighted.

(258) Kēuk.

**菊** Syngenesious flowers, like the Aster, Chrysanthemum, Marigold: com., 'kēuk, *hwa*, the China-aster—also called 'ch'iu *kēuk*, and 'wang' *swoi* *kēuk*; 'kang *kēuk*, sweet aster—a cooling drink is made of its leaves; 'siong *kēuk*, to enjoy (the beauty) of asters; COLL., 'chui *tong kēuk*, (perhaps a corruption of 'chui *sang kēuk*), "posterity-aster", a marigold.

**掬** To hold or grasp with both hands; a handful, the hand filled; the hollow of the hand; used in the coll. for collected, curdled, as blood; excited, angered: 'ek, *kēuk*, a handful; 'ch'ieu' *ing* 'k'ó *kēuk*, delighted, pleased with; COLL., 'kēuk, *haik*, coagulated blood, as in wounds; *kēuk*, *kwong*, irritated, as by disturbance.

**鞠** Used for the next: a ball, a foot-ball of chaff; to bear, to bring up, to nourish, to train; to rule; a boy, a child; being, life; full, much; to bend the body; to investigate; to push to an extreme: 'kēuk, *kung*, to stoop; 'kēuk, *uk*, to nourish.

**鞫** To investigate a case judicially, to question a criminal, to get at the truth: 'seng' *kēuk*, or 'sing *kēuk*, to inquire into and judge a case.

**麴** Leaven, barm, the slime or mother which collects on liquors: *kēuk*, *ngiék*, barm-cakes; *chau kēuk*, distiller's grains—made into a condiment.

**領** Read *uk*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *kēuk*; to put a vessel in the water with the bottom downwards—to discover whether it leaks: *kēuk*, *si*, to drown by thrusting the head under water.

*Kēuk*. A coll. word: to pin together with pins or needles; to run a seam.

1 具 2 具 3 俱 4 父 5 竹 6 肢 7 花 8 歲 9 賞 10 笑 11 掬 12 鞠  
 稟 杖 多 母 堤 生 秋 菊 菊 容 血 育  
 刑 具 俱 俱 颶 距 菊 甘 一 可 鞠 訊  
 具 手 全 全 母 菊 萬 菊 掬 躬 鞫



(259)

Kĕung.

**供**  
Kung.

To place before, to offer or present to; to lay out, to arrange, as offerings to the gods: also read *küing*, q. v.: 'siék, kĕung' to arrange offerings; com., 'kĕung' hong' to serve (the gods) with gifts; 'kĕung' ja, to present tea; 'kĕung' jung' pò, to offer to the ancestral tablets.

**斬**

Read *kĕung* in the dictionaries: the collar-strap of a harness; firm, vigorous, strong; to hold back, to restrain; to ridicule, to make odious; avaricious, parsimonious, sparing of; to take.

**共**  
Kung.

Generally, all, altogether, in all, collectively; in fine, in short, to sum up; with, and, together with; the same, alike; to include in, to live with: in the coll. read *kĕung*, q. v.: 'pok, kĕung' tai' 'tieng, can't live under the same heaven (with him); com., 'kĕung' 'chung, or 'kĕung' kié' the whole amount; 'kĕung' chieng, the total of a cash account; coll., 'kĕung' sing, the sum total; 'muoi' kĕung' séu' have had no dealings with him.

**董**  
Chin.

Also read *k'ung*: tenacious clay, mud, yellow loam; adhesive; to smear, to lute; in these senses the next is generally employed. Read *'king*: a plant, also called 'u 'eu, crow's head; 'king oh' ai' the violet or pansy.

**墮**  
Chin.

To plaster or stop up with clay, to lute; to cover a corpse with earth, to inter;

clay, argillaceous earth, mud; a way over a drain.

**僅**  
Chin.

Exactly, nothing wanting, nothing over; hardly, just missed, as an injury; scarcely, almost, a little short: 'kĕung' 'k'ó, it will answer; 'kĕung' neng, just able to.

**廩**  
Chin.

Also read *k'ung*, and is like the last; a cottage, a hut, a lodge; just enough, sufficient; partially, in a slight degree.

**槿**  
Chin.

Also read *'king*: a tree whose flowers blossom and decay in a day, perhaps a species of *Malvaceae*; used figuratively for human glory, transient happiness; a handle.

**殢**  
Chin.

To die of starvation by the road-side; to cover a way-side corpse.

**饑**  
Chin.

A dearth or blasting of vegetables: 'ki kĕung' a famine of grains and vegetables.

**近**  
Chin.

Near, proximate, both in place and time; to touch, to approach; to bring near, to close upon, to urge; according to, like, familiar: 'ho' kĕung' near to; com., 'ch'ing kĕung' to be near one, intimate; 'kĕung' pieng' conveniently near; 'kĕung' ka, to stay at home—not travel far away; 'kĕung' tó' consonant to reason; 'chiong kĕung' about to be; 'kĕung' lai, or kĕung' si, recently; kĕung' mieu' k'i sing, "near the temple, slight the god"—familiarity breeds contempt;

1 設 3 供 婆 天 計 成 11 烏 18 僅 15 饑 17 親 19 近 21 將  
供 供 茶 不 共 共 共 頭 可 饑 近 家 近  
供 供 共 共 共 共 共 菜 僅 附 近 道 近  
奉 公 戴 共 共 共 共 事 能 近 便 來

*k'äng' se'* (coll. *k'äng' ch'ëu'* or *k'äng' ne'*) near-sighted.

**觀**

Chin.

To see, to have an audience with a superior, or the emperor; to look to the north—i. e., towards

His Majesty; the autumnal audience: *'tiëu k'äng'* introduced at court.

(260)

Ki.

**箕**

Chi.

A corn-fan, a winnowing-fan, a sieve; a refuse basket; to spread out like a fan; the long striæ on the finger's ends; part of Sagittarius, the 7th of the 28 constellations; *met.*, wind and rain, because this star forbodes them; a kind of wood used for quivers: *'ki' ch'iu*, dust-pan and broom; COLL., *'pwai' ki*, a close sieve for throwing up grain to the wind; *'pong' ki*, a mason's dirt-basket.

**基**

Chi.

The foundation of a wall, a foundation, a rest, a basis; a beginning, a commencement, a starting-point; that on which a family or nation depends, fundamental; a patrimony, possession; farming utensils; a side apartment, an anteroom: COM., *'te' ki*, the foundation; *'ki' chi*, or *'ki' ch'ó'* a foundation, a base; *'ki' ngiék*, a patrimony, an inheritance; *'teng ki*, to ascend the throne; *'ki chaung'* a strong foundation; COLL., *'ki' pung k'ó'* the foundation has fallen.

**期**

Chi.

A set time, a fixed period, a day agreed on; times, seasons; to meet; to expect, to wait for; to aim at; to engage to do:

*'kiéng ki*, to miss the time; *'ki niéng*, a year; COM., *'ki' m'wang*, the time is up; *'kô' mau*, set times, as in yamuns; *'ki' p'ieu'* a promissory note; *'ki' aing'* or *'ki' yok*, the time fixed or agreed upon; *'ki' huk*, a year's mourning; COLL., *'ki' kau'* the set time has come.

**基**

Chi.

Interchanged with the last: an anniversary, full revolution of a year, 354 days: *'ki' chi' song*, a year of mourning; *'ki' ng'wok*, space of a month.

**基**

A dark green or red, also a blue and gray color; variegated; shoe-strings; very, the utmost: *'ki' k'ung*, a grayish coiffure worn by girls; *'ki' saik*, inquisitive, desiring to see novel things.

**饑**

Chi.

Interchanged with the next: failure of the harvest, famine, scarcity of food: *'ki' k'äng'* a dearth of cereals and vegetables; COM., *'ki' hwong*, a famine.

**飢**

Chi.

Scarcity; hungry, famished; to starve, starving, necessitous: COM., *'ki' ngó'* to starve; *'ki' k'ak*, hunger and thirst; *'ki' hang' kau' p'aik*, distressed at once with hunger and cold; *'ki' pau sek, si*, miss the times of hunger and fullness—i. e., to eat at irregular seasons.

**幾**

Chi.

The springs of motion; subtle, hidden, mysterious; what is within, recondite; moderately, a little; dangerous; having stated periods, the proper time;

1朝 8簸 2地 7基 9基 11期 18期 15期 17基 19基 21饑 28饑  
觀 箕 基 業 壯 年 卯 限 月 色 餓 寒  
'箕 4糞 6基 5登 10愆 12期 14期 16期 18基 20饑 23饑 28饑  
帚 箕 址 基 期 票 服 巾 饑 饑 渴 交 迫

an omen, prognostic; to expect; to examine; a qualifying word, nearly, almost, about, rather, somewhat; also read 'ki, q. v.: 'ki ki, or 'ki ku, almost, at the point of; 'ki mi, small, recondite; sēu' ki, probably, yet for all that.

**機** Used for the last: changes, permutations; the origin or spring of; the subtle influences of nature; the motive power in an

Chi. operation; a machinery, a trap or hidden contrivance; stratagems, schemes; a loom: 'ki 't'ū, weaving implements; 'tiēng ki, the natural bent of a mind; 'sek, ki, to fail in a scheme—lose a battle; 'kung ki ch'ēu' the imperial council chamber; com., 'ki ,pung, a weaver's shop; 'ki meu, to scheme, an artifice; 'ki kwang, springs in a machine; met., designs; 'ki mik, secret, undivulged; 'ki hwoi' an opportunity, occasion; coll., 'ki pah, chá' a fine white grass-cloth.

**噤** To eat sparingly; to sigh, to cry out: coll., 'ki ki kieu' to peep, as a chick; to mutter, as spirits are said to do.

**璣** Pearls not perfectly round; a sort of armillary sphere, called 'siong ki.

**畿** An imperial park in ancient times, measuring a thousand 'li on each side, with the court in the center; a limit, a border; inside of a door, the threshold; the lands of princes: 'wong ki, the imperial park or demesnes.

**譏** To slander, to speak against; to ridicule, to mock, to satirize; to blame, to reprove, to remonstrate with; officious and contumelious speeches; to examine into, to test; machinations: 'ki sieu' (com., 'ki ch'ieu'), to jeer, to laugh at; 'ch'ēu' ki, to satirize or reprove covertly.

**磯** Stones or rocks in a stream producing ripples; shallows, eddies; a stumbling-block; to impede, to rub, to grate against: 'tieu ngu ki, a fishing-place.

**蟣** A nit, a louse: 'ki saik, lice. Read ki, and used for ki, a blood-sucker.

**鉞** A barb, as of an arrow or fishhook: 'liēng ki, a spring or catch in machinery.

**鉞** An iron implement like a hoe, called 'chū ki, and having a long blade.

**占** To divine, to seek counsel of the gods; a kind of divination by writing in the sand with a twig of mulberry, willow, or peach: com., 'ki pek, the divining pen; 'ki tong, hall of divination; 'ki ,pwang, a divining tray (containing sand); 'kaung' ki, to bring down the gods in divination.

**肌** The flesh or firm muscle surrounding the bones: 'ki hu, muscle, solid flesh.

<sup>1</sup>幾 <sup>2</sup>天 <sup>3</sup>軍 <sup>4</sup>機 <sup>5</sup>機 <sup>6</sup>機 <sup>7</sup>機 <sup>8</sup>機 <sup>9</sup>機 <sup>10</sup>機 <sup>11</sup>機 <sup>12</sup>機 <sup>13</sup>機 <sup>14</sup>機 <sup>15</sup>機 <sup>16</sup>機 <sup>17</sup>機 <sup>18</sup>機 <sup>19</sup>機 <sup>20</sup>機 <sup>21</sup>機 <sup>22</sup>機



**𦞦** The flesh covering the jaws and cheek-bones; the cheeks.  
Chi.

**𦞦** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ki ka*, to cut with shears; *ki kau*, to hook up; to reject, as by bracketing words; *ki kié*, to tie, to tether.

**己** One's self, I, myself; self, added to pronouns; selfish, private, special; the 49th radical; to record; the 6th of the "stems", answering to earth: *'ki sing*, own body, self; com., *'chěu 'ki* (coll. *chě 'ka*), one's self; *'ang hong' 'sin 'ki*, to mind one's own affairs; *'oi 'ki 'ki kiéng'* to have a regard to one's private interests.

**圮** To subvert, to destroy, as a city: also read *t*, q. v.: *'king 'ki*, to overthrow, to cast down.  
Chi.

**岷** A bleak, bare mountain, such as a hermit chooses; a high hill.  
Chi.

**杞** A tree resembling the willow, called *'keu 'ki*; its fruit is like the medlar and used as a tonic; name of a state.  
Chi.

**汜** Read *sěu* in the dictionaries: a branch diverging and afterward uniting again with the main stream: *'ki 'chwi*, a river and town in Honan west of Kaifung.  
Chi.

**紀** To sort silk threads; to arrange, to separate; to record, to narrate, to book, to ascertain and write; to rule, to govern; a history,  
Chi.

annals, chronicles, narrative; a period of 12 years; a decimal or the completion of numbers; a foundation; a skein of 40 threads: *'kong 'ki*, to govern; com., *'niéng 'ki*, a person's age; *'ki lióh*, to record, as an officer's merit; *'ki kong hwak*, to outline and method, as of an essay.

**芑** A species of white millet: *'ki ch'ai* a vegetable like succory or wild endive, often cooked and eaten.  
Chi.

**几** A bench or stool to lean on; a stand, a side-table; the 16th radical: *'ki 'ki*, tranquil; *'ang 'ki*, a writing table; com., *'ta 'ki*, a teapoy; *'hong 'ki tóh*, a small stand for supporting the censer—used in private houses.  
Chi.

**麋** A large kind of stag; also a small deer or antelope: com., *'ki 'p'ui*, deer-skin; *'ki nük*, venison.

**幾** Much or many; a part of, a few, several; an interrogative of quantity, how, how many, or much? also read *ki*, and in the coll. *'kwi*, q. v.: *'ki tó*, or *'ki hó*, how many? *'ki si*, when? *'u 'ki*, not much; *'ki 'hü*, or *'ki kó*, a few.

**𦞦** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'ki 'ká*, to untie, to unravel; *'ki 'kwí*, to revise, as books; *'ki 'kieu*, to pry up; *'ki 'ku*, to stir, as things in cooking; *'ki 'ka*, to twist, as rope; to twist off, as fruit from a tree with a pronged stick.

<sup>1</sup>己 <sup>3</sup>安 <sup>4</sup>爲 <sup>6</sup>傾 <sup>7</sup>汜 <sup>9</sup>年 <sup>11</sup>紀 <sup>13</sup>几 <sup>14</sup>茶 <sup>16</sup>麋 <sup>18</sup>幾 <sup>20</sup>幾  
身 分 己 圮 水 紀 几 几 肉 時 許  
<sup>2</sup>自 <sup>5</sup>守 <sup>8</sup>起 <sup>10</sup>枸 <sup>12</sup>綱 <sup>15</sup>麋 <sup>17</sup>幾 <sup>19</sup>無 <sup>21</sup>幾  
己 己 見 杞 紀 度 几 皮 多 幾 個

**其**

A relative or personal pronoun, referring to the person, place, or thing spoken of; he, his, she, her, it, its, they; there;

an indefinite pronoun, wherever, whoever, the, that, the subject spoken of; used in the coll. to mark the possessive: <sup>1</sup>*ki si*, that time; <sup>2</sup>*ki ü*, as if, supposing; com., <sup>3</sup>*ki ü*, the rest; <sup>4</sup>*ki ch'ên* the second; <sup>5</sup>*ki tung pek*, <sup>6</sup>*in yong ko* therein there must have been a cause; COLL., <sup>7</sup>*ki ki kó* <sup>8</sup>*kó* every one, they all; <sup>9</sup>*lang ki*, two, as of persons, cash, &c.; <sup>10</sup>*ki pwang*, <sup>11</sup>*chiêng*, a cash and a half; <sup>12</sup>*ki kau*, a cash and nine-tenths; <sup>13</sup>*ki siong* or <sup>14</sup>*ki ling*, over a cash; <sup>15</sup>*ngwai ki ch'io* my house; <sup>16</sup>*chui se<sup>2</sup> tiê<sup>1</sup> nêng ki*, whose is this?

**棋**

The game of chess: <sup>1</sup>*kong ki*, a foundation; <sup>2</sup>*ki kwoh*, a chess-board arranged for gaming: com., <sup>3</sup>*ch'iong<sup>2</sup> ki*, a game of 32 men, invented by Wu wang, B. C. 1120; <sup>4</sup>*ui ki*, a game of 360 men, half black and half white, invented by Yau, B. C. 2300; <sup>5</sup>*ha<sup>2</sup> ki*, to play chess; <sup>6</sup>*ki p'wo*, a manual of chess-playing; <sup>7</sup>*ki pwang*, a chess-board; <sup>8</sup>*ki chi*, chess-men; COLL., <sup>9</sup>*ki kiäng sioh*, <sup>10</sup>*pwo<sup>2</sup>* to make a move; <sup>11</sup>*chi miêng<sup>2</sup>* kind of wafer-cakes—offered to ancestral tablets in the 7th moon; <sup>12</sup>*ki pwang pöh*, large square sheets of foil-paper—burnt to idols.

**淇**

A tributary of the Yellow river in Honan: <sup>1</sup>*Ch'i*, <sup>2</sup>*chiêng pi ki ük*, he looked on the banks of the *Ki*.

**沂**

Name of a river in Shantung, flowing south into lake Lohma in Kiangsu, and thence into the sea.

**圻**

A border, a limit, confines: also used for *ki* (the Imperial domains): <sup>1</sup>*Ch'i*, <sup>2</sup>*ü ki*, boundless; <sup>3</sup>*ki hui*, a commander of the household guards.

**頤**

Long, tall: *ki ki*, elegant, graceful. Read *k'ong*: earnest; pitiful, compassionate.

**祈**

To pray, to invoke, to supplicate the gods for happiness; to beg, to entreat, to request—in the language of courtesy: com., <sup>1</sup>*ki tö*, or <sup>2</sup>*ki kiu*, to pray, to beseech (the gods); <sup>3</sup>*ki sên<sup>2</sup>* to pray for a son; <sup>4</sup>*ki kiu pek eng* (the gods) will certainly answer prayer; <sup>5</sup>*ki hwa hwoi<sup>2</sup>* to pray for (success in) lotteries; COLL., <sup>6</sup>*ki stung*, to pray for clear weather.

**祺**

Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; tranquil, composed, undisturbed: <sup>1</sup>*Ch'i*, <sup>2</sup>*sing ki*, to be promoted—used as a complimentary phrase.

**祇**

At rest, tranquil; to quiet, to console; much, large, great: used for *ki* (the Imperial domain); sometimes confounded with *chie* (to respect; but, only): <sup>1</sup>*te<sup>2</sup> ki*, the divinity of the earth, who produces things—the Chinese Hecate or Cybele; *met.*, Earth, Terra.

<sup>1</sup>其 <sup>2</sup>時 <sup>3</sup>其 <sup>4</sup>餘 <sup>5</sup>其 <sup>6</sup>中 <sup>7</sup>緣 <sup>8</sup>故 <sup>9</sup>其 <sup>10</sup>上 <sup>11</sup>棋 <sup>12</sup>局 <sup>13</sup>圍 <sup>14</sup>棋 <sup>15</sup>棋 <sup>16</sup>譜 <sup>17</sup>瞻 <sup>18</sup>彼 <sup>19</sup>無 <sup>20</sup>圻 <sup>21</sup>祈 <sup>22</sup>禱 <sup>23</sup>祈 <sup>24</sup>求 <sup>25</sup>必 <sup>26</sup>應

祁

Chi.

Full, abundant, much; very, exceeding; large, great; slowly, leisurely, gently.

蜞

Chi.

Used in names for leeches and land-crabs: in the coll. read *k'i*, q. v.: *'ma ki*, a leech; *'p'ang ki*, a species of small land-crab.

驥

Chi.

A dappled horse, marked like a chess-board, a fine-looking horse.

麒麟

Chi.

The Chinese unicorn—a fabulous animal: com., *'ki ling*, the male and female unicorns; *'ki ling ch'iong*, a wall in front of yamitns with a unicorn-like quadruped, called *'tang* (civet), drawn in it; *'ki ling kwó* *sang ling kung ch'wi*, the unicorn passes over the hills (scattering fire), but the sea-dragon stirs the water (and produces rain to quench it).

鵞

Chi.

A small species of wild goose, perhaps a sheldrake.

旗

Chi.

A flag, a standard, a banner with devices on it: com., *'ki hó* a signal flag; *'ki t'iong* a frame-like banner borne before graduates; *'ki a'* Bannermen, Manchus or naturalized Chinese; *'kwa ki kwok*, the United States; *'ki kang*, a flag-staff; *'ki kang t'ien* fluted chopsticks; coll., *'ki a' ki'ang*, and *'ki a' kwai*, are epithets applied to Manchus; *'ki a' k'ie'* *'ná kang ma ma*, "a Manchu adopted mother (is call-

ed) dry nurse"—a play on the word *kang*, meaning I am quite dry and have no money for you.

旂

Chi.

Used for the last: a flag, a banner; a pennon with bells or jingles attached to it.

耆

Chi.

A sexagenarian, an old man; old, aged; a superior or elder; strong, violent; to adjust; a scar on a horse's back: *'sing ki*, gentry and elders; *'ki ngai*, a superior, a teacher; com., *'ki ló*, the aged.

鬐

Chi.

A horse's mane; the dorsal spines of fishes.

奇

Chi.

Extraordinary, rare, surprising, out of the common way; monstrous, miraculous, unnatural; unexpected, strange, new, wonderful: also read *k'ie'*, and in the coll. *k'ie'*, q. v.: com., *'ki tek*, strange, unusual; to wonder; *'ki kwai* unnatural, rare; *'ki ngai* to meet with surprising luck; *'ki mwong*, rare art, as in choosing lucky days; *'ki si'ong t'ien'g k'ai*, strangely thinks that the heavens will open—expects wonders.

崎

Chi.

A steep path among the mountains; a dangerous defile or precipice: *'ki k'ü*, a rugged road across mountains.

岐

Chi.

A hill with two peaks; a fork in a road; bicuspidate; a headland or cape; to branch off, to diverge; met., ambiguous, as words or conduct; *'ki ló* diverging roads; met., right and wrong, devious;

<sup>1</sup>螞 <sup>8</sup>麒麟 <sup>9</sup>旗 <sup>10</sup>旗 <sup>11</sup>紳 <sup>12</sup>耆 <sup>13</sup>耆 <sup>14</sup>奇 <sup>15</sup>奇 <sup>16</sup>奇 <sup>17</sup>奇 <sup>18</sup>奇 <sup>19</sup>崎  
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<sup>2</sup>蜞 <sup>3</sup>



COLL., 'wa' 'kong' 'liong' *ki*, to speak with a double meaning, or differently to two different parties.

**琦** A valuable stone; precious; a curiosity, a plaything, such as are got for presents or rarities; large, great: 'ki' *ting*, a rare stone; 'ng' *wang* 'ki', a plaything.

**碕** A winding shore; a stone bridge; rugged, craggy.

**畸** Land left after marking out a square field, odd parcels of land: 'ki' *ling*, odds and ends, overplus.

**畸** Also read *ki* and *kie*: one horn elevated and the other depressed; one, single; to obtain: 'ki' *ng'eu*, single and double, odd and even.

**其** The stems or stalks of pulse; tendrils, as of vines and pulse; an edible plant like a fern: 'ki' *ch'ó*, an aquatic grass of which garments are woven.

**葵** A term for malvaceous plants, resembling the Malva, Geranium, Althea, Hibiscus, &c.: COM., 'ki' *hwa*, the Althea rosea; 'ki' an esculent mallows; *ch'ai* 'hong' *nik*, *ki*, the sunflower.

**蕲** A labiate plant, called 'ki' *ngai*, used in ulcers; bit of a bridle; to seek, to beg, to ask for.

**芪** A medicinal plant, called 'wong' *ki*, used for its tonic properties; a kind of lungwort.

**疾** Also read 'ti and *chie* sick, diseased; sluggish action of the bowels, constipation.

**軛** The projecting part of an axle or center of a wheel the nave or hub.

**達** A road, a thoroughfare; a place where four ways meet: 'tung' *ki*, a main thoroughfare, from which branches diverge.

**尙** Interchanged with the last: the jaw-bones, the sides of the face; place where nine or many roads meet, a thoroughfare; name of a mushroom: 'kiu' *ki*, a road diverging in nine directions; COM., 'ching' *ki*, a man of the T'ang dynasty, now deified as a protector against devils—drawn clutching a sword and standing on one foot.

**夔** A monster like a dragon having only one leg; a strange, monstrous appearance; a statesman in the times of Shun; fearful, alarming.

**魃** A sprite, the demons of the south; a devil, devilish; applied in Canton to foreigners on account of their shrill voices.

**𪛗** A coll. word, as in *ki* 'ti' *ku* *lu*, to mutter in an under tone; rattling sound of the bowels; *ki* *li* (or *liu*) *ki'iu*, convulsed (with laughter); pinched (with cold).

**𪛗** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ki* *ku*, to paste

1 話 2 琦 3 畸 4 麟 5 葵 6 葵 7 向 8 蕲 9 黃 10 通 11 九  
講 珍 零 偶 草 花 菜 日 艾 芪 達 尙  
兩 玩 琦 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
岐 琦 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
岐 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

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Kiä.

迦

Chia.

This character and the next six are read *ka* in the dictionaries: used for *hai* (to meet accidentally): com., *'sek, kiä*, a country in the west; also used for Sakya, a name of Budh.

跏

Chia.

As in *'kiä, hu*, or *'kiä hu*, to sit with the legs bent under one—a phrase in Buddhist books.

茄

Chia.

The brinjal, egg-plant; also used for *hó* (the lotus): *'tiäng kiä*, mad-apple, the nightshade, belladonna; *'hwang kiä*, tomatoes.

筊

Chia.

A kind of flageolet made of a reed, also called *pek, lek*: *'p'i kiä*, the plaintive flageolet.

袈

Chia.

A kind of sleazy camlet: com., *'kiä sa*, a sort of stole or surplice—worn by Buddhists.

伽

Ch'ieh.

Also read *kiä*: a Buddhist word; pertaining to Budh: *'cheng kiä*, Buddhist, a Buddhist priest; com., *'kiä lang*, name of a Budh.

枷

Chia.

A cangue worn around the neck, a wooden pillory in which criminals are exposed; to cangue, cangued: com., *'kiä chaik*, (coll. *kiä p'ah*), to cangue and whip; *'kiä hwang*, a cangued culprit; *'kiä ngwong*, a vow to wear the cangue; *'kiä 'só ne' chiong*, the cangue and the lock (chain) guards—are two idol attendants supposed to preside over these

punishments; *'kiä hung*, the official superscription on a cangue; coll., *'tó kiä*, to wear the cangue; *'muk, ch'iong' chó' kiä che' kiä che'* the carpenter makes the cangue and cangues himself; *met.*, to involve one's self while plotting against others.

*Kiä*. A coll. word: low, not elevated; cheap, inferior, as goods: *kiä kiä* low, placed low; *kiä hwo* inferior goods; *kiä chong*, an inferior quality; *kiä ngung*, adulterated silver; *kiä sioh, chong* (or *hó*), one grade inferior; *kiä sioh, cheng*, a step lower.

(262)

Kiäk.

*Kiäk*. A coll. word: angry, displeased, dissatisfied; to turn away in a pet: *po' kiäk*, again angry; *kiäk, k'ó* gone off displeased; *chai' i' m'wong kiäk*, let him be huffy if he pleases! *kiäk, kiäk, 'tiäng*, to go about in a pet; *kek, kek, kiäk, kiäk*, petulant, in the sulks.

捷

Read *kiäng*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *kiäk*: to carry on the shoulder, as a bag or a cooly's implements; *met.*, displeased, petulant, in which sense the same as the last; *'kiäk, kiäng 'au*, to carry on the shoulder; *'kiäk, 'ch'ai ki*, to bear banners; *tang lai kiäk, kioh*, or *k'äk, peng tang sóh*, burden-bearers, coolies; *'kiäk, 'k'i kiäk*, to carry (the implements) easily; *met.*, to go off in a pet; *kiäk, 'siong pong*, to bear about a notice offering a reward.

1釋 8跏 5番 7袈 9伽 11枷 13枷 14枷 16木 自 肩 旗  
迦 趺 茄 袈 藍 犯 鎖 封 匠 枷 頭 捷  
2跏 4甜 6悲 8僧 10枷 12枷 15搥 做 自 捷 捷  
趺 茄 筊 伽 責 愿 將 枷 枷 捷 彩 捷

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Kiang.

**驚**

Ching.

Read *king*; coll. *kiang*:  
to fear, to be afraid; per-  
turbed, scared, frightened;  
to dread, to apprehend, ap-  
prehensive: <sup>1</sup>*kiang jhuong*,  
or *kiang oi* to fear; *kiang sek*,  
*k'ó* insensible from fright; <sup>2</sup>*ny*  
*kiang*, not afraid; <sup>3</sup>*kiang kiong*,  
afraid of the public gaze, bashful;  
<sup>4</sup>*kiang kung*, to dread poverty;  
<sup>5</sup>*i kiang neng ch'ieu* he fears  
people will laugh at him; *kiang*  
*kiang heng' heng'* fearful yet elated  
(with hope); *ting kiang neng*,  
frightful! horrid!

**經**

Ching.

Read *king*; coll. *kiang*:  
the warp: <sup>6</sup>*heng kiang*,  
to stretch the warp-threads  
(on the loom).

**仔**

Tzu.

Read *chü*; used for the  
coll. *kiang*: a son, a lad, a  
girl, children; a diminutive  
of persons and things;  
young fruit; used in op-  
probrious epithets: <sup>7</sup>*kiang nie*,  
one's children; <sup>8</sup>*twai* <sup>9</sup>*kiang*, the  
eldest son; <sup>10</sup>*nie* <sup>11</sup>*kiang kó*, chil-  
dren; <sup>12</sup>*sá* <sup>13</sup>*kiang*, a small child, an  
infant; <sup>14</sup>*k'ëuk*, <sup>15</sup>*yong kiang*, a fos-  
ter-son; <sup>16</sup>*kiang nuk*, <sup>17</sup>*kiang miang*  
<sup>18</sup>*kiang sing kang*, children are  
one's flesh, life, and heart; <sup>19</sup>*kiang*  
<sup>20</sup>*song*, posterity; <sup>21</sup>*kiék*, <sup>22</sup>*kiang*, the  
setting of young fruit; <sup>23</sup>*tü kiang*,  
a pig; <sup>24</sup>*sung kiang*, a sampan;  
<sup>25</sup>*p'ai kiang*, vagabonds; <sup>26</sup>*kwong*  
<sup>27</sup>*teng kiang*, Cantonese.

**鏡**

Ching.

Read *keng*; coll. *kiang*:  
a mirror, a looking-glass:  
<sup>28</sup>*teng kiang* a brass mir-  
ror; <sup>29</sup>*kiang' ka* a mirror-  
frame; <sup>30</sup>*chien' sing kiang* a  
pier-glass; <sup>31</sup>*hwí kiang* a reflector;

<sup>32</sup>*ch'ing li kiang* a telescope;  
<sup>33</sup>*p'ah, hwa kiang* a kaleidoscope;  
<sup>34</sup>*kiang' ping*, a mirror-case with  
drawers; <sup>35</sup>*ngang kiang* specta-  
cles; <sup>36</sup>*kiang' meng' ngang*, a kind  
of sycee-silver.

**行**

Hang.

Read *heng*; coll. *kiang*:  
to walk, to go, to proceed,  
to travel; to act, to enact;  
the movement, perform-  
ance, as of actors; mova-  
ble, portable; *met.*, to do evil, li-  
centious: <sup>37</sup>*kiang tak*, walking,  
going; <sup>38</sup>*kiang lá*, to observe eti-  
quette; <sup>39</sup>*muang' maing' kiang*,  
walk slowly—a parting salutation;  
<sup>40</sup>*kiang hai* the acting of stage-  
players; <sup>41</sup>*kiang tio* to walk, to  
journey; <sup>42</sup>*kiang pieng* (or *k'wi*),  
to step aside; <sup>43</sup>*kiang chaw* a port-  
able furnace; <sup>44</sup>*kiang pung*, the  
sexual act; <sup>45</sup>*kiang si*, timely, in  
demand, as goods; <sup>46</sup>*kiang' mwan*  
(or *chak*), to go the rounds; <sup>47</sup>*kiang*  
<sup>48</sup>*tok, a'* to fall behind; <sup>49</sup>*kiang*  
<sup>50</sup>*siá tio* to pursue a vicious course;  
<sup>51</sup>*kiang tuk, tio* to come to the  
blunt (end of the) path—i. e., in  
straits, distressed.

**健**

Chien.

Read *kiong*; coll. *kiang*:  
also spoken *k'iang*: hale,  
hearty, lusty, vigorous in  
old age: <sup>52</sup>*king kiang*  
strong, hale, as an old  
man; <sup>53</sup>*mwong lau* <sup>54</sup>*mwong kiang*  
grows vigorous with age.

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Kié.

**圭**

Kui.

A scepter or baton made  
of stone, given to noble-  
men and princes as a sign  
of rank and used at levees;  
a measure equal to 64  
grains, or what can be  
taken up in three fingers;

<sup>3</sup>驚 <sup>3</sup>驚 <sup>5</sup>伊 <sup>6</sup>牽 <sup>8</sup>大 <sup>哥</sup> <sup>11</sup>仔 <sup>仔</sup> <sup>孫</sup> <sup>鏡</sup> <sup>16</sup>眼 <sup>行</sup>  
<sup>惶</sup> <sup>場</sup> <sup>驚</sup> <sup>驚</sup> <sup>伊</sup> <sup>經</sup> <sup>大</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>乞</sup> <sup>肉</sup> <sup>心</sup> <sup>13</sup>船 <sup>15</sup>千 <sup>鏡</sup> <sup>18</sup>行  
<sup>2</sup>怀 <sup>驚</sup> <sup>驚</sup> <sup>伊</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>僂</sup> <sup>養</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>命</sup> <sup>12</sup>仔 <sup>14</sup>銅 <sup>鏡</sup> <sup>17</sup>慢 <sup>慢</sup> <sup>邪</sup> <sup>路</sup>  
<sup>驚</sup> <sup>窮</sup> <sup>笑</sup> <sup>僂</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>命</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>命</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>命</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>命</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>命</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>命</sup>



*pek, kié*, a white baton; *'tu, kié*, a gnomon.

剖

To cut open, to eviscerate; to pierce, to stab, to stick a knife into.

奎

The stride of a man; the 15th of the 28 constellations, answering to parts of Andromeda and Pisces, and auspicious to students: com., *'kié kwong kóh*, a temple or shrine for worshipping the *'kwí sing*, god of literature.

跬

Chi.

Also read *'kié*: a single step, once lifting of the foot; a pace three feet in length; a double step, called *pwó*, is six feet in length.

閨

Kuei.

A door round at the top and square at the bottom, like an ancient badge of office; the door separating the private, from the public, part of a house; the apartments of the women; unmarried females; women; female, lady-like, feminine: *'kié seú* a talented lady; com., *'kié 'nú*, a virgin, a young lady; *'kié mwoong*, door to the female apartments.

雞

Chi.

The cock, the gallinæ; a chicken: com., *'kié kwoi* a cockcomb; also the cockcomb plaut; *'kié kang*, sodomy; *'kié mó hok*, a feather-duster; coll., *'kié kæk*, a cock; *'kié 'kiäng*, chickens; *'kié 'jüng*, loss of virility; *'kié 'kwong*, a kind of small pork-sausage; *'kié 'kieu* cock-crowing; *'kié 'pa 'chau lüé* (like) a hen scratching—

coarsely done; *'kié 'tau ak, chiong* "chicken-head" and "duck-general"—attendants of the *'ngu lá* idols; *'kié tank, 'hang siék, 'ch'oi* the hen pecks at a clam and breaks its bill; *met.*, gets only the trouble for his pains.

階

Read *kai*; coll. *kié*, as in *'kié chó* 'stone-steps; *'kié chó 'cheng* (or *'äng*), a flight of stone steps.

規

Kuei.

A pair of compasses; a law, regulation, usage, custom; a rate for taking a farm; to rule men according to usage; to regulate, to plan; to line, or draw a line; disk of the sun or moon: *'kié cheng* to regulate others; *'ngwoh, 'pwang 'kié*, the moon half full; com., *'kié 'kä*, or *'kié mwo*, usage, custom; *'kié 'lié* or *'kié 'teu*, rules, regulations; *'chá 'kié*, the rules of a school; *'ong 'kié*, by-laws of a guild; *'nik, 'kié*, a sun-dial.

羈

Chi.

Used in Foochow for the next: a tavern, an inn; a halter, a bridle for a horse; a girl's tuft of hair, a coiffure; to bridle, to restrain; to regulate, to economize; to detain, to hinder: *'kié 'lü*, a caravansary; a wayfarer; *'kié 'liu*, to stop at a hospice; detained, hindered.

羈

An inn, a hospice, a caravansary; to lodge: *'kié 'k'aik*, a sojourner; *'kié 'lü*, a traveler, a lodger.

醃

Hsi.

Sour, an acid taste like vinegar: *'kié chiong* pickled relishes; *'kié 'hai*, acid

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 土 | 閤   | 女   | 髻   | 毛   | 10 雞 | 12 雞 | 鴨    | 15 規 | 17 規 | 19 行 | 21 羈 |
| 圭   | 3 閨 | 5 閨 | 7 雞 | 拂   | 形    | 叫    | 將    | 矩    | 例    | 規    | 旅    |
| 2 奎 | 秀   | 門   | 姦   | 9 雞 | 11 雞 | 13 雞 | 14 階 | 16 規 | 18 齋 | 20 日 | 22 羈 |
| 光   | 4 閨 | 6 雞 | 8 雞 | 仔   | 簪    | 頭    | 座    | 模    | 規    | 規    | 留    |

condiments; 'kié' (kié, animalcules in vinegar.

枅

A cross-beam on posts to support a roof; the tie-beam of two pillars.

笄

Chia.

A hair-pin, broad and bent, put on the back of the head at marriage; the coiffure; also applied to the cap first worn by young men; met., the age of puberty: 'kwang' kié, to cap a young man; com., 'kik' kié, to arrive at puberty, as girls.

Kié. A coll. word: to tie, to fasten; to tether, as animals; met., to confine, as the mind: 'kié k'o' tai' to tie to the girdle; 'kié sing pieng', to suspend on the person; 'kié sing', to fix the mind, as by giving one work to do; 'kié 'lá taiu' "tied and pitched down"—i. e., bound to, as by an engagement.

Kié. A coll. word: soon, quick; easily, rapidly: 'kié twai' to grow fast; 'kié pieng' meng' soon angry; 'kié siang' ngié' to learn easily how to do it; 'kié á' nang ching, easy to learn but hard to become thorough in; 'kié 'pa' kié yéng' soon filled and soon rejecting the food; met., fickle, capricious.

計

Chi.

A complete number, a deliberation in full assembly; to plan, to consider, to devise; to calculate, estimate, reckon, count, compute; stratagem, scheme, plot: com., 'kié' ch'auk, or 'kié' meu, a plan, a scheme; 'kié' kau' to contend, to join issue with; 'kié'

sau'ng' to reckon up; 'tai' kié' a triennial examination of district magistrates; 'ka kié' domestic expenses; 'kwí kié' a crafty scheme; 'æk, kié' to reckon wrong.

桂

Kuei.

The Cassia tree (Laurus Cassia and Cinnamonomea); met., literary reputation and honors: 'chiék, kié' or 'p'ang kié' to pluck a cassia twig—become a Kujin; com., 'kié' hwa, the Olea fragrans; 'kié' p'uí cinnamon; 'ngwook, kié' monthly rose, Rosa semperflorens; 'nák, kié' fine cassia; 'p'oh, kié' a common cassia; 'kié' hwa yong, figured calico; 'kié' ho' 'li tung wong, stimulating pills of cassia and other ingredients.

繼

Chi.

Connected threads; a line of succession in kindred; to continue, to enter on the duties or pursuits of others; to adopt; succeeding to, successively, to follow after: 'kié' ngiék, a hereditary profession; com., 'kié' mu, a step-mother; 'kié' ch'èu' to take a second wife (after the death of the first); coll., 'kié' chioh, or 'kié' hwi, to finish by candle-light, as a play.

薊

Chi.

A thistle, Carduus benedictus: 'Kié' chiu, a district in the north of Chihli.

寄

Chi.

To lodge, to remain awhile in a house; to confide in, to commit to, to trust in; to hand over, to deliver in charge; to send by, to transmit; to interpret; the east: 'kié' t'auk, to commit to;

1 醯 2 及 3 計 4 計 5 家 6 失 7 攀 8 桂 9 肉 10 桂 11 附 12 繼  
雞 筴 謀 算 計 計 桂 皮 桂 花 理 母  
冠 4 計 6 計 8 大 10 詭 12 折 14 桂 16 月 18 薄 洋 中 22 繼  
筴 策 較 計 計 桂 花 桂 桂 20 桂 丸 娶

'*kié*, *seng*, an epiphyte, a parasite; com., '*kié*' *seng*' to send a letter or message; '*kié*' '*má*, to send to buy; '*kié*' '*k'eu seng*' to send a verbal message; coll., '*kié*' '*k'ó*, to send off; '*kié*' '*yong*, to rear a child in a second husband's home; '*kié*' '*siong*, to send (paper) trunks (by one just deceased)—done by burning them; '*kié*' '*tiong ch'io*' to send home.

**季** Little, tender, junior, whatever is young and immature; the least or last of a series; a season, a quarter of a year: '*maing*' *téung*'

*kié*' a series of three, as the three months of a season; '*kié*' *sié*' the last generation; a waning dynasty; com., '*séu*' *kié*' (coll. *se* '*kié*'), the four seasons; '*ch'ung*' *kié*' spring; '*kié*' '*ch'ung*, the 3rd month of spring; '*kié*' '*tó*' paid quarterly; coll., '*siong*' *kié*' and '*a*' *kié*' the former and latter half of the year—used somewhat indefinitely.

**悸** Perturbed; agitation of the mind; to perturb; the edge or fringe of a belt or girdle: '*sing*' *kié*' the mind agitated.

**罽** A seine for catching fish: '*lié*' *kié*' a kind of rug or carpet, made of felt or long hair.

**鯿** Read *kié*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *kié*: a kind of salted sea-fish; it is small, varying from one to four or five inches in length: '*ung*' *éi*' *kié*, and '*éi*' *hok*, *kié* two varieties of *kié* fish; '*kwa*' *chi*' *kié*, "pump-

kin-seed *kié*"—the smallest sort; *kié*' *tai*, remnants of *kié* fish.

(265)

Kié.

**偈** To exert one's strength; martial, vehement; to stop, to cease; a Buddhist *enigma*: com., '*kiék*, *ngiong*, or '*kiék*, *ngü*, the apothegms of Buddhist books.

**結** A knot, a knob made of cord; a skein, a hank; to work or weave in knots, to knit; to tie, to fasten, to bind; to contract, to bind parties; stiff, as dry paste or dough; to set, as fruit; to induce, as ill-will; an agreement, bond, compact, engagement; united, banded together, engaged; tied, fixed: in the coll. read *kaik*, q. v.: com., '*kiék*, *hwong*, to betroth; '*ngwok*, *kiék*, a monthly settlement; '*kiék*, *kwok*, final result, the issue of; '*kiék*, *kwó*, to reap the fruits (of one's life); '*kiék*, *wong*, to knit nets; to weave webs, as spiders; '*kiék*, *wong*' to to bear a grudge, at feud with; '*kiék*, *lié*, fervent, earnest; '*kiék*, *pai*' (or *ngié*'), to pledge friendship; '*kiék*, *ch'ó*' *kang*' *kwang*, "bind straw and bring a ring in the mouth"—an allusion to ancient fable, meaning I will requite your favor; coll., '*kiék*, *chi*, to bear seed; '*kiék*, *sioh*, *pek*, to cast an account.

**纈** To tie, to bind together pieces of silk in order to dye them.

**絜** Used for the next: pure, clear; a species of hemp. Read *kiék*: a line, a rule; to bind; to bring within

|      |      |     |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 寄生 | 8 寄買 | 信   | 6 季世 | 8 春季 | 10 季兌 | 12 下季 | 14 釐罽 | 16 鯿  | 17 偈言 | 19 結婚 | 21 結局 |
| '寄信  | '寄口  | 孟仲季 | '四季  | '春季  | 11 上季 | 13 心悸 | 15 鱖  | 16 核鯿 | 18 偈語 | 20 月結 | 22 結果 |



limits, as a river: 'kiék, tok, to adjust, to restrict by rule; 'kiék, kù, to furnish a rule or model.

**潔**

Chieh.

Limpid, pure, clear; untainted, above bribes, pure-minded; neat, trim clean, tidy; to purify, to cleanse, to correct: 'liéng kiék, incorrupt, above bribes; com., 'kiék, chiéng' pure, undefiled; to cleanse; 'chéng kiék, clean, as water; chaste, pure.

**頤**

Chieh.

To take hold of a lappet or skirt; to put the skirt in the girdle, so as to hold something in it; to carry things in the skirt of the dress.

**揔**

Chieh.

Used for the last: to carry any thing in the lap or bosom; to take with the fingers; to pluck, to select.

**挈**

Chieh.

To lift, to raise from the ground; to suspend, to hold dangling; to adjust, to put in order: 't'i kiék, to lift and carry; met., to recommend. Read k'íe: to write on tablets; deficient, exhausted.

**揭**

Chieh.

To lift up, to lift or take off, as a hat or cover; to raise the dress; to take upon, to bear, to undertake; responsible for; to publish, or make known; a car drawn rapidly: 'kiék, 'aik, to post a placard or pasquinade; 'kiék, tang, a note of hand; 'kiék, 'hieu, to publish, as a list of graduates; com., 'kiék, kai' to lift the (bridal) veil, as the bridegroom makes a feint of doing when married.

**筴**

Chia.

To take up, as with chopsticks. Read ch'aik, to divine, as with bamboo sticks; also used for ch'aik, (bamboo slips; a plan, a scheme).

**篋**

Sia.

Also read k'íék, : a basket for sundries, a pannier; 'siong kiék, a long and narrow chest, a trunk; 'chü kiék, a book-trunk.

**碣**

Chieh.

Also read kiék, : a round stone pillar with an inscription; an ignille of sharp projecting rock, as on the coast of Chihli near the Great Wall; the fluttering of birds: 'pi kiék, square and round stone pillars.

**竭**

Chieh.

To go away, to depart; martial, bold; a brave and vallant bearing.

**莢**

Chia.

Pods of leguminous plants; legumes, including the seeds; an Acacia; a petiole sheath in grasses: 'kiék, chiéng, a small coin of the Han dynasty, like the seeds of the elm; 'ming kiék, a lucky plant—which grew in Yu's courtyard.

**鈇**

Chia.

A frame for holding fused metal while casting; a sword: 'tang kiék, to drum on the sword with the fingers.

**鑷**

Chieh.

Read niék, ; used for the coll. kiék, : to take with tongs or pincers: kiék, mó 'kwong, to pluck out the pin-feathers; kiék, niék, a pair of pincers, tweezers.

1 繫 8 廉 5 清 6 提 7 揭 8 揭 9 揭 10 揭 11 箱 12 書 13 碑 15 莢  
度 潔 潔 挈 帖 單 曉 蓋 篋 篋 碣 碣 莢  
9 繫 14 莢 10 彈  
矩 淨 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 錢 鈇

**搵**

Chi.

Read *kié*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *kiék*; to take with chopsticks: *'kiék, sióh, tēu'* to take a morsel with chopsticks; *'kiék, k'ó' siáh*, take with the chopsticks and eat; *kiék, k'ó' p'woi'* to take of the condiments.

**頰**

Chia.

The jaws, the sides of the face, the cheeks, utterance, articulation: *'hwaung' kiék*, slow of speech; *'t'ó kiék*, rosy cheeks; COLL., *'u meng' kiék*, has dark cheeks.

**刮****劫**

Chieh.

To take by force, to snatch, to seize, to plunder, to rob; importunity, hurry; a Buddhist period, a culpa: COM., *'ch'iong kiék*, (coll. *p'ah, kiék*) to rob; *'kiék, chai'* to plunder a stockade; *'kiék, hwong kong'* (coll. *kang'*), to seize the imperial tribute.

**般**

Chien.

Read *pwang*, as in *hwak, pwang* (to sell goods to hucksters or retailers); used for the coll. *kiék*, as in *'kiék, hwo'* to buy goods for retailing; *'kiék, ch'e'* the retail prices; *'kiék, k'ó' má'* buy them up and sell by retail.

**傑****杰**

Chieh.

Eminent in talents and virtue, a hero; proud, self-willed, opinionated; the second is also the name of a statesman (*'Ngoi' kiék*), A. D. 956, in the days of the After Chow dynasty: COM., *'ing chung hó kiék*, brave, heroic.

**桀**

Chieh.

A hen-roost; courageous, excelling, gifted with great qualities, magnanimous; one of a thousand, a hero, in which sense used for the last; harsh, cruel, villainous, truculent; to lift, to carry: COM., *'kiék, ten'* the two wicked emperors, *K'iek, koí'* (the last monarch of the Hia, B. C. 1818), and *Ten' sing* (the last of the Shang, B. C. 1154).

**竭**

Chieh.

To exhaust, to carry to the utmost; to sink away, wanting; defeated; to carry on the shoulder; exhausted power like that of the five elements, which are then succeeded by others: *'niéng, goi tik, kiék*, aged and infirm; COM., *'kiék, tik*, to exert one's strength to the utmost; *'tik, kiék*, the strength exhausted; COLL., *po' tuing' po' kiék*, very close and niggardly, as a mean employer. (266)

Kiéng.

**鹼**

Hsien.

Also read *ngieng'*; salt, briny water; a kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shantung: COM., *'kiéng, ch'ai*, lye, lixivium; *'kiéng, t'ong*, hot lye.

**开**

Level, even, equal; the hands lifted together; the name of a district.

**豮**

Chien.

A pig three years old, a full grown hog; a hornless animal like a deer.

**堅**

Chien.

Hard, solid, firm, durable; sound; stout, hale, robust; determined, persevering, constant, resolute, unwavering; to establish,

**搵****一****箸****搵****去****緩****頰****頰****桃****頰****鳥****面****頰****搶****劫****劫****寨****劫****皇****貢****盤****貨****盤****市****盤****去****賣****魏****杰****英雄****豪****豪****傑****桀****紂****年****衰****力****竭****竭****力****力****竭****鹼****水****鹼****湯****○**

to strengthen, to confirm; to harden, to congeal: 'kiéng chek, fixed in one's way; 'kiéng ngíng, stiffened; firm, resolute; compact, as a style; COM., 'kiéng ko' solid, durable; unwavering; COLL., kiéng chong, of fine, substantial quality; 'yá kiéng, very strong, well-made.

**肩** The shoulder, the scapula; to take upon, to bear, to sustain; competent; firm; an animal three years old: 'sek, kiéng, to withdraw the shoulder, to desist; COM., 'kiéng ting, sores on the shoulder, as of coolies; 'kiéng pié' fleshy part of the arm; 'pwang kiéng, trimming on the neck of a lady's dress; 'kiéng t'ieu seng li, huckstering; COLL., 'kiéng pong kwak, broad-shouldered; met., has many influential friends; 'kiéng tiu kiéng, shoulder to shoulder—crowded; kiéng tau k'ëuk, nëng chò' tió' kiéng, the shoulder made a road for people to walk on; met., over-ridden, imposed on by others.

**兼** A conjunction, more-over, together with, and, also, with, in addition to; Chien. equally, same; to attend to several things; to join, to connect together, connected: 'kiéng ãng, to contain several; 'kiéng peng' to coalesce; COM., 'kiéng p'wó' additional condiments; 'kiéng sù, to fill an additional office temporarily; COLL., kiéng pek, nòh, other things added; 'po' kiéng, or kaing' kiéng, still more, in addition.

**鰓** A kind of sole, called 'pi muk, ngü, the paired-eye fish; it is said to have only one eye and to swim in pairs, clasped to each other. Chien.

**鷓** The spoonbill (Platalea major) Temm. and Schleg.; Chien. in Chinese books called 'pi ik, 'neu, the paired-wing bird, because having only one wing and one eye, it needs a mate to fly with.

**藨** A marshy plant, a kind of sedge, called 'kiéng ka, which cattle fatten on. Chien.

**縑** A thick kind of lustring, woven close so as to shed rain; it is now called 'kióng and kióng'. Chien.

**撿** Interchanged with the next: to coerce, to repress; to gather and bind together; to inspect; to collect, to collate; to choose: 'kiéng sok, to restrain, to keep in subjection; COM., 'kiéng t'ing, to arrange carefully. Chien.

**檢** An envelope; a label or title put on a book; a model, a pattern, a rule; to examine; to assort, to arrange, to collate; to compose a book: COM., 'sung kiéng, the supervisor of a small district or township; 'seu kiéng kwang, an officer who searches candidates on entering the examination-hall. Chien.

**繭** A cocoon, the silky pupæ of moths; the sound of gentle breathing: chang kiéng, the silk-worm's co-

<sup>1</sup>堅 <sup>3</sup>堅 <sup>5</sup>肩 <sup>7</sup>盤 <sup>生</sup>理 <sup>闊</sup> <sup>11</sup>兼 <sup>13</sup>兼 <sup>15</sup>仅 <sup>鳥</sup> <sup>束</sup> <sup>檢</sup>  
<sup>執</sup> <sup>固</sup> <sup>疔</sup> <sup>肩</sup> <sup>理</sup> <sup>容</sup> <sup>配</sup> <sup>兼</sup> <sup>17</sup>藨 <sup>19</sup>撿 <sup>21</sup>搜  
<sup>2</sup>堅 <sup>4</sup>息 <sup>6</sup>肩 <sup>8</sup>肩 <sup>9</sup>肩 <sup>12</sup>兼 <sup>14</sup>兼 <sup>16</sup>比 <sup>藨</sup> <sup>18</sup>撿 <sup>20</sup>巡 <sup>官</sup>  
<sup>凝</sup> <sup>肩</sup> <sup>臂</sup> <sup>挑</sup> <sup>膊</sup> <sup>併</sup> <sup>署</sup> <sup>翼</sup> <sup>15</sup>撿 <sup>巡</sup> <sup>官</sup>



coon; com., <sup>1</sup>'*kiéng tiu*, a sort of crape pongee; <sup>2</sup>'*tiéng hióng kiéng*, a coarse, yellowish pongee; <sup>3</sup>'*kiéng tiu á*, pongee (mourning) shoes—also made of yellow nankeen. Read <sup>4</sup>'*keng* in the coll., as in <sup>5</sup>'*ch'eng keng*, silk-worms.

**襴** A plait, a fold; tucks, gathers: coll., <sup>6</sup>'*k'ak kiéng*, to make plaits; <sup>7</sup>'*pah kiéng kung*, a skirt with many folds.

**見** To see, to look at, to notice, to perceive by the senses; to visit; an opinion, a mental view; seeing, observing, feeling, impressed by; used in forming reflective verbs, and denotes the passive voice and past time; the 147th radical: also read <sup>8</sup>'*hiéng*, q. v.: com., <sup>9</sup>'*kó kiéng* your opinion; <sup>10</sup>'*siong kiéng* to see each other, an interview; <sup>11</sup>'*k'ó kiéng* from which it can be seen; <sup>12</sup>'*kiéng kwo* seen; <sup>13</sup>'*kiéng ch'ieu* laughed at; <sup>14</sup>'*kiéng sek*, knowledge; <sup>15</sup>'*ch'ioh kiéng* clear discrimination; <sup>16</sup>'*kiéng kwang*, to see the officer—i. e., to go to law; <sup>17</sup>'*kiéng hó*, on good terms with; <sup>18</sup>'*kiéng ch'á*, better in health; <sup>19</sup>'*kiéng ch'ioh, tó kwa*, will borrow some of you—an epistolary phrase; <sup>20</sup>'*kiéng ang sú ma*, see the saddle and think of the horse; <sup>21</sup>'*met*, to recollect by the law of association; coll., <sup>22</sup>'*kiéng kaék*, to perceive; <sup>23</sup>'*kiéng ch'èuk*, angered, vexed; <sup>24</sup>'*kiéng meng lá*, a present to a visitor, as to a son-in-law; <sup>25</sup>'*kiéng tai ma*, an inquisitive woman; <sup>26</sup>'*kiéng chiéng cheu*, <sup>27</sup>'*ch'iong*, crouches as soon as he sees money—sordidly covetous;

<sup>28</sup>'*kiéng cheng tó siu neng*, of the many I have seen—scil., you are the worst!

**劍**

A sword, a two-edged sword, a rapier: <sup>29</sup>'*pwó kiéng* to wear a sword; <sup>30</sup>'*siék kiéng sung ch'iong*, tongue like a sword and lips like spears—cutting, sarcastic; com., <sup>31</sup>'*u kiéng* to fence; <sup>32</sup>'*tó kiéng* swords; <sup>33</sup>'*kiéng tié*, a pond near the examination-hall in Foochow; coll., <sup>34</sup>'*kiéng sióh pa*, one sword.

**乾**

Heaven, the power or agency of heaven; a sovereign; a father; the first diagram; enduring, stable, superior, strong; diligent, untiring: also read <sup>35</sup>'*kang*, q. v.: <sup>36</sup>'*t'á kiéng*, to embody heavenly principles—virtuous, as a prince; com., <sup>37</sup>'*kiéng lung*, the emperor Kienlung, A. D. 1736-1796; <sup>38</sup>'*kiéng k'ong*, the first and second diagrams—heaven and earth, father and mother, prince and minister; <sup>39</sup>'*kiéng chü* and <sup>40</sup>'*k'ong chü*, a boy's and girl's betrothal-cards.

**墘**

A vulgar character: an edge, a border; a shore, a bank, a margin; eaves: <sup>41</sup>'*kiéng kiéng*, the edge of; <sup>42</sup>'*kiéng kaék*, edges and corners; <sup>43</sup>'*chui kiéng*, the water's side; <sup>44</sup>'*k'au kiéng*, the verge, border; <sup>45</sup>'*siéng kiéng* the eaves; <sup>46</sup>'*kiéng èu k'ó* the edge worn off.

**虔**

The firm step of a tiger; determined, inflexible, pertinacious; sincere, ingenuous; attentive, correct, pious, devout; to venerate, to respect; kind, beneficent;

<sup>1</sup>蘭 <sup>2</sup>蘭 <sup>3</sup>高 <sup>4</sup>可 <sup>5</sup>見 <sup>6</sup>灼 <sup>7</sup>見 <sup>8</sup>見 <sup>9</sup>笑 <sup>10</sup>見 <sup>11</sup>好 <sup>12</sup>見 <sup>13</sup>見 <sup>14</sup>借 <sup>15</sup>舌 <sup>16</sup>舞 <sup>17</sup>劍 <sup>18</sup>劍 <sup>19</sup>體 <sup>20</sup>乾 <sup>21</sup>書 <sup>22</sup>蘭 <sup>23</sup>蘭 <sup>24</sup>見 <sup>25</sup>見 <sup>26</sup>見 <sup>27</sup>見 <sup>28</sup>見 <sup>29</sup>見 <sup>30</sup>見 <sup>31</sup>見 <sup>32</sup>見 <sup>33</sup>見 <sup>34</sup>見 <sup>35</sup>見 <sup>36</sup>見 <sup>37</sup>見 <sup>38</sup>見 <sup>39</sup>見 <sup>40</sup>見 <sup>41</sup>見 <sup>42</sup>見 <sup>43</sup>見 <sup>44</sup>見 <sup>45</sup>見 <sup>46</sup>見 <sup>47</sup>見 <sup>48</sup>見 <sup>49</sup>見 <sup>50</sup>見 <sup>51</sup>見 <sup>52</sup>見 <sup>53</sup>見 <sup>54</sup>見 <sup>55</sup>見 <sup>56</sup>見 <sup>57</sup>見 <sup>58</sup>見 <sup>59</sup>見 <sup>60</sup>見 <sup>61</sup>見 <sup>62</sup>見 <sup>63</sup>見 <sup>64</sup>見 <sup>65</sup>見 <sup>66</sup>見 <sup>67</sup>見 <sup>68</sup>見 <sup>69</sup>見 <sup>70</sup>見 <sup>71</sup>見 <sup>72</sup>見 <sup>73</sup>見 <sup>74</sup>見 <sup>75</sup>見 <sup>76</sup>見 <sup>77</sup>見 <sup>78</sup>見 <sup>79</sup>見 <sup>80</sup>見 <sup>81</sup>見 <sup>82</sup>見 <sup>83</sup>見 <sup>84</sup>見 <sup>85</sup>見 <sup>86</sup>見 <sup>87</sup>見 <sup>88</sup>見 <sup>89</sup>見 <sup>90</sup>見 <sup>91</sup>見 <sup>92</sup>見 <sup>93</sup>見 <sup>94</sup>見 <sup>95</sup>見 <sup>96</sup>見 <sup>97</sup>見 <sup>98</sup>見 <sup>99</sup>見 <sup>100</sup>見

to take by force, to kill; a tiger killing his prey; a cleaving-block; tritling, unimportant: <sup>1</sup>'kiéng kó' to inform respectfully; <sup>2</sup>'kiéng keng' to revere; COM., <sup>3</sup>'kiéng sing, sincere, devout; <sup>4</sup>'kiéng sing, kiéng' or <sup>5</sup>'kiéng kiéng sing, the mind intently devout.

**捷** Also read *kióng*: to lift, to take up and carry on the shoulder: used for the coll. *kidk*, q. v. Read *'kióng*: to raise; to close, to stop up; to establish a frontier.

**驍** Also read *kióng*: a dun or brown horse with a yellow back.

**儉** Moderate, temperate, frugal, economical, sparing; close-fisted, stingy: <sup>1</sup>'kiéng' *saik*, or <sup>2</sup>'kiéng' *leng'* stingy, niggardly; COM., <sup>3</sup>'kiéng' *sang*, economical; <sup>4</sup>'kiéng' *ëüng'* or <sup>5</sup>'kiéng' *kiéng' ëüng'* to use sparingly; <sup>6</sup>'chiék, kiéng' frugal, temperate; COLL., <sup>7</sup>'k'ak, kiéng' parsimonious, stingy; <sup>8</sup>'kiéng' *kiéng' kau'* *'sai*, enough for one's need by rigid economy.

(267) Kieu.

**嬌** Beautiful, comely, graceful; delicate, tender; dear, lovely; an affected, elegant, polished manner; a stylish figure or form; to cry or whine for; petted, spoiled: <sup>1</sup>'yeu kieu, fascinating, like a siren; <sup>2</sup>'Ak, kieu, a famous beauty in the times of Wu-ti, B. C. 100; <sup>3</sup>'wong kieu, the yellow beauty —i. e., wine; <sup>4</sup>'kieu k'auk, a son-in-law; COM., <sup>5</sup>'kieu 'yong, to

bring up tenderly—to wink at (a child's) vices; <sup>6</sup>'kieu kieu, graceful, lovely; <sup>7</sup>'kieu *ch'au hau'* *kiu ch'á chauk, wang'* a petted son is unfilial and a petted wife makes trouble; COLL., <sup>8</sup>'kieu 'kiäng, a dear, petted child; <sup>9</sup>'chó' kieu, to whine and tease.

**驕** A stately horse, a wild, restive horse; proud, haughty, ungovernable; self-confident, conceited; to glory in, to disdain: <sup>1</sup>'kieu ch'ia' *ing ik*, pride, waste, lewdness, and idleness; <sup>2</sup>'kieu ch'au' ungovernable and vicious; COM., <sup>3</sup>'kieu ngó' proud, arrogant.

**鵝** A species of pheasant, called *kieu kieu*, perhaps from its clucking note; it has a long tail and is supposed by some to resemble the barred-tail or Rheeves' pheasant (symmaticus).

**眇** To squint: *'kieu mau*, to look askance; a side-glance, squinting.

**皎** Interchanged with the next: the brightness of the moon, splendor of the sun; clear, bright, effulgent; an immaculate, pure white: *'kieu kiék*, white and spotless.

**皦** White, lustrous, refugent, like a bright gem: *'kieu nik*, a bright sun; *ngwok, ch'ok, kieu*, the moon rising in brightness.

**狡** A little black poodle, found in the north; double-lings of a fox; artful,

<sup>1</sup>虔 <sup>3</sup>虔 <sup>6</sup>儉 <sup>8</sup>節 <sup>10</sup>阿 <sup>12</sup>嬌 <sup>14</sup>嬌 <sup>無</sup>孝 <sup>作</sup>亂 <sup>17</sup>驕 <sup>18</sup>驕  
<sup>2</sup>虔 <sup>4</sup>虔 <sup>5</sup>儉 <sup>7</sup>儉 <sup>9</sup>妖 <sup>11</sup>黃 <sup>13</sup>嬌 <sup>15</sup>嬌 <sup>16</sup>嬌 <sup>淫</sup>淫 <sup>10</sup>驕  
<sup>敬</sup>敬 <sup>心</sup>心 <sup>蓄</sup>蓄 <sup>用</sup>用 <sup>嬌</sup>嬌 <sup>養</sup>養 <sup>兒</sup>兒 <sup>妻</sup>妻 <sup>仔</sup>仔 <sup>佚</sup>佚 <sup>傲</sup>傲

crafty, specious, mendacious, deceitful; maddened, wild; cruel: <sup>1</sup>'kieu kié' a tricky scheme; <sup>2</sup>'kieu cha' mendacious; <sup>3</sup>'kieu hvak, or <sup>4</sup>'kieu kwai' deceitful, knavish; <sup>5</sup>'kieu t'o' the cunning rabbit; <sup>6</sup>met., a wily fellow; <sup>7</sup>com., <sup>8</sup>'kieu auk, crafty and overbearing.

**姣** Interchanged with the last: beautiful, winsome, pretty; flattering, artful, specious: <sup>9</sup>'kieu me' pretty and captivating; <sup>10</sup>'kieu hó, handsome.

**弄** A colic, a violent pain in the bowels: used for <sup>11</sup>'kieu in the coll., q. v.: <sup>12</sup>com., <sup>13</sup>'kieu tong sa, colic or cholera morbus; <sup>14</sup>coll., <sup>15</sup>'kieu tong 'kieu to' t'iang' griping pains in the bowels.

**矯** Interchanged with the next: straight; to straighten out; <sup>16</sup>met., to rectify, to correct what is wrong; bold, strong, martial; to simulate, deceitful, fraudulent; to usurp authority: <sup>17</sup>'kieu cheng' to correct; <sup>18</sup>'kieu kiong, to compel, to constrain; <sup>19</sup>'kieu u, to criminate falsely; <sup>20</sup>'kieu t'auk, to act under false pretences; <sup>21</sup>'kieu kieng, to seize by force, oppressive.

**擣** To raise the hand, to lift; firm, unyielding, violent; to straighten, to correct; false, deceitful; to take, to select; to bend by the application of fire; in the coll., to pry with a lever, to pry up or out: also read <sup>22</sup>'kieu in the coll., q. v.: <sup>23</sup>coll., <sup>24</sup>'kieu k'wi, pry it away; <sup>25</sup>'kieu k'i li, pry it up.

**攪** To stir up or about, to mix up; to beguile to evil; to disorder, to confuse; to trouble, to annoy, to incommode; to excite commotion: <sup>26</sup>'kieu 'nau, disordered, embroiled; <sup>27</sup>'kieu twang' to disorder, to make a commotion; <sup>28</sup>coll., <sup>29</sup>'kieu soi, frets himself lean; <sup>30</sup>'kieu ka chiang, a teasing, troublesome elf!

**鉸** Pivots on which a door turns; a hinge, a joint; a clamp, a hasp: <sup>31</sup>'ling 'kieu, the pin, as of a hinge; <sup>32</sup>'kieu tó, or <sup>33</sup>'kieu cheng, shears. Read <sup>34</sup>kaw' to inlay metals.

**餃** Read <sup>35</sup>kaw'; used for the coll. <sup>36</sup>'kieu: a small kind of dumpling with a stuffing of meat, sugar, turnip, etc.

**絞** To bind, to twist, to wrap about; to strangle; blunt, unceremonious; a sash, a girdle: <sup>37</sup>'kieu ch'ei' to pick out others' faults; <sup>38</sup>com., <sup>39</sup>'kieu 'si, to execute by strangling; <sup>40</sup>'kieu kang haiu' to await in prison the time of such execution.

**繳** To wind about; a leg-wrapper; to hand to an officer; to deliver up, to return, to pay back: <sup>41</sup>'wong 'kieu, paid up, settled; <sup>42</sup>com., <sup>43</sup>'kieu kwang, to deliver to an officer; <sup>44</sup>'kieu so' to render an account, as of money spent; <sup>45</sup>'kieu kwong' to hand in essays; <sup>46</sup>coll., <sup>47</sup>'kieu teng, to return, to hand back; <sup>48</sup>'kieu kioh, cooliage, portorage. Read <sup>49</sup>ch'ioh, to tie a string to an arrow when shot.

|                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <sup>1</sup> 狡 | <sup>8</sup> 狡 | <sup>5</sup> 狡 | <sup>7</sup> 弄 | 腸               | <sup>9</sup> 矯  | <sup>11</sup> 矯 | <sup>13</sup> 矯 | <sup>15</sup> 攪 | <sup>17</sup> 釘 | <sup>19</sup> 絞 | <sup>21</sup> 完 |
| 計              | 猾              | 惡              | 腸              | 弄               | 正               | 誣               | 虔               | 亂               | 鉸               | 刺               | 繳               |
| <sup>2</sup> 狡 | <sup>4</sup> 狡 | <sup>6</sup> 姣 | 痧              | <sup>10</sup> 矯 | <sup>12</sup> 矯 | <sup>14</sup> 擣 | <sup>16</sup> 攪 | <sup>18</sup> 鉸 | <sup>20</sup> 絞 | <sup>22</sup> 繳 |                 |
| 詐              | 免              | 媚              | 弄              | 痛               | 強               | 託               | 開               | 刀               | 死               | 官               |                 |



**蟠** The writhings of a snake or dragon, to wriggle, to stretch one's self; a kind of ant.  
Chiao.

**蹻** To raise the feet; to march, to prance; strong, martial, proud, valorous; to cut antics, as a successful fool; puffed up, delighted; unsettled; also read *kiok*, and *k'ieu*, q. v.

**叫** To call, to send for, to call upon; to cry out; to name; to cause; to command, to tell to do; to persuade; named, called, termed: com., *'kieu' keu'* to cry out for help; *'kieu'*

*eng'* call and answer; congruity, as of ideas in consecutive clauses; *'kieu' hwa'* to beg alms; coll., *'kieu' kang*, cock-crowing; *kieu' 'hwang' t'ieung*, bawls (loud enough) to turn the sky; *'neng' 'lu kieu' 'nu'*, some one is calling you; *'k'iek' siáh, kieu' ká*, the beggars cry in the street; *'tié' neng kieu' 'nà chò'* who told you to do so? *kieu' 'lu sié' nóh, miáng*, by what name is it called? *'kieu' 'cheu t'ai mó nük*, a singing bird when killed (furnishes) no meat; *met.*, a gabbler effects nothing.

**嗽** To cry out, to roar; a deep tone of voice: *'kieu' tó*, suppressed weeping; *'kieu' kieu'* a deep tone; *'kieu' hu*, to call out.

**僑** An inn, a lodging-place; a temporary sojourn; high: *'kieu' ká*, to visit, to sojourn.  
Chiao.

**嶠** A high sharp peak, where no water remains: *'wong kieu*, one of five lofty hills in Shantung where genii dwell.  
Chiao.

**喬** Interchanged with the next in the *met.* sense for a father: high, stately, lofty; looking upward, aspiring, like the branches of a tree; curved, crooked; proud, discontented; a surname: *'kieu muk*, stately trees—an order of plants in botany; *'kieu 'chü*, father and son; com., *'kieu chiéng chi 'hi*, congratulations on removing—a phrase written on presents to one removing to a new abode.  
Chiao.

**橋** A bridge with high arches, planks laid across streams; a ferry-rope stretched over a river; a pulley-beam over a well; a viaduct; disobedient, disrespectful; a stately tree like a cypress or poplar; *met.*, a father: in the sense of a bridge read *kio* in Foo-chow, q. v.: *kieu 'chü*, father and son.  
Chiao.

**蕎** A kind of grain, called *'kieu mek*, buckwheat; the culm is reddish, it is two or three feet high, has white flowers, and is reaped in October.  
Chiao.

**轎** A sedan; formerly it denoted a covered chaise: com., *'hwa kieu'* a bridal sedan; *'ming kieu'* an open sedan; *kieu' 'kwang*, sedan-men's establishment; *kieu' chiéng*, sedan-fare; *kieu' chiá yong*, sun-screens attached to a

<sup>1</sup>叫 <sup>2</sup>叫 <sup>3</sup>伙 <sup>4</sup>乞 <sup>5</sup>餓 <sup>6</sup>做 <sup>7</sup>毛 <sup>8</sup>嗽 <sup>9</sup>僑 <sup>10</sup>喬 <sup>11</sup>喬 <sup>12</sup>喬 <sup>13</sup>蕎 <sup>14</sup>轎  
<sup>15</sup>救 <sup>16</sup>化 <sup>17</sup>禮 <sup>18</sup>餓 <sup>19</sup>伙 <sup>20</sup>叫 <sup>21</sup>肉 <sup>22</sup>嗽 <sup>23</sup>居 <sup>24</sup>木 <sup>25</sup>遷 <sup>26</sup>麥  
<sup>27</sup>叫 <sup>28</sup>叫 <sup>29</sup>叫 <sup>30</sup>叫 <sup>31</sup>叫 <sup>32</sup>鳥 <sup>33</sup>嗽 <sup>34</sup>員 <sup>35</sup>喬 <sup>36</sup>之 <sup>37</sup>花  
<sup>38</sup>應 <sup>39</sup>更 <sup>40</sup>汝 <sup>41</sup>街 <sup>42</sup>汝 <sup>43</sup>剖 <sup>44</sup>吮 <sup>45</sup>呼 <sup>46</sup>轎

sedan; 'kieu' *hu*, or *kieu' pang*, sedan-bearers; 'kieu' *lieng*, curtains of a sedan; 'kwo' *sang kieu'* a mountain-sedan—made long for reclining in; 'paik' *chó' kieu'* a sedan with eight bearers; COLL., 't'wa' *tá kieu'* a kind of large, heavy sedan; 's'í' *kieu'* to ride in a sedan; 'kieu' *kuang'* sedan-thills; 'yá kieu' sedans not belonging to a regular establishment; *kieu' sioh*, 'pa (or 'ting), one sedan; 'kieu' *kong k'ó' sieu*, sedans carried off and burnt!—said to one looking vainly for a sedan, and is an allusion to the custom of burning paper sedans for the dead; 'kieu' *ch'ia*, a kind of chair for a small child.

**撬**

Chiao.

Read 'kieu; used for the coll. *kieu'*: to pry heavy things, to use force in prying: similar to 'kieu, q. v.: 'kieu' *siék*, to break in prying.

(268)

Kih.

*Kih*,. A coll. word: to thrust, to pierce, as with the finger, or a sharp instrument: *kih*, *sioh*, pierced, perforated; *kih*, *má' kwo'* can't pierce it through; *kih*, *sioh*, *k'eng* (or *ch'iong*), to perforate; *kih*, *sioh*, *cheng*, to pierce with a needle.

*Kih*,. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *kih*, *kah*, to pry up; across, transverse, crosswise, as things thrown down promiscuously; *kih*, *kih*, *káh*, *káh*, a rumbling and derangement (of the bowels).

(269)

Kik.

**極**

Chi.

The ridge-pole of a roof; hence the utmost point, apex, place, verge, degree;

sign of the superlative, very, exceedingly; the end, limit; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost, to reach to the end; to take; to let go a full-drawn bow; weary, exhausted: 'lèk, *kik*, zenith, nadir, and four quarters; the six calamities which befall men; 'paik, *kik*, the eight cardinal and intermediate points; 'hwong *kik*, the perfect limit—a fixed principle, as laid down by sages; com., 'kik, *ngui*, very dangerous; 't'ai' *kik*, the great extreme—primordial principle or cause of things; 'paëk, *kik*, the north-pole, north-star; COLL., 'kik, o' *ch'ü* 'very amusing! most admirable! 'kik, *siang'* very cheap; 'kik, 'chieu, or *kik*, 'chieu 'chieu, the very least—scil., that will suffice; 'ku tek, *kik*, the very extreme of misery.

**及**

Chi.

As a verb, to effect, to reach to, to stretch or extend towards; to arrive at, to go to; to influence at a distance; to communicate, to connect; effected, completed, in which sense it is often a sign of the past tense; as a conjunction, and, with, also; at, about; to; concerning; much used with a negative to denote what is impracticable or unavailing: *chiong kik*, almost at or up to; *hwoi' u kik*, too late for repentance; 'sing *kik*, effected; com., 'kik, *tá'* the three highest of the Hanlin degree; *kik*, *ting* and *kik*, *kié*, the age of puberty of boys and girls respectively—is 16 years; *kik*, *si*, at the time, seasonable, in season; 't'ai' *kwo'* and *pok*,

<sup>1</sup>轎 <sup>3</sup>過 <sup>座</sup> <sup>6</sup>轎 <sup>去</sup> <sup>9</sup>撬 <sup>11</sup>八 <sup>13</sup>極 <sup>15</sup>北 <sup>趣</sup> <sup>少</sup> <sup>20</sup>成  
夫 山 轎 槓 燒 折 極 危 極 苦 及  
<sup>2</sup>轎 <sup>轎</sup> <sup>5</sup>坐 <sup>轎</sup> <sup>8</sup>轎 <sup>10</sup>六 <sup>12</sup>皇 <sup>14</sup>太 <sup>16</sup>極 <sup>賤</sup> <sup>17</sup>極 <sup>18</sup>極 <sup>的</sup> <sup>及</sup>  
簾 八 轎 扛 車 極 極 極 務 極 極 第





classics: <sup>1</sup>*king* 'sü, classics and histories; COM., <sup>2</sup>*seng* 'king, the Sacred Scriptures; <sup>3</sup>*i* 'king, has, already have; <sup>4</sup>*king* 'kwo' to pass by; <sup>5</sup>*king* 'ch'iu, to pass through one's hands, done or managed by one; <sup>6</sup>*king* 'ki, an occupation; <sup>7</sup>*king* 'ch'ui, the menses; <sup>8</sup>*king* 'lok, the bloodvessels; <sup>9</sup>*king* 'li, to manage; <sup>10</sup>*king* 'lik, gone through with, done; a commissioner's assistant; <sup>11</sup>*ngu* 'king, the five classics; *sek*, <sup>12</sup>*sang* 'king, the thirteen classics; <sup>13</sup>*king* 'hoi' warp and woof; COLL., <sup>14</sup>*naing* 'king, to chant prayers; <sup>15</sup>*ng* 'se' 'gü' 'king' 'ch'iu, it was not managed by me.

**今** Now, presently, at this time, the present time: *ü* 'Chin. *king*, now; COM., <sup>12</sup>*king* 'niäng (coll. *king* 'niäng 'man), this year; <sup>13</sup>*king* 'sié' this world or age; <sup>14</sup>*king* 'seng, the present life; *king* 'kü 'ki 'kwang, rare scenes, modern and ancient—is the name of a book; *king* 'tieu pok, 'pó 'ming 'tieu 'süü' to-day cannot secure tomorrow's affairs; COLL., *king* 'tang' or *king* 'tang' 'nik, to-day; *king* 'pwo, to-night; *king* 'tang' 'cha, this morning.

**金** Metal; one of the five elements; gold, *par excellence* the metal; musical instruments of percussion; firm, strong, solid, hard; yellow, golden; a coin, a piece of money; during the Han dynasty, a catty of gold; precious, true, imperial; a surname; the 167th radical: COM., *king* 'muk, 'ch'ui 'hwo' 'tu, metal, wood, water, fire, and earth—are the five elements;

<sup>16</sup>*wong* 'king, gold; <sup>17</sup>*ch* 'iêng 'king, a thousand of gold; *met.*, your daughter; <sup>18</sup>*king* 'sing, Venus; <sup>19</sup>*king* 'póh, gold-leaf; <sup>20</sup>*king* 'deng, the golden lily—a lady's foot; <sup>21</sup>*king* 'soong, golden-yellow; <sup>22</sup>*king* 'ch'íng, a kind of gilt paper; <sup>23</sup>*king* 'tang, an excellent pill; a book of essays; <sup>24</sup>*king* 'k'e' head-ornaments of gold; *king* 'kóng 'king, a Buddhist classic; COLL., *ch'èuk*, *siäng* 'king, pure gold; *king* 'ch'íah, 'ch'íah, a bright gold color; *king* 'king, 'pau 'pau' soap-bubbles; *king* 'k'wo 'k'wo, a term for money—taken from the three component parts of the character *chiéng* (cash).

**鈞** Used for the next: a quarter of a stone or picul; *Chün.* a weight of 30 catties; a potter's lathe; to equalize, to harmonize; just; important: <sup>21</sup>*tai* 'king, or *hung* 'king, the great Framer or Wheel of events, heaven, nature; *king* 'üü' your wishes or orders—a polite phrase.

**均** An instrument for molding pottery; equal, just, in similar parts; even, level, plane, flat; to equalize, to adjust; a musical instrument: *king* 'ping, to adjust properly; impartial, equal; *king* 'huk, military garments; *sing* 'king, an ancient hall for study:

**經**. A coll. word: to last long, enduring; good, as for use; able to bear or endure: *king* 'sieu, good to burn long; *king* 'sai, good for use, will last long; *king* 'kang, able to bear the cold.

<sup>1</sup>經 <sup>8</sup>已 <sup>5</sup>經 <sup>7</sup>經 <sup>9</sup>經 <sup>11</sup>經 <sup>18</sup>今 <sup>15</sup>黃 <sup>17</sup>金 <sup>19</sup>金 <sup>21</sup>金 <sup>23</sup>金  
史 經 手 水 理 緯 世 金 星 蓮 箋 器  
<sup>2</sup>聖 <sup>4</sup>經 <sup>6</sup>經 <sup>8</sup>經 <sup>10</sup>經 <sup>12</sup>今 <sup>14</sup>今 <sup>16</sup>千 <sup>18</sup>金 <sup>20</sup>金 <sup>22</sup>金 <sup>24</sup>大  
經 過 紀 絡 歷 年 生 金 箔 黃 丹 鈞

**King.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *king kong*, to carry between two.

**景** Bright, clear sunlight, brilliant, illumined by the sun; a good site, a fine view, a prospect; the appearance, figure, aspect, or circumstances, of a place or thing; great, extensive; a resemblance, form, imagining, fancy; to look up to, or regard with affection; longing for; dress, apparel: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ing king*, neat and tasteful; <sup>2</sup>*wang king*, the evening prospect; *met.*, old age; *com.*, <sup>3</sup>*kwong king*, or *king hwong* circumstances, prospects, as of trade; <sup>4</sup>*king ch'iong* the aspect of matters; <sup>5</sup>*si king*, signs of the time; <sup>6</sup>*king te* a vista, scenery, landscape; <sup>7</sup>*hó king*, or *king hó*, fine prospects, easy circumstances.

**憬** To be excited upon, to give attention so as to understand; to seem remote, far, distant: <sup>8</sup>*king kauk*, to perceive.

**境** A limit, boundary, frontier, border; marches, confines; abode, place where one lives; a neighborhood, a district; state, condition of life, status: <sup>9</sup>*king kai* a boundary; <sup>10</sup>*song king*, in good circumstances, favorably situated; <sup>11</sup>*sei king*, the four quarters; *com.*, <sup>12</sup>*king siá* a neighborhood-temple; <sup>13</sup>*king hong* fees paid to a temple.

**謹** Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive; solemn, respectful; to venerate; to watch against sedulously, to consider, to heed: <sup>14</sup>*king k'eu* to send presents; *com.*, <sup>15</sup>*king seng* careful, cautious, circumspect.

**警** To warn, to caution, to enjoin; to threaten with a penalty; to forbid, to arouse, to urge to reform; to disturb, to alarm the *Ching*. secure: <sup>16</sup>*king ch'eng* to warn the people; <sup>17</sup>*king sing*, to examine and charge one's self; *com.*, <sup>18</sup>*king kai* to caution, to enjoin; <sup>19</sup>*king kai* a *ch'eu* to warn against a repetition of.

**錦** A kind of variegated silk, used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked or knit in colors; elegant, figurative, as a style; flowery, pictured: <sup>20</sup>*e king*, clad in silks; *met.*, the gentry, official persons; *com.*, *king tin*, figured pongees; *king seu* embroidered, worked in colors; <sup>21</sup>*king seu ung ch'iong*, an elegant essay; *king seng* <sup>22</sup>*ó*, a lined silk tunic—worn by brides; *king sióng* <sup>23</sup>*tieng hwa*, add flowers to variegated silks; *met.*, to give to one already rich.

**緊** To bind fast, to compress; a cord; urgent, strict; diligent, prompt, on the point of; in haste, pressing; strait, confined; rapid flow of water: *com.*, *king king*, tight, fast; urgent, strict; <sup>24</sup>*king kek*, very pressing; *king yeu* or *yeu king*, important; *king siu*, to guard strictly; *coll.*, *k'ak king*,

|      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| 1 清景 | 8 光景 | 5 時景 | 7 好景 | 9 境界  | 11 四境 | 18 境份 | 15 謹慎 | 17 警省 | 19 警戒 | 20 衣錦 | 文章 |
| 2 晚景 | 4 景象 | 6 景致 | 8 憬覺 | 10 順境 | 12 境社 | 14 謹具 | 16 警眾 | 18 警戒 | 21 下次 | 22 錦繡 | 緊急 |

too tight, too close; *pwoh*, *king*, to tie tight; *king* *king* *sié* 'close-ly, tightly; *king* (or *kek*) *shwi* *hó* *tó* *ngü*, swift water is a good place to catch fish in; *met.*, when business presses is just the time to make gain.

*King*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *king* *kong* to say, to tell, to speak of.

**荆** A bush found in Hunan, slender and lithe, formerly used for punishing criminals; there are several species; spinous, prickly; furze, brambles: *king* *ch'á*, my wife; *king* *kek*, thorny bushes, difficult; com., *chié* *king*, the crape myrtle; *chiok*, *king* a stupid thorn—i. e., my wife; *King* *chiu* *hu*, a department in Hupeh; *king* *kai* 'a medicinal plant used in colds.

**覓** Far, distant, to go to a distance. Read *hiong*: to seek, to scheme for, to undertake, to try to obtain.

**瓊** A red or carnation-colored gem; precious coral; small, pretty gems: com., *Ch'üing* *king* *chiu* *hu*, the island of Hainan; *king* *ling* *yéng* 'a feast given to the Chintsz graduates; *king* *hwa*, a rare flower—at which Sui-yang-ti looked (A. D. 605).

**癯** The third also read *hiong*: alone, desolate, without brethren or protectors; downcast, sorrowing; the second also means to stare at fixedly, affrighted: *king* *king*, downcast, dispirited; *king* *tuk*, alone, solitary.

*King*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *king* *kong*, to bolt, to bar, and *king* *kong*, to boil thoroughly.

(271) Kio.

**橋** A bridge of stone or planks; in the dictionaries read *kieu*, q. v.: *ch'io*, *kio*, the magpies' bridge (made for the meeting of *Chék*, *nü* and *Ngü* *long*)—a fairy tale; com., *king* *liang*, the wood or stone ties of a bridge; *king* *mwong*, the spans or arches; *king* *lang*, the balustrades; *wang* *seu* *kio*, bridge of myriad ages—name of the great bridge over the Min at Foochow; *king* *kwo* *tiu* *kwai*, after crossing the bridge throws away the staff; *met.*, ungrateful toward a benefactor; coll., *twai* *kio* *t'au*, head of the great bridge; *pu* *kio*, a floating bridge; *king* *tong*, the piers of a bridge.

**蕎** Read *kieu*; coll. *kio*, as in *king* *mah*, buckwheat; *Ch'iao*—is used medicinally in Foochow.

**茄** Read *ka*, used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *kio*: a name for *chie* *ch'ai* 'the egg plant; also used with an indecent allusion.

(272) Kioh.

**脚** Read *kiok*; used for the coll. *kioh*, as in *king* *kioh*, *sai*, ability, skill; *met.*, laborers, workmen, coolies; *kioh*, *chieu*, or *kioh*, *sai*, *chieu*, few workmen; *kioh*, *sai*, *hó*, has good ability; *kioh*, *sai*,

|     |     |     |   |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 荆 | 8 紫 | 5 荆 | 府 | 8 瓊 | 10 癯 | 12 橋 | 14 萬 | 過    | 橋    | 18 橋 | 20 紫 |
| 妻   | 荆   | 芥   | 瓊 | 花   | 獨    | 梁    | 壽    | 丟    | 頭    | 砧    | 菜    |
| 2 荆 | 4 拙 | 6 瓊 | 林 | 9 癯 | 11 鵲 | 13 橋 | 橋    | 拐    | 17 浮 | 19 蕎 | 21 脚 |
| 棘   | 荆   | 州   | 宴 | 癯   | 橋    | 門    | 15 橋 | 16 大 | 橋    | 麥    | 色    |



*ngai* (or *kiā*<sup>2</sup>), inferior skill, as of actors.

(273)

Kiok.

**决**, Name of a river; streams flowing different ways; to flow, to lead streams; to spread abroad; to decide, to pass sentence, to settle;

Chüeh. to cut off; fixed, decided upon, certainly, positively, doubtless: <sup>1</sup>*kiok, ngi*, to decide doubtful points; <sup>2</sup>*kiok, chiok*, to renounce utterly; com., <sup>3</sup>*kiok, e* to decide mentally; <sup>4</sup>*kiok, k'wo*, to determine the grades, as of the Siutsai before the Literary Chancellor; <sup>5</sup>*kiok, twang' se' li*, to decide between the right and the wrong; <sup>6</sup>*kiok, pok, sik, ngiong*, positively will not eat (retract) my words!

**滴**

Water bubbling, as from a fountain; to gush forth; an islet or bank, formed by art in a stream; a river in Shansi. Read *ük*, water flowing along.

**抉**

To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to gouge; to twitch, to snatch; to press or pull, as a bow; to castrate: <sup>1</sup>*kiok, 'ngang*, to gouge out an eye; com., <sup>2</sup>*kiok, tü*, to castrate swine, for which the usual coll. is *tong, tü*.

**鷓鴣**

The shrike or butcher-bird, called <sup>1</sup>*paik, lö*, it sings in the 7th moon and is said to eat its dam: <sup>2</sup>*kiok, siek*, a butcher-bird's tongue; *met.*, gibberish, as of southern people.

**鵲**  
Chüeh.

The tailor-bird, called <sup>1</sup>*k'ieu ho*<sup>2</sup> (the cunning woman) and other names; it sings at the equinoxes and marks the seasons.

**玦**  
Chüeh.

A broken or halved ring, formerly used to indicate breaking off all connection; a semicircle; an archer's ring; personal ornaments.

**訣**  
Chüeh.

Parting or dying words; to take leave, to depart; a farewell; an art, a rule, a precept; a mystery, a secret; abstruse doctrine; a trick, a sleight: <sup>1</sup>*kiok, piék*, to take a last farewell; <sup>2</sup>*pe' kiok*, undivulged secrets; <sup>3</sup>*mek, kiok*, the doctrine of the pulse; <sup>4</sup>*k'ieu kiok*, art or skill in teaching; coll., *kiok, taiü* rules, methods in doing.

**譎**  
Chü.

Also read *k'ioh*, feigned, counterfeited; false, hypocritical; to impose on, to gain an end by specious arts: <sup>1</sup>*k'wei kiok*, feigned, treacherous; <sup>2</sup>*k'ieu kiok*, crafty.

**屨**  
**躋**

Shoes or sandals made of twisted hemp cord; some say wooden shoes, or shoes with iron spikes in the soles: the second also read Chiao *k'ieu* and *k'ieu*, q. v.

**脚**  
Chiao.

The foot, but applied to the whole leg; *met.*, stable, based, firm; an art, a profession; capacity, skill, talent, in which sense read *kiok*, in the coll., q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ek, kiok*, barefooted; <sup>2</sup>*hó ch'iu kiok*, clever, handy; <sup>3</sup>*lo' kiok*, to show the (clown) foot; <sup>4</sup>*kiok, saik*, an art, ca-

1 决 2 疑 3 决 4 意 5 决 6 斷 7 决 8 不 9 抉 10 眼 11 伯 12 勞 13 巧 14 婦 15 秘 16 訣 17 口 18 訣 19 矯 20 譎 21 好 22 手 23 脚 24 脚 25 脚 26 脚 27 脚 28 脚 29 脚 30 脚 31 脚 32 脚 33 脚 34 脚 35 脚 36 脚 37 脚 38 脚 39 脚 40 脚 41 脚 42 脚 43 脚 44 脚 45 脚 46 脚 47 脚 48 脚 49 脚 50 脚 51 脚 52 脚 53 脚 54 脚 55 脚 56 脚 57 脚 58 脚 59 脚 60 脚 61 脚 62 脚 63 脚 64 脚 65 脚 66 脚 67 脚 68 脚 69 脚 70 脚 71 脚 72 脚 73 脚 74 脚 75 脚 76 脚 77 脚 78 脚 79 脚 80 脚 81 脚 82 脚 83 脚 84 脚 85 脚 86 脚 87 脚 88 脚 89 脚 90 脚 91 脚 92 脚 93 脚 94 脚 95 脚 96 脚 97 脚 98 脚 99 脚 100 脚 101 脚 102 脚 103 脚 104 脚 105 脚 106 脚 107 脚 108 脚 109 脚 110 脚 111 脚 112 脚 113 脚 114 脚 115 脚 116 脚 117 脚 118 脚 119 脚 120 脚 121 脚 122 脚 123 脚 124 脚 125 脚 126 脚 127 脚 128 脚 129 脚 130 脚 131 脚 132 脚 133 脚 134 脚 135 脚 136 脚 137 脚 138 脚 139 脚 140 脚 141 脚 142 脚 143 脚 144 脚 145 脚 146 脚 147 脚 148 脚 149 脚 150 脚 151 脚 152 脚 153 脚 154 脚 155 脚 156 脚 157 脚 158 脚 159 脚 160 脚 161 脚 162 脚 163 脚 164 脚 165 脚 166 脚 167 脚 168 脚 169 脚 170 脚 171 脚 172 脚 173 脚 174 脚 175 脚 176 脚 177 脚 178 脚 179 脚 180 脚 181 脚 182 脚 183 脚 184 脚 185 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capacity, talent; com., <sup>1</sup>*kek, si pó* <sup>2</sup>*huk, kiok*, to clasp Budh's foot in distress; *met.*, to look to a benefactor (only) when in straits.

**缺**

Chüeh.

To hope or expect impatiently; to indulge in complaints, dissatisfied; to make known, to bring to light, as another's faults.

**釭**  
**鐳**

(274)

A ring with a tongue in it, a buckle, a hasp; part of a lock; a carriage ring for fastening the reins to, called <sup>1</sup>*kiok, nak*.

Kiong.

**姜**

Chiang.

The surname of the emperor Shimmung: com., <sup>1</sup>*kióng t'ai* <sup>2</sup>*kung*, a famous general, B. C. 1122—name used as a charm with the words <sup>1</sup>*chai* <sup>2</sup>*ch'ü* (is here) added; <sup>1</sup>*maing* <sup>2</sup>*kióng n'ü*, a noted woman in the time of Chihuang-ti, B. C. 246.

**娟**

Chüan.

Beautiful, handsome, comely; slender, elegant; sprightly, pleasing; somber, distant: <sup>1</sup>*siéng kióng*, lady-like, graceful; <sup>1</sup>*kiéng kióng*, arched, crescent; <sup>1</sup>*piéng kióng*, light and airy, buoyant.

**羌**

Chiang.

A tribe of aborigines in ancient Tangut, shepherd nomads belonging to the Scythian race; an initial particle, ah! strong, forcible; contrary, cross-purposes; neat, elegant.

**娟**

Chüan.

A large caterpillar; small red larvæ instagnant water; the larvæ of mosquitoes; to disturb, to agitate, to stir up.

**蜣**

Chiang.

Coleopterous bugs found in ordure: <sup>1</sup>*kióng long*, or <sup>1</sup>*kek, kióng*, the tumble-dung or atouchus.

**蠶**

Chiang.

The white exuvæ of silkworm larvæ, called <sup>1</sup>*kióng chang*—used medicinally.

**蠲**

Chüan.

A worm produced in rotten grass or vegetables, a species of glow-worm; pure, bright, shining; to cleanse, to purify, to maintain purity; to illustrate, to manifest; to excuse from, to remit, as sums due to the government; speedily, quickly: <sup>1</sup>*kióng miéng*, to remit, as taxes.

**僵**

Chiang.

Used for the next: to throw down, prostrate; to bend over; to lie senseless.

**殭**

Chiang.

Lying as if dead, senseless; prostrated, stretched out, as a corpse; stiff, rigid, yet uncorrupted: com., <sup>1</sup>*kióng si*, a body seeming to be lifeless; <sup>1</sup>*kióng chang*, the larvæ of silkworms.

**耜**

Chiang.

The helve of a hoe, a hoe-handle; a durable wood, called <sup>1</sup>*wang miéng muk*, used for the bars of carriages; <sup>1</sup>*kióng kióng*, strong, vigorous, abundant.

**薑**

Chiang.

Ginger: com., <sup>1</sup>*pa êk, kióng*, northern ginger—used medicinally; <sup>1</sup>*wí kióng*, to roast ginger in the ashes; <sup>1</sup>*t'ong kióng*, preserved ginger; <sup>1</sup>*p'au kióng*, charred ginger; coll., <sup>2</sup>*kióng mó*, common name for ginger; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ang kióng*, raw ginger.

<sup>1</sup>急  
<sup>2</sup>時  
<sup>3</sup>抱  
<sup>4</sup>佛

<sup>1</sup>脚  
<sup>2</sup>釭  
<sup>3</sup>輶  
<sup>4</sup>姜

<sup>1</sup>太  
<sup>2</sup>公  
<sup>3</sup>在  
<sup>4</sup>此

<sup>1</sup>孟  
<sup>2</sup>姜  
<sup>3</sup>女  
<sup>4</sup>連

<sup>1</sup>娟  
<sup>2</sup>便  
<sup>3</sup>娟  
<sup>4</sup>蜣

<sup>1</sup>蜣  
<sup>2</sup>蛄  
<sup>3</sup>蜣  
<sup>4</sup>蠲

<sup>1</sup>蠶  
<sup>2</sup>蠲  
<sup>3</sup>免  
<sup>4</sup>蠲

<sup>1</sup>屍  
<sup>2</sup>蠲  
<sup>3</sup>蠶  
<sup>4</sup>萬

<sup>1</sup>年  
<sup>2</sup>木  
<sup>3</sup>樞  
<sup>4</sup>樞

<sup>1</sup>北  
<sup>2</sup>薑  
<sup>3</sup>煨  
<sup>4</sup>薑

<sup>1</sup>糖  
<sup>2</sup>薑  
<sup>3</sup>炮  
<sup>4</sup>薑

<sup>1</sup>薑  
<sup>2</sup>母  
<sup>3</sup>生  
<sup>4</sup>薑

**韁**

Chiang

A bridle, a halter, made of silken or leather cords; the reins of a bridle: <sup>1</sup>*ma kiong*, a horse's bridle.

**韁**

Chüan.

A bridle, a crupper. Read *kiong*: the traces of a harness; a scabbard: <sup>2</sup>*kiong kiong*, pendent, as gems; long, as fringes.

**疆**

Chiang

A boundary, limits, borders; to draw a limit, to bound: <sup>1</sup>*kiong kai*, a boundary; <sup>2</sup>*kiong tiong*, a field of battle; <sup>3</sup>*ch'ok kiong*, to emigrate; <sup>4</sup>*u kiong*, boundless, infinite.

**悵**

Chüan.

Irritated, angry, enraged; hasty, impetuous; grieved: <sup>1</sup>*lung kiong*, angered; <sup>2</sup>*kiong kiong*, careworn, sad.

**涓**

Chüan.

A brook, a runlet, a small stream, which swells as it flows on; pure, clear; to cleanse, to purify; to select; to exclude; a river in Shantung: <sup>1</sup>*kiong kek*, to choose lucky days.

**睨**

Chüan.

To look askance, to view with displeasure; mutual dislike: <sup>1</sup>*kiong kiong*, to look reprovingly.

**捐**

Chüan.

To reject, to throw away, to cast off; to disdain, to leave, to renounce; to contribute, to subscribe, as at a call from government; to buy office or title; to die of disease: <sup>1</sup>*kiong k'e* to reject; COM., <sup>2</sup>*k'wi kiong*, to open a subscription for the government; <sup>3</sup>*kiong pang*, purchased degrees or offices; <sup>4</sup>*kiong hang*, or <sup>5</sup>*kiong*

*chek*, to buy a title; <sup>6</sup>*kiong tá*, to subscribe; <sup>7</sup>*kiong hang*, the amount of a subscription; <sup>8</sup>*kiong mi*, to contribute rice; <sup>9</sup>*kiong nak*, *ch'ok sing*, got his promotion by a subscription; *kiong hieng eng* to buy immediate office.

**鵲**

Chüan.

The cuckoo or a species of goat-sucker, which has the habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds: <sup>1</sup>*kiong tá hiék*, the cuckoo cries till blood (fills its eyes); COM., <sup>2</sup>*to kiong*, the cuckoo; *to kiong hwa*, the Azalea.

**狷****獯**

Chüan.

To skip about, frisky, playful; hasty, quick, prompt; light-minded; a moderate, modest man of probity, but not talented; one who needs instruction.

**罟****羅**

Chüan.

A gin, a snare; to take wild animals in a net or snare; the first also means to hang, to suspend; to tie, to bind with a cord.

**强****彊**

Chiang.

To force, to constrain; to urge, to prevail on; by constraint or compulsion: also read *kiong*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*k'eng kiong*, forced, strained, as the construction of a phrase; COM., <sup>2</sup>*kiong kiu*, to importune; *kiong ke* to recall by effort of memory; <sup>3</sup>*kiong mieng*, to constrain; COLL., *kiong sing tang* to force one's self to do; *kiong siáh, niá nôi* forcing one's self to eat a little.

**莖**

Ch'iang.

Name of a plant. Read *kiong*: small roots; a lily; *kiong suk*, the tuberose.

<sup>1</sup>馬 <sup>8</sup>疆 <sup>5</sup>出 <sup>7</sup>忿 <sup>9</sup>涓 <sup>11</sup>捐 <sup>13</sup>捐 <sup>15</sup>捐 <sup>17</sup>捐 <sup>19</sup>捐 <sup>20</sup>杜 <sup>22</sup>强  
韁 界 疆 悵 吉 棄 班 職 項 納 鵲 求  
<sup>4</sup>韁 <sup>4</sup>疆 <sup>6</sup>無 <sup>8</sup>悵 <sup>10</sup>睨 <sup>12</sup>開 <sup>14</sup>捐 <sup>16</sup>捐 <sup>18</sup>捐 <sup>21</sup>牽 <sup>23</sup>强  
韁 場 疆 悵 睨 捐 銜 題 米 身 强 免



**鏹** A cord for threading cash; to string cash; a string of cash; a term for money or coin: <sup>1</sup>*pek*, <sup>2</sup>*kiong*, the white coin, silver.

**襁** A swathing cloth to carry infants on the back; to carry pickback: <sup>2</sup>*kiong* <sup>3</sup>*pó*, a cloth for strapping and carrying infants.

**蹇** Used for the next: lame, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, unable to work; difficult; disastrous, unhappy, unfortunate, afflicted; the 61st diagram, which denotes ill-luck; to pull up; crooked; lofty, proud: <sup>2</sup>*yéng* <sup>3</sup>*kiong*, proud, haughty; pantomime; <sup>4</sup>*p'ó* <sup>5</sup>*kiong*, lame, unfit for work; <sup>6</sup>*meng* <sup>7</sup>*tsu* <sup>8</sup>*kwai* <sup>9</sup>*kiong*, unfortunate in life, unlucky.

**蹇** To beg, to pray, to supplicate, to beseech, to importune; to bring out one's word with difficulty; hard, difficult; honest, straightforward words: <sup>1</sup>*kiong* <sup>2</sup>*kiong*, good, honest advice; <sup>3</sup>*kiong* <sup>4</sup>*ngauk*, faithful declarations.

**絹** Also read *kiong*: a thin cheap silk, used for linings, paintings, &c.; lustring, taffeta; bird-nets made of lustring; a target.

**絹** Read *kiong*; coll. *kiong*: a kind of silk of a loose texture, lustring; used for drawers or pantaloons: <sup>1</sup>*kiong* <sup>2</sup>*sa*, a sort of gauze, lustring.

**建** To establish, to confirm, as laws or institutions; to erect, to place, to set up, to constitute; to build: <sup>1</sup>*kiong* <sup>2</sup>*chó* to build; <sup>3</sup>*kiong* <sup>4</sup>*lik*, or *kiong* <sup>5</sup>*te* to establish, to found; COM., <sup>10</sup>*kiong* <sup>11</sup>*kung* <sup>12</sup>*lik*, <sup>13</sup>*ngiék*, to gain merit and establish one's fortune; <sup>14</sup>*hok*, *kiong* the Foo-kien province; <sup>15</sup>*kiong* <sup>16</sup>*chiew* to institute sacrifices, as to spirits; <sup>17</sup>*ngwok*, *kiong* the luck of the month, as indicated by fortune-tellers.

**毬** A kind of football or shuttlecock, made of cash and feathers: COM., <sup>1</sup>*p'ui* <sup>2</sup>*kiong* a football with discs and tubular socket of leather; <sup>3</sup>*tek*, *kiong* to kick the football; COLL., <sup>4</sup>*t'oh*, *kiong* to toss the shuttlecock.

**强** A black bug or weevil in rice; a strong bow; violent, headstrong, surly, firm; overbearing, boisterous, by force, regardless of right, obstinate; able-bodied, sturdy, brawny, strong, full grown; 40 years old; a remainder (in arithmetic); all years with the "stem" *ting* in their cyclic name: also read *kiong*, q. v.: COM., <sup>1</sup>*kiong* <sup>2</sup>*kiék*, or *kiong* <sup>3</sup>*ch'iong*, to plunder; <sup>4</sup>*kiong* <sup>5</sup>*chaung* vigorous, hale; <sup>6</sup>*kiong* <sup>7</sup>*pó* or *kiong* <sup>8</sup>*auk*, violent, oppressive; <sup>9</sup>*kiong* <sup>10</sup>*tó* a highwayman; <sup>11</sup>*chiá* <sup>12</sup>*kiong*, to presume on one's strength; *kiong* <sup>13</sup>*kang*, rape; *kiong* <sup>14</sup>*sü* <sup>15</sup>*tok*, *cheng* <sup>16</sup>*ti*, with violent words wrests truth —i. e., claims to be right; COLL., *kiong* <sup>17</sup>*chiah*, to borrow forcibly; <sup>18</sup>*kiong* <sup>19</sup>*tau* <sup>20</sup>*kiong* <sup>21</sup>*nó*, with

<sup>1</sup>白 <sup>8</sup>偃 <sup>5</sup>命 <sup>6</sup>蹇 <sup>8</sup>建 <sup>10</sup>建 <sup>11</sup>福 <sup>13</sup>月 <sup>15</sup>踢 <sup>17</sup>强 <sup>19</sup>强 <sup>21</sup>强  
<sup>2</sup>鏹 <sup>4</sup>蹇 <sup>7</sup>途 <sup>9</sup>語 <sup>12</sup>建 <sup>14</sup>建 <sup>16</sup>强 <sup>18</sup>强 <sup>20</sup>强  
<sup>3</sup>襁 <sup>6</sup>乖 <sup>10</sup>絹 <sup>13</sup>立 <sup>16</sup>皮 <sup>19</sup>暴 <sup>21</sup>强  
<sup>4</sup>蹇 <sup>7</sup>蹇 <sup>10</sup>紗 <sup>13</sup>業 <sup>16</sup>毬 <sup>19</sup>强 <sup>21</sup>强

strong head and brains—i. e., headstrong, overbearing.

**犍** A castrated ox, a strong ox; a fabulous monster—half-man, half-leopard.  
Chieu.

**健** Strong, enduring, hard; hale, vigorous, healthy, robust; indefatigable, unwearied: in the coll. read *kiāng*<sup>2</sup> q.v.: *kiong*<sup>2</sup> *ch'ang*<sup>2</sup> vigorous, robust; *'kiong*<sup>2</sup> *s'ung*<sup>2</sup> to go to law fearlessly, litigious; COM., *'k'ong kiong*<sup>2</sup> hale, vigorous; COLL., *'kiong*<sup>2</sup> *tek*, *'heng* (or *kik*), exceedingly vigorous, as an old man; *'kiong*<sup>2</sup> *tek*, *kwo*<sup>2</sup> to endure (as cold) by one's constitutional vigor; to avoid by an inflexible will.

**件** To divide, to partake; to separate; a classifier used to denote a particular article, subject, or affair; applied widely to food, dress, incidents, goods, things; a, an, one: in the coll. read *yong*<sup>2</sup> q.v.: *'uk*, *kiong*<sup>2</sup> things; *'s'eu*<sup>2</sup> *kiong*<sup>2</sup> matters, affairs; *'yok*, *kang kiong*<sup>2</sup> how many?

**鍵** The bolt or key of a lock; a nave or hub; perverse, obstinate: *'kwang kiong*<sup>2</sup> a door-bolt or lock; *'kiong*<sup>2</sup> *pie*<sup>2</sup> the two parts of a Chinese lock.

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**𢇛** Read *'kieu*; used for the coll. *kiu*: bent, stooping, as when suffering intense pain; writhing with pain, as in colic or cholera morbus: *'kiu tong sau*<sup>2</sup> a cough with cramping of

the bowels; *'á*<sup>2</sup> *kiu chiá kiu chiá t'iang*<sup>2</sup> to have a succession of cramping pains.

**𢇛** A coll. word: to shorten; to contract, as cloth; shrunk, puckered, wrinkled: *kiu k'ó*<sup>2</sup> shrunk; *met.*, silent from bashfulness; *kiu 'tié*, to skulk, as rats; *kiu 'toi*, shortened, full, as cloth; *kiu n'ëuk*, puckered; *kiu 'king*, shrunk compactly; to stick fast, as in riding pickback; *kiu sioh, 'toi*, to huddle together; *kiu sioh, 'wong*, shrink into a ball—i. e., crouching, as from fear; *kiu chiá t'ëuk, chiá*, drawing in its head, as a turtle.

**久** A long time, enduring, lasting; to make or continue long: COM., *'tong* Chiu. *'kiu*, or *'tong* *'kiu*, forever; *'niéng* *'kiu ngwok*, *ch'ing*, many years and months—a long time; *'kiu 'ui*, long separated, as said on meeting a friend; *'kiu 'ü*, a protracted rain; *'kiu 'ngiong*, long regarded or esteemed, as one known by reputation; COLL., *'kiu pang*<sup>2</sup> *siang long tung*, one who is long sick becomes (himself) a doctor!

**灸** To cauterize with moxa, or the dried leaves of the Artemisia, for which meaning see also *ko*<sup>2</sup> in the coll.: *'ëung*<sup>2</sup> *'hwo kiu*, the actual cautery.

**姜** Read *'iu* in the dictionaries: right principles, reason; just, proper; to advance or lead on in rectitude: *'kiu 'ü*, the place where Wan-wang was imprisoned.

<sup>1</sup>健 <sup>8</sup>健的 <sup>6</sup>事件 <sup>11</sup>長 <sup>18</sup>年 <sup>14</sup>久 <sup>16</sup>久 成 火  
<sup>2</sup>訟 <sup>3</sup>的 <sup>7</sup>過 <sup>9</sup>件 <sup>10</sup>管 <sup>12</sup>長 <sup>15</sup>久 <sup>17</sup>久 郎 炎  
<sup>4</sup>康 <sup>5</sup>很 <sup>8</sup>物 <sup>9</sup>若 <sup>10</sup>鍵 <sup>12</sup>腸 <sup>15</sup>月 <sup>17</sup>病 中 姜  
<sup>5</sup>健 <sup>6</sup>件 <sup>9</sup>鍵 <sup>10</sup>嚙 <sup>12</sup>久 <sup>15</sup>深 <sup>17</sup>雨 <sup>18</sup>用 里





**杓** The cupule or cup of the acorn of the *lik* tree; the haft of a chisel; a raft.  
Ch'iu.

**樛** Also read *k'iu*: pendulous branches; to twist, to twine; laid transversely, athwart, across: *'kiu liu*, to go wandering about.

**裘** Fur garments; furs after they are made up: *'king kiu*, fine fur garments.  
Ch'iu.

**毬** A ball large enough to play with, made of wool or leather; a bladder-ball; a globe, a sphere: *'ta kiu*, or *'hié' kiu*, to play ball; com., *'kiu ting*, globe-lanterns (in the 1st month); *'kiu tiong*, a ball-alley; *'siok kiu*, the snow-ball (flower).

**球** A sonorous jade stone, a gem made round; a ball, a globe, a sphere: com., *'tiéng kiu*, a celestial globe; *'te' kiu*, a terrestrial globe, the earth; *'liu kiu*, Loochoo.

**璆** A sonorous gem, musical stones; a very precious, beautiful gem.

**逌** To collect, to gather together; to pair, to mate, to seek an alliance; a union, a marriage; pressing, urgent, in which sense used for the next: *'hó' kiu*, to seek an alliance; *'hó' kiu tiong*, the Happy Union—name of a popular tale.  
Ch'iu.

**綌** Hasty, quick, urgent, pressing; testy, petulant: *'pok, keng' pok, kiu*, neither contentious nor hasty—remiss, easy with.  
Ch'iu.

**賕** To swerve from the right, to seek in an illicit manner; to solicit by bribes; corrupted, bribed.  
Ch'iu.

**觥** Crooked, like a rhinoceros' horn; a long horn; a bow made of horn; to relax a bow.  
Ch'iu.

**鉞** A kind of chisel, a stone-chisel; a single-headed axe or pick.  
Ch'iu.

**公** Vapor ascending high; a kind of spear or halberd with three prongs.  
Ch'iu.

**苒** Far, distant; a desert, a remote and barren waste; the lair of a wild beast: *'kiu yá*, a howling wilderness; *'kiu sau*, the burrows of a wild hog (? hyrax), which are found arranged in a regular form.  
Ch'iu.

**頤** The protuberance of the cheek-bones; thick.  
Ch'iu.

**鼻** The nose stopped from the effects of a cold; a cold in the head, catarrh.

**蚪** A horned dragon; to wriggle, to writhe, as a snake; a quick, agitated movement: *'kiu yéng*, a long, curly beard.  
Ch'iu.

1 樛 8 打 5 毬 6 毬 7 雪 8 天 9 地 10 琉 12 好 18 不 14 苒 15 苒  
流 毬 燈 場 毬 球 球 球 球 好 競 野 苒  
輕 戲 裘 毬 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 好 逌 不 綌 〇 蚪  
逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌 逌

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Ko.

**固**

Ku.

Shut around, shut up; well-strengthened, fortified; impervious, solid; firm, constant; obstinate, pertinacious, fixed, determined; chronic, as disease; to defend; to render stable; assuredly, certainly, firmly; vulgar, rude, rustic: <sup>1</sup>'ko' <sup>2</sup>'siu, to maintain, to defend firmly; <sup>3</sup>'ko' <sup>4</sup>'e' willful; COM., <sup>5</sup>'ko' <sup>6</sup>'chek, pok, t'ung, obstinate and deaf to reason; <sup>7</sup>'kiéng ko' stable, firm.

**痼**

Ku.

A chronic, incurable disease, such as leprosy, gout, &c.: <sup>1</sup>'ko' <sup>2</sup>'chik, a chronic malady.

**鋼**

Ku.

To fuse copper or iron; to mend cracks, to stop up carefully; <sup>1</sup>met., to bind, to prevent: <sup>2</sup>'keng' ko' to repress, to keep, as in banishment.

**故**

Ku.

A cause, an occasion, a pretext, that which effects or induces a result; a reason for, because, for, therefore, on that account, on purpose; that which was formerly, forgotten, neglected; old, long in possession; to die, to de cease; a matter or affair: <sup>1</sup>'ko' <sup>2</sup>'iu, an old friend; <sup>3</sup>'tai' ko' the "great death"—death of a parent; <sup>4</sup>'piéng' ko' an (important) change of affairs—said of sickness or death; COM., <sup>5</sup>'hó ko' why? <sup>6</sup>'u ko' causeless; <sup>7</sup>'sié' ko' affairs of the world; <sup>8</sup>'yong ko' a reason, a cause; <sup>9</sup>'ko' <sup>10</sup>'ch'ü, therefore; <sup>11</sup>'ko' <sup>12</sup>'sëu' old affairs; <sup>13</sup>met., ancient costumes, etc.

Kó.

A coll. word, for which the last is sometimes used; a comparative, more, still more; an adverb, yet, still, again: <sup>1</sup>'hó, better; <sup>2</sup>'ko' <sup>3</sup>'o' yet have, have more; <sup>4</sup>'ko' <sup>5</sup>'mwoi' not yet; <sup>6</sup>'ko' <sup>7</sup>'chiong wang' again so; <sup>8</sup>'ko' <sup>9</sup>'tek, 'hó, luckily.

**顧**

Ku.

Used for the next: to turn the head and look; to look after, to attend to, to care for, to regard; considerate; to reflect on, to consider; consonant to, corresponding; to assist with one's counsel or business, to patronize; an initial word, but, on the contrary; a surname: COM., <sup>1</sup>'chieu' ko' to look after, to take care of; <sup>2</sup>'pok, ko' <sup>3</sup>'haiu' regardless of the future, improvident; <sup>4</sup>'ko' <sup>5</sup>'sing ming, to guard one's reputation; COLL., <sup>6</sup>'ng' ko' to disregard; <sup>7</sup>'ko' <sup>8</sup>'la ch'oi' "care for the mouth"—get a living; <sup>9</sup>'ko' <sup>10</sup>'tek, siáh, má' ko' <sup>11</sup>'tek, s'ëung' can care for food, not for clothes, as the poor.

**雇****僱**

Ku.

To rent, to hire, to engage for wages: <sup>1</sup>'tieu' ko' to engage for wages; COM., <sup>2</sup>'ko' <sup>3</sup>'kieu' to engage a sedan; <sup>4</sup>'ko' <sup>5</sup>'këng, to hire workmen.

**灸**

Tsai.

Read <sup>1</sup>'kui; used in the <sup>2</sup>Paik, Ing for the coll. <sup>3</sup>ko': to cauterize, as with a moxa punk: <sup>4</sup>'ko' <sup>5</sup>'lung' a running sore made by the cautery; <sup>6</sup>'ko' <sup>7</sup>'sioh, chung' (or <sup>8</sup>ch'auung'), to cauterize a spot; <sup>9</sup>ha' <sup>10</sup>'hwi ko' the actual cautery.

**舊**

Chiu.

Read <sup>1</sup>keu'; coll. <sup>2</sup>ko': old, worn out, not new or recent; formerly, anciently,

<sup>1</sup>固 <sup>2</sup>守 <sup>3</sup>固 <sup>4</sup>執 <sup>5</sup>堅 <sup>6</sup>固 <sup>7</sup>禁 <sup>8</sup>鋼 <sup>9</sup>故 <sup>10</sup>故 <sup>11</sup>何 <sup>12</sup>故 <sup>13</sup>世 <sup>14</sup>故 <sup>15</sup>故 <sup>16</sup>此 <sup>17</sup>故 <sup>18</sup>照 <sup>19</sup>顧 <sup>20</sup>顧 <sup>21</sup>後 <sup>22</sup>顧 <sup>23</sup>聲 <sup>24</sup>雇 <sup>25</sup>雇 <sup>26</sup>壯 <sup>27</sup>灸 <sup>28</sup>一 <sup>29</sup>壯 <sup>30</sup>○

before; long kept, of long standing: <sup>1</sup>*ko* <sup>2</sup>*to* old, not new; <sup>3</sup>*ko* <sup>4</sup>*tá*, formerly; <sup>5</sup>*ko* <sup>6</sup>*ch'io* the old house, former residence; <sup>7</sup>*ko* <sup>8</sup>*chio k'ah*, an old customer—a shop phrase; <sup>9</sup>*sióng ói*, <sup>10</sup>*sing nióng ói* <sup>11</sup>*ko* as to clothes, we want new ones, but as to men (employés) we want old ones.

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Kó.

蒿

Kao.

Herbs higher than others; steam from plants; forms part of the names of different plants: <sup>1</sup>*tong kó*, celery; com., <sup>2</sup>*ch'ing*

<sup>3</sup>*kó*, wormwood.

薹

Ju.

To weed, to pull up weeds: <sup>1</sup>*kó* <sup>2</sup>*ch'ó*, to weed out the grass.

高

Kao.

High, lofty, elevated; eminent, exalted; loud; excellent, sublime, noble; a high degree; a periphrasis for *your* in direct address; old, advanced; a surname; the 189th radical: in the coll. read *keng*, q. v.: com., <sup>1</sup>*kó* <sup>2</sup>*kiéng* your opinion; <sup>3</sup>*kó* <sup>4</sup>*seu* what is your age?—said to the aged; <sup>5</sup>*kó* <sup>6</sup>*só* dry, parched (ground); <sup>7</sup>*kó* <sup>8</sup>*chieu* a kind of large high lantern; <sup>9</sup>*teng kó*, to ascend the heights—on the 9th day of the 9th moon; <sup>10</sup>*kó* <sup>11</sup>*ming*, intelligent; <sup>12</sup>*kó* <sup>13</sup>*sing*, to be promoted; <sup>14</sup>*kó* <sup>15</sup>*ngó* proud, arrogant; <sup>16</sup>*kó* <sup>17</sup>*chu*, great-great grandfather; *kó* <sup>18</sup>*lá kwok*, Corea; coll., *kó* <sup>19</sup>*tá*, the wooden heels (of ladies' shoes).

篙

Kao.

A pole, a long stick to push boats with: com., <sup>1</sup>*tüük*, *kó*, a bamboo pole.

膏

Kao.

Fat, grease, ointment; suet; rich food; glossy, greasy, unctuous; genial, fertilizing, fattening, rich; a jelly: <sup>1</sup>*kó* <sup>2</sup>*tek*, grace, favor; <sup>3</sup>*kó* <sup>4</sup>*hwong*, the vitals, the parts beyond the reach of medicine; *kó* <sup>5</sup>*chié*, unctuous, fat; com., <sup>6</sup>*kó* <sup>7</sup>*hwo*, government-allowance to students who write essays; *kó* <sup>8</sup>*yoh*, a medicinal plaster; <sup>9</sup>*kó* <sup>10</sup>*lióng*, *sieu*, a wine from Shantung; coll., *kó* <sup>11</sup>*lióng*, *geng*, a deep, dull read. Read *kó*: to enrich, to fertilize, to fatten.

羔

Kao.

A lamb, a kid: com., <sup>1</sup>*kó* <sup>2</sup>*gyong*, a lamb; *haik*, *kó*, or *ai kó*, black lamb-skin; coll., *p'au* <sup>3</sup>*kó*, curly-haired lambskin.

糕

Kao.

The first is commonly used: unleavened cakes, pastry; dumplings of flour or arrowroot—baked when made of wheat flour, and steamed when made of rice flour, often with fruit mixed in: com., *wang kó*, cup-cakes; <sup>1</sup>*nióng kó*, pasty cake of rice flour and white sugar; *kié laung*, <sup>2</sup>*kó*, sponge-cake; *kó* <sup>3</sup>*t'ai*, a flour sieve.

磬

Kao.

A drum, said to be 12 feet long, used in old times to encourage workmen.

歌

Kao.

To sing in a recitative, to chant with music accompanying; a song, a ballad: *eu kó*, to sing songs; *kó* <sup>1</sup>*u*, music and waving of plumes; com., *tung* <sup>2</sup>*gyen kó*, ballads, popular songs; *ch'iong* <sup>3</sup>*kó*, to sing songs.

<sup>1</sup>舊 <sup>2</sup>度 <sup>3</sup>舊 <sup>4</sup>曆 <sup>5</sup>客 <sup>6</sup>塘 <sup>7</sup>薹 <sup>8</sup>草 <sup>9</sup>高 <sup>10</sup>壽 <sup>11</sup>高 <sup>12</sup>照 <sup>13</sup>高 <sup>14</sup>明 <sup>15</sup>高 <sup>16</sup>傲 <sup>17</sup>竹 <sup>18</sup>篙 <sup>19</sup>膏 <sup>20</sup>膏 <sup>21</sup>膏 <sup>22</sup>梁 <sup>23</sup>燒 <sup>24</sup>羊 <sup>25</sup>軟 <sup>26</sup>糕



**哥** Ko. An elder brother; designation of the emperor's sons; a polite term for an elder or a stranger: in the coll., a term of respect applied to girls and boys: **COM.**, 'ne' **kó**, the 2d brother; 'twai' **kó**, my elder brother; also a compellation for a stranger; 'ak' **kó**, younger sons of the emperor—in the southern districts, term for boy; **COLL.**, 'nié' 'kiäng **kó**, children; 'mwoi' **kó**, his or your daughter; sister! Miss!

**阜** To inform, to call to, to announce; to draw out, to whine; high, eminent; a bank, a marsh: ʹ*kó yeu*, a celebrated officer of the Song dynasty; ʹ*kó kó*, rude, uninformed.

**梹** A kind of tree: *kek, kó,*  
a well-sweep.  
Kao.

**橐** A bow-case or sheath;  
a case for armor, attached  
to a car; leathern wrap-  
per for weapons.

**嗃** Stern, severe and rigid;  
a sound of rejoicing; a  
noise, a clamor: 'kó 'kó, a  
Kao. harsh voice.

**皂** Pure, clear and distinct; white, as applied to the hair.

**藁** Interchanged with the  
next two: rotten wood;  
Kac. straw or thatch for huts; a  
draft or copy: <sup>16</sup>*ku k'ó*,  
dried, withered; com., <sup>11</sup>*k'ó*  
*ṃcong*, a medicine (? apium  
graveolens).

**槁** Dry, rotten, as wood; a kind of tree, like the chestnut; others say it is like the tallow tree: *ko' ngü*, dried fish.

**稿** The culm of grain,  
straw; an original, the  
first draft of a writing; a  
Kao. sketch, a proof: 稿本, <sup>13</sup>*ch'ó k'ó*, a first draft;  
<sup>14</sup>*k'ó 'tá*, a reserved draft, as of an  
official document; <sup>15</sup>*k'ó 'pang*, a  
copyist's room; <sup>16</sup>*k'ó 'kung*, the  
head-clerk in a military office;  
<sup>17</sup>*k'ó ch'üáng*, the draft and correct  
copy.

皚 White, gray and lustrous: *kó kó*, very white.  
Kao.

Plain, white and fine silk; unornamented, simple; 'kó so' plain, unadorned.

**𣎵** The sun shining over  
 trees; clear, bright; high,  
 lofty: <sup>18</sup>*kó' kó' ch'ok, ník,*  
 Kao. the sun shining forth  
 brightly.

**箇**<sup>3</sup>, A classifier, applied to human beings and to inanimate things of a round or compact form, periods of time, coins, schemes, &c.; **個**<sup>3</sup>, an individual or thing; a pronoun, this, this one; **个**<sup>3</sup>, used in Foochow in imitation of colloquial Mandarin, but the common classifier is *chiáh*, q. v.: <sup>19</sup>*so' kó'* a few, some; <sup>20</sup>*chié kó'* this one; <sup>21</sup>*na kó'* that one; COM., *kó' kó'* each, severally, all; <sup>22</sup>*ké, kó'* one, single; COLL., *kó' kó' tu' chiá yong'* all are of this sort—i. e., alike.

<sup>1</sup>二 <sup>2</sup>哥 <sup>3</sup>阿 <sup>4</sup>哥 <sup>5</sup>妹 <sup>6</sup>皇 <sup>7</sup>皇 <sup>8</sup>枯 <sup>9</sup>槁 <sup>10</sup>枯 <sup>11</sup>藁 <sup>12</sup>槁 <sup>13</sup>草 <sup>14</sup>稿 <sup>15</sup>稿 <sup>16</sup>公 <sup>17</sup>稿 <sup>18</sup>杲 <sup>19</sup>數 <sup>20</sup>箇 <sup>21</sup>那 <sup>22</sup>箇  
<sup>2</sup>大 <sup>4</sup>伢 <sup>5</sup>哥 <sup>7</sup>皇 <sup>9</sup>噶 <sup>11</sup>藁 <sup>13</sup>稿 <sup>15</sup>房 <sup>17</sup>正 <sup>19</sup>箇 <sup>21</sup>箇  
<sup>3</sup>哥 <sup>6</sup>陶 <sup>8</sup>槁 <sup>10</sup>藁 <sup>12</sup>魚 <sup>14</sup>底 <sup>16</sup>公 <sup>18</sup>杲 <sup>20</sup>這 <sup>22</sup>箇  
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<sup>2</sup>大 <sup>4</sup>伢 <sup>6</sup>陶 <sup>8</sup>槁 <sup>10</sup>藁 <sup>12</sup>魚 <sup>14</sup>底 <sup>16</sup>公 <sup>18</sup>杲 <sup>20</sup>這 <sup>22</sup>箇  
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<sup>5</sup>妹 <sup>7</sup>皇 <sup>9</sup>噶 <sup>11</sup>藁 <sup>13</sup>草 <sup>15</sup>稿 <sup>17</sup>正 <sup>19</sup>箇 <sup>21</sup>箇  
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<sup>9</sup>噶 <sup>11</sup>藁 <sup>13</sup>草 <sup>15</sup>稿 <sup>17</sup>正 <sup>19</sup>箇 <sup>21</sup>箇  
<sup>10</sup>藁 <sup>12</sup>魚 <sup>14</sup>底 <sup>16</sup>公 <sup>18</sup>杲 <sup>20</sup>這 <sup>22</sup>箇  
<sup>11</sup>藁 <sup>13</sup>草 <sup>15</sup>稿 <sup>17</sup>正 <sup>19</sup>箇 <sup>21</sup>箇  
<sup>12</sup>魚 <sup>14</sup>底 <sup>16</sup>公 <sup>18</sup>杲 <sup>20</sup>這 <sup>22</sup>箇  
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<sup>14</sup>底 <sup>16</sup>公 <sup>18</sup>杲 <sup>20</sup>這 <sup>22</sup>箇  
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<sup>18</sup>杲 <sup>20</sup>這 <sup>22</sup>箇  
<sup>19</sup>數 <sup>21</sup>那  
<sup>20</sup>箇 <sup>22</sup>箇  
<sup>21</sup>那  
<sup>22</sup>箇

**告**

Kao.

To accuse, to inform against, to impeach; to tell, to announce to a superior, to inform any one in courteous language; to ask, to request; to order: COM., 'kó' so' to inform; 'kó' se' (coll. kó' che'), a proclamation, an edict; 'ngwong kó' the plaintiff; 'pe' kó' the defendant; 'kó' chaung' to accuse before a magistrate; 'kó' pok, hau' to prosecute as unfilial; 'kó' ka' to ask for a furlough; 'kó' sū, to take formal leave; 'kó' chōi' to admit a fault; 'kó' ang' a lawsuit; 'kó' pah, a plain notice, a placard.

**誥**

Kao.

To order, to enjoin, to direct, to give commands, to signify one's wishes; a patent; a decoration: 'hong' kó' to instruct; 'kó' t'ek, letters patent; COM., 'kó' hung, or kó' meng' to confer rank, as on the parents or wife of an officer; 'kó' meng' hu ing, title of the wives of officers of the 1st and 2d grades.

**癢**

Kao.

Read 'kó; coll. kó, as in 'kó ló' the itch; 'sang kó ló' to have the itch; 'kó ló' sū lóh, pok, itch penetrating to the abdomen—produces bloating; kwong mwong má' kó ló' yoh, sell itch-medicine with closed doors; met., to trade in a private way.

'Kó. A coll. word, as in kó kiang, a viviparous fish resembling the shark; its meat is more delicate than that of the latter.

'Kó.

A coll. word, as in kó ló, about the same as kó' mwoi' not yet, not so soon.

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Kóh.

**閣**

Ko.

A door-screen; a long post, the posts of a door; a porch, a vestibule; a loft, an upper story or balcony; a gallery, a corridor; a council chamber; met., the assembled officers, the court; a safe or cupboard for eatables: 'kóh, ló, a cabinet minister; 'kóh, tó' a part of the constellation Cassiopeia; COM., 'nói' kóh, the Inner Council; 'kóh, ha' Your Excellency! Sir!

**擱**

Ko.

An unauthorized character: to obstruct, to impede; delayed, hindered by difficulties; to run aground, as boats, in which sense k'ó is more commonly used: COLL., kóh, sioh, 'peng, to defer a business; k'èuk, 'ū tang kóh, delayed by the rain; 'kóh, 'ch'èng, to ground on shallows.

**裕**

Read lok, and karuk; coll. kóh, : the under seam of a sleeve: kóh, lóh, (or lauk,) a' under the arm, the armpit; kóh, lóh, wang, the curvature of a garment under the arm.

Kóh. A coll. word: to press, to stuff in, as condiment in cakes: kóh, piang, to stuff cakes, to make sandwiches.

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Koi.

**貴**

Kuei.

Honorable, noble, exalted, illustrious; dignified, worthy, good; your, thine, in direct address; dear,

1 告訴 2 原告 3 告狀 4 被告 5 告假 6 告白 7 告罪 8 案告 9 誥 10 封 11 誥 12 封 13 人 14 癢 15 癢 16 癢 17 癢 18 癢 19 閣 20 閣 21 閣 22 閣

high-priced; precious, valuable; to esteem, to honor, to desire, to make much of: COM., 'ho' koi' riches and honor; 'koi' chiu, the Kwaichow province; 'koi' seng' your surname; 'koi' ing, the noble, the gentry, officials; 'koi' chiéng' noble and mean; 'koi' káing' your district; Your Honor, the district magistrate; 'koi' kang' your business; 'koi' k'e' precious things—term applied to children; COLL., koi' siáng' dear and cheap; 'koi' tá, costly stock—goods bought dear and not easily sold.

**瑰**<sup>1</sup> A perfect pearl, which is lustrous by night; met., rare, precious, admirable: *king koi* 'a kind of jasper; COM., 'muí koi' the jasper; a species of red rose; 'muí koi' 'chié, a reddish brown.

**葵**<sup>1</sup> The last of the ten stems, which with *ing* belongs to the north and to water; supposed to represent water flowing to a center; to consider, to calculate: COM., 'tiéng koi' the menses, puberty.

**Koi.** A coll. word: the part of the dress over the breast; to place or carry in the bosom: *koi sing' tié*, to carry (a child) under one's garment: *k'auing' koi' lá*, or *koi koi' lá*, to place in the bosom.

**簍**<sup>2</sup> A basket or hamper, made of bamboo or straw; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry-spinach, having a red stem; it resem-

bles the 'haing' ch'ai'; name of a hill.

**匱**<sup>2</sup> A case with doors, a chest, a press, a locker; the first also means exhausted, wearied out, to fail: 'king koi' the state records; archives; COM., 'chiéng koi' a money-safe; 'ch'ong koi' a locker under a bedstead; 'koi' tin, locker and closet; COLL., 'koi' tau, a counter; 'tiéng koi' a long box or chest on wheels.

**餽**<sup>2</sup> About the same as the next: a term for sacrificing; to present to, to give, to offer; gifts of food.

**饋**<sup>2</sup> Food, victuals, viands; presents of food; to prepare food; to attend to the kitchen; to offer food to any one: 'koi' ing, a king's baker.

**跪**<sup>2</sup> To kneel, to bend the knee to the ground; the legs; a crab's leg: COM., 'koi' pai' to kneel and worship; 'koi' hióng, to kneel holding incense in the hand; (obliged) to kneel while a stick of incense is burning, as an idle scholar; 'sang koi' 'kiu k'ai' three kneelings and nine knockings (of the head), as in profound obeisance; *koi' liéng* to kneel on chains—a mode of torture; COLL., *koi' sek*, knee pads; *koi' sioh*, *koi' lá*, to perform an act of kneeling.

(280) **谷**<sup>2</sup> Used erroneously for the next: a valley, a gulf, a ravine, with or without a stream; a channel for

Kok.

**谷**<sup>2</sup> Used erroneously for the next: a valley, a gulf, a ravine, with or without a stream; a channel for

1富 3貴 5貴 7貴 9貴 11玫 12天 14金 16牀 18櫃 20跪 23三  
貴 姓 賤 幹 底 瑰 葵 櫃 櫃 頭 拜 跪  
2貴 4貴 6貴 8貴 10玫 13莧 15錢 17櫃 19饋 21跪  
州 人 縣 器 瑰 ○ 菜 櫃 櫚 人 香 叩



water between hills, the bed of a rivulet; an empty space; the east wind; to nourish, to sustain; difficulty, embarrassment; the 150th radical: *hiu kok*, a sequestered valley; *yong kok*, and *mwoi<sup>2</sup> kok*, the place of sunrise and sunset; com., *sang kok*, a valley, a ravine.

**穀**  
**穀**

Ku.

Grain, cereals, corn; real, substantial; good, excellent, virtuous; a succession, connected, to continue; living, alive; income, salary: *'kok, tang'* a lucky day; *'pok, kok*, "the unworthy"—I, your humble servant; *'paik, kok*, all kinds of grain and vegetables; com., *'ngu kok*, the common kinds of grain; *'mi kok*, rice, cereals in general; *'kok*, 'u, the 6th of the 24 solar terms.

**轂**

Ku.

The nave or hub of a wheel; *met.*, a wheel, a carriage: *ch'wi kok*, to push on the nave; *met.*, to recommend a person.

**梏**

Ku.

Manacles, handcuffs; sedition; a neck-collar: *'chek, kok*, manacles and fetters; *'kok, wong*, to perish in a sedition.

**牯**

Ku.

A shed, stable, or pen for cattle: *'t<sub>2</sub> tung ngiu kok*, a pen for calves.

**鵠**

Ku.

A target, a bull's eye; an end or design; a little bird; the swan, also called *'<sup>10</sup> giéng ngó* (sky-goose); white, hoar, venerable, like an old man: *'<sup>11</sup> kok, lik<sub>2</sub>* to stand on the lookout, like a swan; *'<sup>12</sup> hung kok, chi che'* a lofty will,

high aims—like the swan's flight; *'<sup>13</sup> kok, hwak*, gray-haired.

**讐**

To inform in haste; an urgent communication: *'<sup>14</sup> tá<sub>2</sub> kok*, the emperor Kuh—according to tradition, reigned B. C. 2435.

**酷**

Ku.

Superior wine; ripe, as grain; hard-hearted, severe, inhuman, tyrannical; extremely, in a high degree: *'<sup>15</sup> kok, le'* a cruel, extortionate officer.

**趄**

Read *k'wok<sub>2</sub>*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *kok<sub>2</sub>*, as in *'<sup>16</sup> kok, 'chau*, or *'<sup>17</sup> kok, kok, 'chau*, to wriggle about and get away, as a worm; *'<sup>18</sup> kok, kok, 'tiong*, squirming about; restless, as a child.

*Kok<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word, as in *kok<sub>2</sub>*, *'k<sub>2</sub>i*, or *kok, 'k<sub>2</sub>i li*, or *kok, 'k<sub>2</sub>i sing*, to rise up (from a seat); *kok, tek, 'ti*, to arise late (from bed).

**滑**

Hua.

Read *hwak<sub>2</sub>*; coll. *kok<sub>2</sub>*: slippery, as a wet path: *'<sup>19</sup> kok<sub>2</sub>, leu' leu'*, or *'<sup>20</sup> kok<sub>2</sub>, chidh, kok<sub>2</sub>*, very slippery; *'<sup>21</sup> kok<sub>2</sub>, 'chau*, to slip away, as the foot; *kok<sub>2</sub>, sioh, 'tó*, to slip down.

(281)

Kong.

**缸**

Kang.

An earthenware jar, with or without glazing, in the coll. a kind of bowl: com., *'mi kong*, rice-jars; *'chwi kong*, water-jars; coll., *'pung kong*, a slop-jar; *lié, p'ui kong*, large glazed jars, used to contain rain-water; *twai<sup>2</sup> kong*, or *kong, pwong*, a large bowl.

<sup>1</sup>穀 <sup>8</sup>百 <sup>5</sup>米 <sup>7</sup>桎 <sup>9</sup>童 <sup>10</sup>天 <sup>12</sup>鴻 <sup>13</sup>鵠 <sup>15</sup>酷 <sup>17</sup>趄 <sup>18</sup>趄 隻  
旦 穀 穀 桎 牛 鷺 鵠 髮 吏 趄 趄 滑  
<sup>2</sup>不 <sup>4</sup>五 <sup>6</sup>穀 <sup>8</sup>桎 <sup>11</sup>鵠 <sup>14</sup>帝 <sup>16</sup>趄 <sup>19</sup>滑 <sup>20</sup>滑  
穀 穀 雨 亡 ○ 立 志 譽 走 ○ 滑 走

**缸** An iron tire on a tub; a sconce or globular shade, in which to hang lamps; the barb of an arrow: <sup>1</sup>*king kong*, ornaments on waist-seats, like the nave of a wheel.

**豇** A kind of bean, called <sup>2</sup>*kong tau*; they are small and bent like kidneys, and have spotted eyes: COLL., *kong tau ang* bean-stuffing for cakes; *kong tau kwí*, steamed cakes with bean-stuffing.

**罡** A star: <sup>3</sup>*tiéng kong*, the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, the Dipper—much used in charms.

**扛** To carry between two; to bear burdens on a pole; to carry, as a sedan; to lift, as several persons do together: COM., *tóí kong*, carried by two; *kong kiéu* to carry a sedan; COLL., *kong má ki*, can't carry it; *kong liéng mai*, (expense of) bearing and interring (the dead).

**杠** A cross-piece in the front of a bedstead; cross-bars in frames; a large beam over the doors of a wide room; a flag-staff; a ship's yards; the thills of a sedan; a foot-bridge: COM., *kong liéng*, a long beam over doors; *kong liéng tiéng*, a parlor so constructed.

**根** Roots of plants; the origin, the beginning, root, bottom, foundation; fundamental; a classifier of trees: in the coll. read *kung*, q. v.: COM., *kong pwong*, the source or original, as one's par-

ents; <sup>10</sup>*kong ngwong*, the origin, beginning; <sup>11</sup>*kong ki*, the foundation; *met.*, constitution, as of a child; <sup>12</sup>*kong ki chang* has a vigorous constitution; <sup>13</sup>*kong tá*, the bottom, something to rest or depend upon; *kong ching pok*, *pu hung yau tong* the roots are deep, no fear of the wind shaking it; *met.*, a good man need not fear slander.

**江** A river; *par excellence* the R. Yang-tsz, also called <sup>14</sup>*Tai kong* (the great river): in the coll. read *keng*, q. v.: COM., <sup>15</sup>*kong sang*, rivers and mountains, the empire; <sup>16</sup>*kong su*, Kiangsu; <sup>17</sup>*kong sa*, Kiangsi; <sup>18</sup>*Liéng kong*, a district in the Foochow prefecture; COLL., <sup>19</sup>*ngie kong*, other provinces; <sup>20</sup>*kiéng kong lu*, itinerants from the rivers and lakes—term applied to fortune-tellers, jugglers, sellers of nostrums, &c.; *kong yau chéu* a large clam of which the muscles only are edible; *pai kong sang*, “has ruined the empire”—wasted a patrimony.

**肛** The colon, the large intestine; the anus: COM., <sup>21</sup>*kong mung*, the rectum; COLL., *t'ok kong*, protrusion of the rectum, the piles.

**剛** Hard, solid, inflexible, unyielding, rigorous, firm; intrepid, enduring, valorous; an adverb of time, now, just now, recently: *kong hung*, just met with; <sup>22</sup>*kong kiong* or *kong kiong*, strong, valorous, resolute; COM., *kong tik*, firm in mind, upright;

<sup>1</sup>金 <sup>8</sup>天 <sup>5</sup>扛 <sup>埋</sup> <sup>樑</sup> <sup>10</sup>根 <sup>12</sup>根 <sup>底</sup> <sup>山</sup> <sup>西</sup> <sup>江</sup> <sup>21</sup>肛  
<sup>缸</sup> <sup>罡</sup> <sup>豇</sup> <sup>對</sup> <sup>扛</sup> <sup>樑</sup> <sup>根</sup> <sup>基</sup> <sup>大</sup> <sup>江</sup> <sup>連</sup> <sup>行</sup> <sup>門</sup>  
<sup>豇</sup> <sup>對</sup> <sup>扛</sup> <sup>連</sup> <sup>樑</sup> <sup>根</sup> <sup>基</sup> <sup>壯</sup> <sup>江</sup> <sup>蘇</sup> <sup>江</sup> <sup>江</sup> <sup>剛</sup>  
<sup>豆</sup> <sup>扛</sup> <sup>連</sup> <sup>樑</sup> <sup>本</sup> <sup>基</sup> <sup>根</sup> <sup>江</sup> <sup>江</sup> <sup>外</sup> <sup>湖</sup> <sup>健</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*kong* *ai siong chá* severity tempered with kindness; <sup>2</sup>*king kong*, the four gigantic guards in Buddhist temples; *king kong sioh*, corundum, a diamond.

**綱** The large rope to which a net is strung; a bond of society, an institution, a great principle: <sup>3</sup>*kong muk*, a synopsis; a book of history compiled by Chuhi; <sup>4</sup>*kong ki*, a narrative, a series; <sup>5</sup>*kong ling*, a controlling principle; the argument of a book; com., <sup>6</sup>*sang kong*, three bonds—i. e., the relative duties of king, father, and husband; <sup>7</sup>*chung kong*, the essence or origin of; <sup>8</sup>*kong kang* a survey of dynasties, a history.

**岡** The ridge, the watershed of hills; a summit, the culminating point: <sup>9</sup>*sang kong*, the summit of a hill.

*Kong*. A coll. word, as in *kong chá*, to make offerings (to Confucius) in school in the 4th moon; *kong chá hong* the shares contributed by scholars on the occasion.

**講** To converse, to talk, to say, to speak, to narrate; to explain, to unfold, to discourse or reason about, to propound, to preach; to investigate; to plan; to confer; talk, explanation: com., <sup>10</sup>*kong ma* to speak, to talk; <sup>11</sup>*kong laung* to discourse on; <sup>12</sup>*kong keu* to investigate; <sup>13</sup>*kong ki*, to state the reason; <sup>14</sup>*kong chü*, to explain books, to preach; <sup>15</sup>*tik kong*, to speak frankly; coll., *kong ta*, or *kong hwak*, conversational power; *pang kong hié* a play in the patois; *pang kong*,

to converse, to chat; <sup>16</sup>*yá kong*, to lie; <sup>17</sup>*kong má' ch'ok*, unable to articulate; <sup>18</sup>*kong chiu liang* to rhapsodize, or utter impromptu sentences at a feast; <sup>19</sup>*kong t'ieing loi' te* "says heaven and pounds earth"—to talk irrelevantly; <sup>20</sup>*kong lëk, chiong*, "speaks the six chapters"—prates about everything.

**貢** To offer tribute, to offer to a liege, to present; to pay taxes; tribute, taxes, or presents, given by inferiors or fiefs, as the peltry, gems, &c., of Tartar tribes, sent to Peking; *met.*, fine, of superior quality; to announce; offers of service—hence merit, worthy actions: com., <sup>21</sup>*cheng kong* to offer tribute; <sup>22</sup>*kong sai* a tribute bearer; <sup>23</sup>*kong seng*, Siutsai breveted as Künjin; <sup>24</sup>*pak kong* Siutsai breveted by the governor; <sup>25</sup>*kong tauing* a superior kind of satin; <sup>26</sup>*kong yéng* the provincial examination-hall.

**贛** Interchanged with the next; also read *kang* and *kang*: to give, to bestow; the prefecture of Kanchau in the southern part of

Kiangsi.

**瀕** Also read *kang* and *kang*: the large river of Kiangsi flowing north into Poyang lake.

**戇** Often read *maung*: simple, stupid silly; rude, ignorant, doltish: <sup>27</sup>*ngü kong* stupid, idiotic; <sup>28</sup>*ch'u kong* rude, simple.

**齏** A name for the seeds of the *e' i*, pearl-barley. Read *kang*: name of a plant.

1 剛 2 金 4 綱 6 三 8 綱 10 講 12 講 14 講 16 進 18 貢 20 貢 22 愚  
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相 綱 綱 總 山 講 講 直 貢 拔 貢 貢 粗  
濟 目 領 綱 岡 論 理 講 使 貢 院 齏



**棍** A round stick, a club; to bind up sticks; a sharper: 'kong' sing, spontaneously; com., 'kwong kong' a "bare-stick"—a scoundrel; 'te' kong' the rowdies of the place; 'tu kong' gamblers, blacklegs; 'ch'a kong' a stick, a club; coll., 'kung kong' a club; 'p'ah, sioh, kong' to give a blow with a club.

**門** Read *swang* in the dictionaries; coll. *kong*: a bar or beam for fastening a door: also read *ch'aung* in the coll., q. v.: 'mwong kong, a door-bar; 'jwong kong, a cross-bar; 'kong mwong, to bar a door; 'kong king' king, bar it tight. *Kong*. A coll. word: to burn, to scald: 'hwi kong, burnt by the fire; kong sang p'au' burnt to a blister; kong t'auk, to burn and scald; met., to startle, to excite intensely.

*Kong*. A coll. word: to cook thoroughly, to boil soft: kong lang' or kong mauk, k'ó' boiled to pieces; kong chiong' to cook with salt condiments.

*Kong*. A coll. word, as in kong tieu (or sieu) pek, siék, false or random talk.

**郡** An inhabited place, a principality, a small district, now applied to a prefecture: 'siu kong' the chief prefecture in a province; 'kong' 'ma, a prince's brother-in-law, or niece's husband. (282) Ku.

**剗** Also read *k'u*: to cut open; to rip up, to kill; to cut or hew, as timber; to hollow out: 'ku muk, to

hollow out a tree; 'ku sing, to make a clean breast.

**孤** Fatherless, an orphan; desolate, alone, singular; unprotected; unequaled, solitary, applied by the emperor to himself; ungrateful, forgetting the kindness shown: 'ku ka, I, the emperor; 'ku 'kwa, or ku tang, alone, solitary; com., 'ku sing, or ku tuk, alone, no near kindred; 'ku hung, a neglected, orbate spirit; 'ku ai 'chü, an orphan; 'ku sa, desolate and sorrowing; ku siong' one who keeps to himself, reserved; coll., ku t'au chiok, chung, solitary, and posterity all cut off! —an imprecation; ku 'ló, a leper.

**菰** A water vegetable, the Caladium, cultivated for its tubers: hu ku, a sort of upland rice; 'ngü 'ch'i ku, the lycoperdon, puff-balls; com., hong ku, a small edible mushroom; mó ku, a mushroom brought from Tartary.

**觚** A wine vase, used on sacrificial and festive occasions, holding two or three pints; a corner, square, angular; a law, a rule; a plan, a scheme; a sword-hilt: 'ch'ó ku, rash, inconsiderate.

**𣏵** Interchanged with the last: a corner, angular; the cornice of a house: ku ling, the curvature of the peak, cornices.

**枯** Rotten wood; rotten, decayed, withered, dotted; dry bogs: ku 'kó, decayed; emaciated, cadaverous; coll., ku ta, withered;

<sup>1</sup>棍 <sup>3</sup>地 <sup>5</sup>柴 <sup>7</sup>拍 <sup>9</sup>門 <sup>11</sup>門 <sup>12</sup>首 <sup>14</sup>剗 <sup>16</sup>孤 <sup>18</sup>孤 <sup>20</sup>孤 <sup>22</sup>恹  
<sup>2</sup>成 <sup>4</sup>棍 <sup>6</sup>棍 <sup>8</sup>一 <sup>10</sup>橫 <sup>13</sup>郡 <sup>15</sup>木 <sup>17</sup>家 <sup>19</sup>身 <sup>21</sup>哀 <sup>23</sup>牛  
<sup>3</sup>光 <sup>4</sup>賭 <sup>6</sup>棍 <sup>8</sup>棍 <sup>10</sup>門 <sup>13</sup>郡 <sup>15</sup>剗 <sup>17</sup>孤 <sup>19</sup>孤 <sup>21</sup>子 <sup>23</sup>齒  
<sup>1</sup>棍 <sup>2</sup>棍 <sup>4</sup>棍 <sup>6</sup>門 <sup>8</sup>門 <sup>10</sup>緊 <sup>12</sup>馬 <sup>14</sup>心 <sup>16</sup>寡 <sup>18</sup>魂 <sup>20</sup>孤 <sup>22</sup>菰

*ku muk*, *lung ch'ung po' pwok*, *nga*, when a dry tree meets the spring it buds again; *met.*, a poor man improving in his circumstances.

**姑**  
Ku.

A polite term for females; a husband's mother is called *ku* by his wife; lenient, easy, lax, indulgent; just, merely, temporarily, for the time: <sup>1</sup>*kung ku*, husband's father and mother; COM., <sup>2</sup>*ku niong*, a young lady, Miss; also a married daughter; <sup>3</sup>*ku zé*, compellation for a son-in-law; <sup>4</sup>*ku ná*, or *niong ku*, or *ku ma*, a paternal aunt; <sup>5</sup>*ku hu*, or *ku t'iong*, or *ku tiá*, paternal uncles by marriage; <sup>6</sup>*ku pó* and *ku kung*, a grandfather's sister and sister's husband; <sup>7</sup>*ku t'ai*, an officer's sister; <sup>8</sup>*ná ku*, a Buddhist nun; <sup>9</sup>*ku ken*, *pieu*, cousins, cousin-germans of different surnames; COLL., *twai' sá' ku*, husband's sisters.

**沽**  
Ku.

Name of a river in the Chinchew prefecture, Foo-kien; to contract bargains, to buy or sell, to trade; unworthy, trashy, anything coarse and inferior: <sup>10</sup>*ku ming*, to buy a name, to purchase office; <sup>11</sup>*kung ku*, the meritorious and unworthy.

**酤**  
Ku.

Interchanged with the last: liquor just made and kept over night; to buy or trade in wines; a liquor shop: <sup>12</sup>*ku chiu*, to buy wine.

**蛄**  
Ku.

A species of mole-cricket, called *leu ku*; <sup>13</sup>*hié' ku*, a variety of the cicada.

**辜**  
Ku.

A fault, a crime; sin, transgression, guilt; must, necessary, inevitably; to dissect sacrificial victims; to hinder, as in trade, to monopolize: <sup>14</sup>*ku ngwok*, the 11th moon; <sup>15</sup>*ku kau*, generally speaking; <sup>16</sup>*ku ho*, ungrateful; COM., <sup>17</sup>*ku seu loi*, the guiltless involved by others.

**骷**  
Ku.

The shoulder-blade; the thigh-bone; a skeleton: COM., <sup>18</sup>*ku leu kó*, the skeleton-song—showing the evils of prostitution.

**鵠**  
Ku.

A partridge, called *chiá' ku*; the Chinese description seems to include other birds of like habits and size.

**𪗇**  
Ku.

A coll. word, as in *ku ku kien*, the cooing of doves; their note is said to be *ku ku kó!* *ku ku kó!*

**罟**  
Ku.

A fishing-net, a large net dragged between boats; to fish.

**罟**  
Ku.

Interchanged with the last: nets dragged along; a bird-net; *met.*, the net of the law: <sup>19</sup>*wong ku*, a fishing-net; <sup>20</sup>*chói' ku*, the meshes of sin, involved in guilt.

**𪗇**  
Ku.

The haunches, the upper part of the thigh, the rump; the leg; a strand of a cord; a spoke in a wheel; firm, stable; a division, a chapter or head, as of an essay; also used for a share, portion, quota, a classifier of shares: <sup>21</sup>*ku keng*, legs and arms; *met.*, statesmen; COM., <sup>22</sup>*sang ku*, made

1 公 3 姑 5 姑 7 姑 9 姑 名 酒 月 負 累 19 網 21 股  
公 姑 爺 夫 太 舅 功 蟪 辜 較 無 骷 罟 肱  
2 姑 4 姑 6 姑 8 尼 表 沽 辜 較 辜 骷 罪 三  
娘 奶 婆 姑 沽 酤 辜 受 歌 罟 股

of three strands, as cord; three shares; *paik*, *ku*, eight heads in an essay; *'ku chiéng*, a common fund, the shares distributed in a yamun; *COLL.*, *pwong ku*, to distribute quotas; *'ku ch'iong*, or *'ku ch'àng p'á*, the buttocks.

**殺** A ram, or a black ewe, as the word was used in different periods; a parti-colored ram; a sheep, male or female, a full-grown sheep: *'ngu'ku tai'hu*, the lord of the five sheepskins—a story of Pehlihi, B. C. 660.

**監** A salt pond in or near Shantung; not lasting, badly made; to suck; temporary; hasty, hurried, confused.

**藍** A vessel, a utensil: *COM.*, *'ta ku*, a tea-pot; *'tëng ku*, a brass kettle; *COLL.*, *'ku'kiáng*, a small tea-pot.

**古** Ancient, that which has come down through ten mouths; remote, antique, old, from of old; antiquity, former; practiced in, accustomed: *'sang ku*, the three periods of antiquity—times of Fohi, Wanwang, and Confucius, B. C. 2850, 1120, and 550; *COM.*, *'ku'lo*, old, antique; *'ku king*, ancient and modern; *'ku'cha si hui'* in ancient times; *'ku wa'* antique paintings; *'chan'ku*, to die; *'ku chek*, relics, sacred spots; *'ku'ngu*, old sayings; *'ku'lo'* antique styles, as of dress; *'ku tung ngwang' uk*, antiques, curiosities; *'ku kwai'* odd, strange; tricky, knavish.

**大** Great, large; distant; strong, stable; great happiness, blessed, propitious, happy: *'ch'ük*, *'ku*, to bless, to implore blessings.

**估** To price, to estimate, to value; to guess, to reckon; price, value: *'tai'ku*, to raise the price; *'ku kié'* to reckon, to appraise; *COM.*, *'ku ka' chiéng*, to estimate the value, to set a price; *COLL.*, *'ku k'ang' tek, nioh, wai' chiéng*, reckon and see what it is worth; *'ku siáng saik*, to estimate the quality or purity (of metals).

**牯** A cow, the female of kine; in some places used for the male of quadrupeds, usually of those domesticated.

**話** To explain the words of the ancients by modern illustrations; to instruct: *'ku hong'* to expound; notes, comments.

**蠱** Worms in the abdomen, which are thought to cause dropsy; a venomous worm, used to poison people; a slow poison; an unquiet ghost; to disturb, to stir up; suspicious; to trouble with doubts; to delude, to seduce, to beguile; the 18th diagram: *'ku h'ek*, to delude, to cozen; *'yeu'ku*, to captivate, to bewitch, as elves are said to do; *'ku tuk*, poison; *COM.*, *'ku tiong'* the dropsy.

**賈** A shopman, one who trades in a market; a resident tradesman; to trade, to traffic: also read *ka'*, *q. v.*: *'sióng ku*, a merchant; *'ku ch'e'* a market, a bazaar.

1 股 2 錢 3 五 4 大夫 5 茶 6 銅 7 盞 8 古 9 老 10 古 11 早 12 古 13 話 14 作 15 古 16 蹟 17 古 18 套 19 古 20 董 21 玩 22 物 23 祝 24 大 25 擡 26 估 27 估 28 計 29 話 30 訓 31 商 32 賈 33 市





ly attached to, bigoted; to take, to receive; to hook; bent, crooked; to collect: com., <sup>1</sup>*kü sok*, to bind, as by fixed rules; <sup>2</sup>*kü chek*, or *kü ná* <sup>3</sup>bigoted, set in one's opinion; <sup>4</sup>*kü ak*, to take into custody; <sup>5</sup>*kü keng* to imprison; <sup>6</sup>*kü lá*, or *kü t'ó* to be very ceremonious; <sup>7</sup>*pok, kü*, not insist; no matter how or what; coll., *móh, kü*, don't insist, don't stand on ceremony; *pok, kü nioh, wai* without regard to the amount; *kü ch'á ch'io* in custody at a policeman's house.

**据** Ornamental gems háng-ing from a girdle, one on each side: <sup>8</sup>*king kü*, precious ornaments, bijoutry; <sup>9</sup>*kü pwoí* girdle-ornaments.

**据** A tree found in Honan, called <sup>10</sup>*kü koi* used for whip-handles and walking-staves for old people.

**居** To dwell, to stop at a place, to inhabit, to reside; to seat one's self, to remain stationary; to fill an office or station; to be acting, and is thus often a mere participial form of the next verb; to consist in; to hoard, to monopolize goods; to cease, to desist; retired, as from public life: <sup>11</sup>*kü kwang*, to be in office; <sup>12</sup>*kü song*, in mourning; <sup>13</sup>*kü kü*, acting and quiescent; <sup>14</sup>*kü sèu* a retired scholar; com., <sup>15</sup>*song kü*, a widow; <sup>16</sup>*kü ch'èu* to reside, to live at; <sup>17</sup>*kü ka*, to live in houses, families; <sup>18</sup>*ming kü*, the people's homes; <sup>19</sup>*kü kú*, (goods) kept to raise prices; <sup>20</sup>*kü t'iong*, to be the

elder, as a brother; coll., *k'ch'wi*, water collected (in a place); *kü kek*, hurried; *kü t'ing t'ing*, in the middle, middling, medium.

**裾** The skirt of a robe, the tail of a coat: <sup>21</sup>*t'iong kü*, a long skirt or train. Read *k'èu*: proud, haughty.

**車** A wheeled barrow; a car, a cart, a carriage, a vehicle for carrying persons or goods; the jaw-bones; the 159th radical: also read *ch'ia*, q. v.: *ek, seng* <sup>22</sup>*kü*, one carriage; <sup>23</sup>*kung kü*, a public office; <sup>24</sup>*hok, ho* *ngü kü*, rich in the lore of five cart-loads of books—i. e., very learned; com., *kü ma p'a* the chariot, horse, and gun—chessmen.

**矩** A carpenter's square; a rule, law, usage, pattern; strict, exact; what is constant, uniform; an angle; to square, to adjust: *pok, kü*, (Confucius) did not overstep equity; <sup>25</sup>*kiék, kü*, rules which influence others; com., *kie kü* (coll. *kwi kü*), a rule, a usage.

**踽** Also read *ngü*: a stately gait, independent, solitary; going alone, morose, unsociable: *kü kü king*, *king*, to walk alone, unaccompanied, solitary.

**舉** To raise with the hands, to carry between two, to elevate; sometimes denotes the action of the next verb; to raise in public opinion, to introduce, to recommend; to venerate, to

<sup>1</sup>拘 <sup>3</sup>拘 <sup>5</sup>拘 <sup>7</sup>瓊 <sup>9</sup>据 <sup>11</sup>居 <sup>13</sup>居 <sup>15</sup>居 <sup>17</sup>民 <sup>19</sup>居 <sup>21</sup>公 <sup>23</sup>五  
束 押 禮 瓊 櫟 喪 士 住 居 長 車 車  
<sup>2</sup>拘 <sup>4</sup>拘 <sup>6</sup>不 <sup>8</sup>琚 <sup>10</sup>居 <sup>12</sup>起 <sup>14</sup>孀 <sup>16</sup>居 <sup>18</sup>居 <sup>20</sup>長 <sup>22</sup>學 <sup>24</sup>絮  
執 禁 拘 珮 官 居 居 家 奇 裾 富 矩

rise in one's esteem; to speak of, to allude to, to extol, to praise; to advance, to promote; all, the whole number; to confiscate; an ancient weight of three taels: <sup>1</sup>'*kü sié*' mankind; com., <sup>2</sup>'*kung kü*', promoted or nominated by the public; <sup>3</sup>'*kü chiéng*' to recommend one; <sup>4</sup>'*kü heng*', to begin doing; <sup>5</sup>'*kü tong*' movements, actions; <sup>6</sup>'*kü chi*', deportment; <sup>7</sup>'*kü chiu*', to raise the hand; <sup>8</sup>'*kü ing*', or <sup>9</sup>'*kü chü*', a Kūjin; <sup>10</sup>'*kü sing*', or <sup>11</sup>'*kü e*' to intend; <sup>12</sup>'*kü ngang su ching*', "raise my eyes and (see) no relatives", as one says in a foreign land; <sup>13</sup>'*kü ek, pok, kü ne*' "set forth the first, not the second"—have called one to do it and will not call another.

**簾** The upright posts of a frame for a bell or drum: <sup>14</sup>'*sung kü*', a bell-frame.

**蒟** A plant called <sup>15</sup>'*kü chiong*' when young and green; a kind of long pepper; its fruit is said to resemble the berries of the mulberry.

**藻** The water lily, called <sup>16</sup>'*hó hu kü*'; <sup>17</sup>'*ch'ioh, yok, hu kü*', splendid as the lotus flower.

**藎** A kind of wild wheat, called <sup>18</sup>'*kü mek*'; <sup>19</sup>'*kü su*', a mushroom; <sup>20</sup>'*kü kü*', contented, satisfied.

**簾** A coarse bamboo mat, used on floors, called <sup>21</sup>'*kü tü*'; a deformity that pre-

vents one's stooping; <sup>22</sup>'*kü k'wong*', a tray for silk-worms.

**璩** A kind of ring; a surname, a man's name: <sup>23</sup>Ch'ü.

**俱** All, altogether, at once; jointly, together with, both, the two; fully supplied, all right, prepared: <sup>24</sup>Chü. in the coll. read *kü*, q. v.: <sup>25</sup>'*kü chiong*', complete, perfect; entire; <sup>26</sup>'*kü pe*' all prepared; *kü se* all are (so):

**渠** A drain, aqueduct, or gutter; a pool, pond, or cess-pool, into which a drain empties; great, ample, wide; gradual; pleased, laughing; a kind of armor; a district of Shunking-fu in Sz'chuen; a personal pronoun, he, she, it: <sup>27</sup>'*kü kü*', diligent, careful; <sup>28</sup>'*hiong kü*', laughing; <sup>29</sup>'*kü ho*' ample, rich; <sup>30</sup>'*kü teng* (or *mung*), they.

**瞿** The frightened look of a bird; timid, fearful, apprehensive; to look at; to examine wildly or hurriedly; sparing, economical: <sup>31</sup>Ch'ü. <sup>32</sup>'*kü yong*', alarmed. Also read <sup>33</sup>'*kü*': careful, circumspect; <sup>34</sup>'*khiong sên kü kü*' a discreet, well-bred scholar.

**癯** Thin, emaciated, poor, like a ghost; a lean, ghastly appearance: <sup>35</sup>Ch'ü.

**磳** A kind of milky stone, resembling argentine, used for cap-knobs by officers of the 6th rank: com., <sup>36</sup>Ch'ü. <sup>37</sup>'*ch'ia kü ting*', a cap-knob of argentine.

<sup>1</sup>舉 <sup>8</sup>薦 <sup>5</sup>動 <sup>7</sup>手 <sup>9</sup>子 <sup>11</sup>眼 <sup>12</sup>簾 <sup>14</sup>灼 <sup>15</sup>藎 <sup>17</sup>藎 <sup>19</sup>俱 <sup>21</sup>渠  
世 薦 動 手 子 眼 簾 若 麥 藎 全 富  
<sup>3</sup>公 <sup>4</sup>舉 <sup>6</sup>舉 <sup>8</sup>舉 <sup>10</sup>舉 <sup>13</sup>蒟 <sup>16</sup>藻 <sup>18</sup>藎 <sup>20</sup>俱 <sup>22</sup>瞿  
舉 行 止 人 心 誓 芙 蔬 備 然



鸚  
鵡  
鵲

A species of singing thrush or grackle, called <sup>1</sup>*kü uk*, or *pek, kó* (? the *Turdus violaceus*); its plumage is black with a white spot on the secondaries: <sup>2</sup>*kü 'ngang*, "thrush's eyes"—the spots seen in argillite inkstones.

衢

A street, a broadway, a highway, a public road from which others diverge: <sup>1</sup>*Ch'ü*, <sup>2</sup>*t'ung kü*, a thoroughfare; <sup>3</sup>*t'üeng kü*, the equator; some say the Milky Way; *met.*, the Imperial presence.

(284) Kuh.

*Kuh*. A coll. word: to dig at, to scoop strongly or forcibly: <sup>1</sup>*wang kuh, p'wai* broke the bowl in scooping with it.

(285) Kuk.

掘

Used for the next: to dig into the ground, to excavate; to scoop, to open, to hollow out; to exhaust; to rise up alone: *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*kuk, ch'ing*, to dig deep; <sup>2</sup>*kuk, hoang sü*, to dig potatoes; *coll.*, <sup>3</sup>*kuk, 'k'i li*, to dig up; <sup>4</sup>*kuk, n'eng mwo' t'au*, "dig up people's graves"—*scl.*, you think me base enough to do even that!

崛

Rising like a solitary peak; eminent, distinguished: *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*kuk, 'k'i*, standing alone, distinguished, as the only one of a family who gains honors.

倔

Obstinate, opinionated; willful, perverse: <sup>1</sup>*kuk, 'kiang*, stubborn, refractory.

(286)

Kük.

*Kük*. A coll. word: thick, thickened, inspissated: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ing kük*, thin and thick; <sup>2</sup>*kük, kük, 'ang*, thick rice-gruel; <sup>3</sup>*kük, ch'ieh, kük*, very thick.

(287)

Kung.

公

The opposite of selfish or mean; common, public, universal; open, general; just, equitable, fair; male of animals; a duke; a lord, master, or head; a term of respect and dignity added to names of relationship: *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*kung tö* or *kung pang*, just, fair; <sup>2</sup>*'ping kung*, to act justly; <sup>3</sup>*kung sü*, public and private; <sup>4</sup>*kung heu paik, 'chü nang*, duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron; <sup>5</sup>*kung o'* official business; <sup>6</sup>*kung tong*, a court room; <sup>7</sup>*kung ang' töh*, the magistrate's table; <sup>8</sup>*kung 'su* (coll. *kung 'sü*), a public place; <sup>9</sup>*kung haung*, a public fund; <sup>10</sup>*kung üng* (coll. *kung t'ang*), to apportion equally, as a proposed subscription; <sup>11</sup>*kung ch'eng*, the public, what is common to all; <sup>12</sup>*kung üng*, a government dispatch; <sup>13</sup>*chü kung*, you, gentlemen! <sup>14</sup>*kung i'ë*, my lord duke—applied to the god *Süang hwong* (municipal guardian); <sup>15</sup>*kung 'chio*, the emperor's daughters; <sup>16</sup>*ngie' kung*, a maternal grandfather; <sup>17</sup>*kung p'ö*, paternal ancestors—applied to their tablets; <sup>18</sup>*kung p'ö' sü sü*, to avenge a private quarrel through some public transaction; *coll.*, <sup>19</sup>*law' kung 'ma*, husband and wife.

鸚  
鵡  
鵲

鸚  
鵡  
鵲  
眼

通衢

天衢

掘深

掘起

薯

崛

强

公道

公

公私

侯伯

子男

公

務

公

所

公

匀

公

文

公

爺

**工** A laborer, workman, artisan, mechanic; labor, craft; art; an ornament requiring skill; a work; an officer; the 48th radical:

in the coll. read *k'eng*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*kung'ing*, laborers; <sup>2</sup>*paik, kung*, all kinds of work; <sup>3</sup>*ching kung*, fine work.

**攻** To attack, to assault, to fight, to beat; to put in order; to work at, to apply diligently to; to rouse, to reprove for faults; to stimulate the energies or vital powers; urgency of desire in the heart, temptation; strong, enduring: <sup>4</sup>*kung' ta*, to fight; <sup>5</sup>*kung' chü*, to study hard; <sup>6</sup>*kung ngük*, to work gems; <sup>7</sup>*kau kung*, to join battle.

**功** Actions deserving praise; honor; reward or merit; meritorious; virtuous, worthy; a good service, work, or affair; virtues of medicines: <sup>8</sup>*kung chek*, or *kung' liék*, merit, earnest well-doing; <sup>9</sup>*tai' kung*, nine months' mourning, as for uncles; <sup>10</sup>*sieu kung*, five months' mourning, as for cousins; <sup>11</sup>*sing kung*, a finished work; <sup>12</sup>*u kung*, undeserving; <sup>13</sup>*kung hau*, efficacious, as medicine; laboriously wrought, as essays; com., <sup>14</sup>*kung' ló*, merit; <sup>15</sup>*kung ming*, fame, high rank; <sup>16</sup>*kung taik*, meritorious deeds, as charitable subscriptions; <sup>17</sup>*kung taik, sü*, a temple where the tablets of the worthy are placed, a memorial temple; <sup>18</sup>*kung' ló mó*, "cap of merit"—said facetiously to a hard worker.

**蚣** An insect: <sup>19</sup>*ngu kung*, the centipede, called in the coll. *eng' eng*, q. v.

**君** A chief, head of society; a prince, sovereign, or ruler; honorable, in high station, exalted; superior, wise, one who can influence others; a term of respect given to others, and used by all persons; to rule, to fulfill the duties of a sovereign: <sup>20</sup>*hu kung*, my husband; <sup>21</sup>*sá kung*, my wife; <sup>22</sup>*siéng kung*, a deceased father; <sup>23</sup>*hu kung* and <sup>24</sup>*t'ai' kung*, father and mother—as used on ancestral tablets; <sup>25</sup>*kung wong*, or *kwok kung*, the sovereign, emperor; com., <sup>26</sup>*chong kung*, your father; <sup>27</sup>*kung' long*, your son; <sup>28</sup>*kung' chü*, the princely man—the beau ideal of virtue; <sup>29</sup>*kung' chü wong' haiu'*, <sup>30</sup>*hái*, the good man looks to the next time; met., one who does a job well in hope of future employment.

**軍** An army, a force of 12,500 men; the headquarters of a troop; an inclosure; military, warlike: <sup>31</sup>*kung' ing* (coll. *kung' yäng*), a camp; <sup>32</sup>*heng kung*, to move troops; com., <sup>33</sup>*hang' kung*, Chinese Bannermen; <sup>34</sup>*kung' mwong*, a general's marquee; <sup>35</sup>*chiong' kung*, the Tartar-general; <sup>36</sup>*kung ming' hu*, a sub-prefect, a marine inspector—phrase borrowed from the Cantonese; <sup>37</sup>*kung' k'e'*, military weapons; <sup>38</sup>*kung' lióng* (or *hiong'*), soldiers' pay; <sup>39</sup>*kung' sü*

1 工 3 精 5 攻 7 交 9 大 11 成 13 功 15 功 17 功 勞 20 夫 22 君  
人 工 書 攻 功 功 效 名 德 帽 君 王  
2 百 4 攻 6 攻 8 功 10 小 12 無 14 功 16 功 祠 19 蜈 21 細 23 軍  
工 打 玉 職 功 功 勞 德 功 蜈 蚣 君 營

a military adviser; <sup>1</sup>*kung ki tai*, *sing*, the General Council of state; *kung ki 'ó* (or *kwá*), a jacket with short sleeves—but-toning at the side; COLL., *tau kung*, to enlist; *mwong' ch'üing kung*, banishment to the garrisons.

**袞** Imperial robes embroidered with dragons: *"kung mieng*, robes and crown—the imperial dress; *"kung kung*, pleasant to hear.  
Kun.

**滾滾** Water flowing in a rapid, bubbling manner; boiling, welling up; rolling, to roll about, to go off; commonly used in the Kun. sense of to boil, as water when heated: COLL., *"kung 'chwi* (or *'tong*), boiling water; *'kung kung sié*, in a boiling state; *'kung 'tong p'a p'a kung*, the water boils violently; *'kung ch'ia lang' yék*, scalding hot; *"kung chiéng* hasty, urgent; *"kung nü ki tio* go your way! begone! *yék, 'kung lang* hot and thoroughly cooked; *'mwang te' kung*, to roll all about, as a child; *p'ah, 'kung 'tau*, to turn somersault.

**鯨** A large fish; name of the father of Yü the Great, who lived B. C. 2200.  
Kun.

**緹** A ribbon, a cord; to sew, to stitch together, to bind: *"kung tai*, an embroidered girdle.  
Kun.

**拱** Read *'kung*; coll. *'kung*, as in *"kung 'tau*, the projecting pieces and intervening blocks on the top

of a post, which support a rafter; also used for a small, sour fruit or berry, found in the market in the 7th or 8th month.

**羣** A flock of three or more sheep; a herd; a concourse, a group, a multitude, a horde, a company; men of the same sort; Ch'ün. friends, equals, companions, fellow-officers; a form of the plural number, to sort with, to agree with: *"kung seng*, all living; *"kung 'tong*, a company, messmates; *"kung kü*, to dwell together; COM., *"kung teng* a group, a concourse; a flock, as of animals.

**裾** The plaited skirt of a lady's dress, sometimes elegantly embroidered; Ch'ün. rim of a turtle's shell: *"tüng kung*, under skirts, petticoats; COM., *"tieu kung*, an embroidered apron worn at audiences; *"ma kung*, a skirt worn by women when visiting a tribunal or temple; *"üi sing kung*, an apron; *"kung kiéng*, the plaits of a skirt; COLL., *'kung kiéng* the broad plait in the front of a skirt; *'kung 'twa te* the skirt draggles on the ground.

**拳** Read *'kwong*; coll. *'kung*: the hand doubled up, the fist; boxing, fist-cuffs: *"Ch'üan 'kung 't'au*, or *'kung 't'au 'mó*, the fist; *"kung hwak*, the art of pugilism; *"kung 't'au proo* scientific passes of a pugilist; *"ch'üi kung*, to "guess fingers"—game of morra; *'kung 't'au k'a chiéng* (or *'tek*), to fist and kick; *'kung 't'au p'woi*,

<sup>1</sup>軍 <sup>2</sup>袞 <sup>3</sup>袞 <sup>4</sup>滾 <sup>5</sup>滾 <sup>6</sup>緹 <sup>7</sup>羣 <sup>8</sup>羣 <sup>9</sup>中 <sup>10</sup>馬 <sup>11</sup>裾 <sup>12</sup>頭 <sup>13</sup>頭  
機 冕 水 汝 帶 生 居 裙 步  
大 袞 滾 其 拱 羣 朝 圍 裙 拳  
臣 袞 箭 路 斗 黨 陣 裙 身 拳 拳 拳



*tiāng* 'si nēng, to kill one by a glancing (chance) blow of the fist; *paik*, *kung t'au* 'hó, song p'ah, he who understands pugilism can fight well; *met.*, the skillful readily do things.

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Küŋg.

弓

Kung.

A bow; archery; crescent, curved; a cover of a carriage; a measure of five or six feet, the length of a bow—fifty made a bowshot; to measure; the 57th radical: com., *'käng chiäng* bow and arrows; *'käng hiäng*, a bow-string; *'käng hwang*, a bow inverting itself (in shooting); *'käng chiäng* 'ch'iu, archers; *'käng tó sioh*, trials in pulling bows, fencing, and lifting stones, as at military examinations; COLL., *pek, käng*, or *'k'wi käng*, to pull a bow; *'chiä käng niöh*, *wai* 'lik, what is the strength (i. e. grade or power) of this bow.

芎

Kung.

Also read *'küng*: a medicinal plant, the root of which resembles tormentilla; the best is from Sz'chuen; a decoction of it is used to purify the blood: com., *'ch'iong käng*, the Sz'chuen variety of this plant.

躬

Kung;

One's person; personally, one's self: *'këuk, käng*, to bend the body—a respectful attitude; *'teng käng*, Ourself, the emperor; *'käng ch'ing k'ei s'üü* to do a thing personally.

恭

Kung.

To respect, to behold with regard; to venerate by an outward serious deportment; respectful, com-

plaisant, collected, courteous, affable in one's conduct; as an adjective, it often merely enforces the next word: *'käng hó* congratulatory presents; *'k'ung äng*, the wife of an officer of the 4th rank; com., *'käng keng* respect, to venerate; COLL., *ch'ok, käng*, to visit the privy.

供

Kung.

共

Kung.

共

Kung.

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Kung.

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Kung.

To place before, to offer or present to; to lay out, to arrange; to supply with; to provide, to succor, to give; to confess, to give in evidence, to declare: the first also read *k'äng* and the second *k'äng* q. v.: *'käng chek*, to assume an office; com., *'k'eu käng*, verbal evidence; *'ke' käng*, to record testimony; *'käng hwang*, to retract a statement or confession; *'käng kek*, to furnish; *'käng siäng* to provide food, as for a tutor or parent; *käng kek*, 'së, an official butlery—at an examination-hall; COLL., *käng kek, mü' k'ei*, unable to support (him).

龔

Kung.

龔

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Kung.

Interchanged with the last two: to give, to bestow; respectful, reverential. Read *'käng*: a surname.

宮

Kung.

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宮

A mansion, a building; now confined to the imperial residence, the palace; a wall; a temple; a district college; the first of the five notes in music; to castrate; to surround, the circuit of: *'käng t'ang* a palace; *'piäng lok, teng käng*, degraded to the "cold palace"—said of a discarded wife or concubine; *'siu käng*, a house-lizard; *'käng ch'ing*, a seraglio; *'käng hing*, castration;

1 弓 3 弓 手 6 川 8 朕 其 11 恭 13 供 15 記 17 供 19 宮 21 宮  
箭 翻 5 弓 芎 躬 事 人 職 供 給 殿 寢  
2 弓 4 弓 刀 7 鞠 9 躬 10 恭 12 恭 14 口 16 供 18 供 20 守 22 宮  
弦 箭 石 躬 親 賀 敬 供 翻 膳 守 宮 刑

com., *'kūng ngó*, or *'kūng 'nū*, maids of honor; *'kūng 'wóng* (coll. *'kūng 'wóng 'tié*), the private apartments or imperial harem; *'kūng 'tíng*, a kind of large, hexagonal lantern.

**斤** The second is an unauthorized character: to chop, to cut down; an ax, a hatchet; a test or machine for weighing; a catty of Chin. 16 taels or 1½ lb. av.; in

Foochow, a pound varying from 12 to 21 oz., the standard being 16 oz. and about equal to the English pound: com., *'kūng so'* or *'kūng 'lióng*, the weight of; *'kūng ek*, a pound and one ounce; *'kūng siong'* over a pound; *'ch'ing kūng*, by weight; *'ch'ūk, kūng*, a full pound; *'hū kūng*, a pound of 12 oz.—the weight of a pair of large candles; coll., *'kūng kié 'tau 'mí*, (it requires) a peck of rice (to rear) a one-pound fowl; *ng' kau' kūng*, "falls short of a pound"—said of a very bad boy. Read *k'ēung'*, as in *k'ēung' k'ēung'* to examine closely.

**筋** A species of hard bamboo; a sinew, a tendon, a muscle; also the nerves Chin. and veins, as the Chinese do not distinguish accurately;

sinewy, muscular, strong: com., *'l'ek, kūng*, stag's sinews; *'haik, kūng*, veins; *'kūng lik*, (coll. *'kūng keng'*), strength of muscle; *'kūng sing*, muscular vigor; met., the body, consistence of things; *'kūng kauk, pok, ch'ū*, the system in a disordered state; coll., *'kūng p'ū*, the veins prominent; *'kūng k'ūu*, distorted veins, as in the aged.

**根**

Kên.

Read *kong*; coll. *kūng*: the roots of plants; met., the source, the origin, from the first; something to rest on, a foundation: *'ch'eu' kūng*, the root of a tree; *'kūng te'* main root next to the trunk; *'kūng 'tá*, a support, as one's wealth; origin, source of.

**跟**

Kên.

Read *kong* in the dictionaries: the heel; to follow at one's heels; to follow up, to pursue an inquiry; according to: com., *'kūng sui*, to follow; attendants, followers; *'kūng kien'* a sedan-attendant; *'kūng pang twai' ié*, an officer's personal attendant; *'kūng sing piéng*, to attach one's self to a person, as a disciple; coll., *'kūng i k'ó'* to follow him away; *'kūng tio'* to follow after, as dogs do; *'kūng piáng au'* or *'kūng a' 'tau*, to follow on behind.

**鉸**

Chin.

Once used for *'kūng* (a catty), but now it usually means an adz or a plane for trimming and smoothing wood.

**巾**

Chin.

A kerchief or cloth bonnet, anciently worn; a neckcloth; a napkin, a handkerchief; the 50th radical: com., *'ch'iu kūng*, a towel, napkin; *'kang' kūng*, a handkerchief; *'wong kūng*, a kind of head-net or cap, as worn by bald women; *'kwó' kūng*, red coiffure-cord; *'k'ang' kūng*, a fancy-napkin—worn at the girdle.

**拱**

Kung.

To join the hands before the breast, as when bowing; to hold or take with

1 宮 8 斤 5 稱 7 虛 9 血 11 筋 不 14 跟 16 跟 17 跟 伊 20 汗  
 娥 一 斤 斤 筋 身 舒 隨 班 身 去 巾  
 2 斤 4 斤 6 足 8 鹿 10 筋 12 筋 13 模 15 跟 大 邊 19 手 21 網  
 數 上 斤 筋 力 骨 根 轎 爺 跟 巾 巾

both hands; to encircle: *'küng piék*, to bow and part; COM., *'küng'ch'iu*, or *'küng'küng'ch'iu*, to salute by uniting the hands before the breast and moving them up and down; *'küng'hi*, joy to you! I congratulate you! *'hok, sing' küng chieu* may happy stars shine around you!

**拱**

Kung.

A post, prop, or pillar: used in the coll. for *'küng*, q. v.: COM., *'küng'tau*, the capital of a pillar, a kind of entablature of projecting timbers and square blocks, supporting the rafters.

**鞏**

Kung.

To bind with thongs, to bind securely; firm, strong, well-secured, well-guarded against attack; to shrink or dry at the fire; a district in Honan-fu in Honan: *'küng ko'* strong, securely guarded.

**窮**

Chiung

Brought to the last degree; poor, exhausted, impoverished, destitute; poverty; the poor; the end, final termination; to make helpless or poor; to search thoroughly, to investigate to the bottom; to exhaust: *'küng huak*, or *'küng k'ang*, destitute, without resources; *'küng twi*, to pursue everywhere; COM., *'küng'ku*, poor and miserable; *'u küng cheng* exhaustless; *'sang küng'chwi cheng* no path open; *met.*, no available resources; *'küng'keu* to investigate thoroughly; COLL., *'küng'kwi*, poor devil! *'küng'ngeng' yong' kieu' kiäng*, the poor man (too) rears a spoiled child; *'küng'kwang' kiong*

*po' sai* a poor officer is better off than a rich man; *'küng po' na' ch'a ak*, *'mó laung'* poor and rich only differ a duck's egg; *met.*, the difference is trifling (and not worth grieving or striving about).

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Kwa.

**瓜**

Kua.

General name for gourds, melons, cucumbers, brinjals, egg-plant, squash, &c. the 97th radical: *'kwa tiék*, *miäng' miäng'*, numerous progeny; *'kwa'kung*, to divide like the carpels of a melon; COM., *'kwa'chi*, melon seeds; *'king'kwa*, a pumpkin; *'sá'kwa*, a water-melon; *'ch'ai'kwa*, cucumbers; *'muk'kwa*, the papaw; a quince; *'kwa paing'* the sections of a melon; *'kwa'leu*, a wild gourd—used medicinally; *'teng'kwa* (coll. *'kwong'kwa*), a large, coarse squash; *'kwa kak*, "melons and creepers;" *met.*, involved; a liaison, collusion; COLL., *'kwa'chi' meng'* a longish, oval face.

*'Kwa.* A coll. word: to catch, caught, as a sleeve on things in passing; *'kwa' tloh*, caught; *'i' siong' k'æk*, *'tiék' ting'kwa' p'wai'* the clothes torn by catching on a nail.

**筒**

Kua.

A spool on a stand, having sticks on the four corners and the spool in the center; *'huok'kwa*, spindles for reeling silk.

**剗**

Kua.

To cut a man in pieces, to punish by cutting off the flesh: COLL., *'ch'í' ch'ót' kai' tong' wang'* 'kwa, this crime deserves (the punishment of) quartering; *ch'ó'í'kwa*,

<sup>1</sup>拱 <sup>8</sup>福 <sup>4</sup>拱 <sup>6</sup>窮 <sup>8</sup>窮 <sup>10</sup>盡 <sup>11</sup>盡 <sup>14</sup>跖 <sup>子</sup>瓜 <sup>瓜</sup>瓜 <sup>蔓</sup>瓜  
手 星 斗 乏 苦 山 窮 綿 金 菜 瓜 子  
<sup>2</sup>拱 <sup>5</sup>鞏 <sup>7</sup>窮 <sup>9</sup>無 <sup>13</sup>窮 <sup>18</sup>瓜 <sup>16</sup>瓜 <sup>19</sup>瓜 <sup>20</sup>瓜  
喜 照 固 追 窮 水 瓜 瓜 西 木 瓜 面



cut (him) into bits!—sometimes used facetiously.

**寡** To distribute; few, little; seldom, unusual, rarely; alone; deficient, what is short; a widow; the regal

Kua. We: <sup>1</sup>*ku kwa*, orphaned and widowed, left desolate; <sup>2</sup>*kwa ing*, Ourself, I, the prince; <sup>3</sup>*kwa ung*, little experience; COM., <sup>4</sup>*kwa ho'* or <sup>5</sup>*kwa ki*, a widow; <sup>6</sup>*siu kwa*, to maintain widowhood; <sup>7</sup>*tó kwa*, much or little, some; <sup>8</sup>*chiá' kwa*, to presume on account of one's widowhood; <sup>9</sup>*kwa uk*, of few desires, continent; <sup>10</sup>*kwa pok, tik, chüung'* the few can't resist the many.

**卦** Divining lines or diagrams, invented by Fohi, to serve as an abacus by which to philosophize; first there were eight, then these were involved to sixty-four; to divine: <sup>1</sup>*chiéng*

Kua. *kwa'* to divine; COM., <sup>2</sup>*kwa' ngau*, the lines of diagrams; <sup>3</sup>*kwa' chu*, a divination-fee; COLL., <sup>4</sup>*pauk, kwa'* to divine, as by a tortoise-shell; <sup>5</sup>*tauuk, 'cheu kwa'* to divine by birds picking up (oracular sentences); <sup>6</sup>*p'aung' ch'oi' kwa'* to try luck by hearing a chance sentence (in the street); <sup>7</sup>*ma chiéng kwa'* divination before a mounted clay or paper god.

**挂** To suspend, to hang up; to dwell on or prolong; to divine by straws; to remember; to note; to enter in account; to distinguish; Kua. to lay aside; in suspense, anxious: <sup>1</sup>*kwa' ch'í*, to be made the subject of conversation;

<sup>2</sup>*tó' kwa'* a small, green parrot; COM., <sup>3</sup>*kwa' lén'* in suspense, anxious about; <sup>4</sup>*kwa' sing*, or *kwa' niéng'* to bear in mind; <sup>5</sup>*kwa' chieu pá*, to hang out a shop sign; <sup>6</sup>*kwa' sang*, a kind of large bib—worn at feasts; *kwa' k'íéng'* to keep account of dues; COLL., *kwa' sioh, pek*, to make an entry.

**褂** A jacket worn over the robe, having short and wide sleeves; COM., <sup>1</sup>*ma kwa'* a riding-jacket, a sort of dress-sack; <sup>2</sup>*pó kwa'* robe and jacket; <sup>3</sup>*hó' kwa'* a soldier's sack; <sup>4</sup>*t'ai', ping kwa'* and *taik, seng' kwa'* military coats; *kung ki kwa'* a sort of sack with short sleeves.

**罣** An impediment, a hindrance; to hinder, to obstruct; to fall into a snare: Kua. <sup>1</sup>*kwa' ngai'* an obstruction.

**誑** To deceive, to cozen; to impose on; to cause one to fail, to disappoint, to disturb: *kwa' ngwo'* to mislead.

*Kwa.* A coll. word: to clamor, to talk incessantly: *kwa kwa kieu'* to rattle on without let.

(290) Kwai.

**乖** Perverse, obstinate, to turn the back on; cross-purposes; to contradict; Kua. strange, extravagant; cunning, crafty; used in the coll. in the sense of good, amiable, tractable; a lullaby, a word to soothe a babe: COM., <sup>1</sup>*kwai' k'ieu*, knavish; *kwai' t'iong*, stubborn.

<sup>1</sup>孤 <sup>2</sup>寡 <sup>3</sup>占 <sup>4</sup>卦 <sup>5</sup>啄 <sup>6</sup>前 <sup>7</sup>倒 <sup>8</sup>掛 <sup>9</sup>牌 <sup>10</sup>褂 <sup>11</sup>褂 <sup>12</sup>罣 <sup>13</sup>星  
<sup>14</sup>寡 <sup>15</sup>婦 <sup>16</sup>卦 <sup>17</sup>資 <sup>18</sup>鳥 <sup>19</sup>卦 <sup>20</sup>卦 <sup>21</sup>心 <sup>22</sup>掛 <sup>23</sup>袍 <sup>24</sup>褂 <sup>25</sup>太 <sup>26</sup>平 <sup>27</sup>乖  
<sup>28</sup>寡 <sup>29</sup>守 <sup>30</sup>卦 <sup>31</sup>卜 <sup>32</sup>卦 <sup>33</sup>掛 <sup>34</sup>掛 <sup>35</sup>掛 <sup>36</sup>衫 <sup>37</sup>馬 <sup>38</sup>號 <sup>39</sup>褂 <sup>40</sup>巧  
<sup>41</sup>人 <sup>42</sup>寡 <sup>43</sup>爻 <sup>44</sup>卦 <sup>45</sup>馬 <sup>46</sup>齒 <sup>47</sup>慮 <sup>48</sup>招

cross-grained; <sup>1</sup>*kwai pek*, a perversetemper; <sup>2</sup>*ong<sup>2</sup> tu kwai<sup>1</sup> kiong*, one's destiny unlucky; COLL., <sup>3</sup>*kwai kwai*, amiable! amiable! <sup>4</sup>*cheng<sup>2</sup> kwai*, very good, tractable, as a child.

*Kwai*. A coll. word: old and hard, stringy, as vegetables: *kwai laē<sup>2</sup> laē<sup>2</sup>* very hard and stringy.

*Kwai*. A coll. word: to turn aside, to stop at, to call on one's way to another place: *kwai<sup>1</sup> t'iong ch'io* to call at one's house (before going elsewhere); *kwai<sup>1</sup> tiē<sup>2</sup> li*, call in; *kwai<sup>1</sup> ngwai<sup>1</sup> siā<sup>2</sup>* a call at my lowly abode.

**拐** To deceive, to swindle, to gull; to seduce, to kidnap, to decoy in order to carry off; to entrap persons: COM., *kwai<sup>1</sup> piēng<sup>1</sup>* to gull, to swindle; *kwai<sup>1</sup> tai<sup>1</sup>* or *kwai<sup>1</sup> chū<sup>1</sup>*, a kidnapper; COLL., *kwai<sup>1</sup> k'ó<sup>1</sup> má<sup>2</sup>* to decoy away and sell; *kwai<sup>1</sup> sioh<sup>2</sup> to<sup>2</sup>* to swindle out of a lot of money; *kwai<sup>1</sup> nēng<sup>1</sup> lau<sup>2</sup>* *ma<sup>2</sup>*, to elope with a man's wife.

**拐** An old man's staff or crutch, with a crooked top; in the coll. is also the name of a fighting-stick about two feet long, with a short handle inserted vertically near the end: COM., <sup>10</sup>*kwai t'iong<sup>2</sup>* a staff.

**蹠** Read *k'wa<sup>2</sup>*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *kwai*: an irregular gait; to shuffle, to limp: also read *kwai*, q. v.: *kwai<sup>1</sup> chiā<sup>2</sup>* *kwai<sup>1</sup> chiā<sup>2</sup>*, to go hobbling along.

**怪** Strange, marvellous, extraordinary; bizarre, supernatural, portentous, monstrous; rare, wonderful, curious; to deem strange,

Kuai.

surprised at; also commonly used in the sense of to dislike, to be offended at, to bear a grudge against: COM., <sup>11</sup>*ki kwai<sup>1</sup>* strange, odd; <sup>12</sup>*yeu kwai<sup>1</sup>* an elf, hobgoblin; <sup>13</sup>*kwi kwai<sup>1</sup>* trickish; <sup>14</sup>*chank<sup>1</sup> kwai<sup>1</sup>* quick, intelligent, as a child; <sup>15</sup>*kwai<sup>1</sup> uk<sup>1</sup>*, a monster, apparition; <sup>16</sup>*kwai<sup>1</sup> ngwai<sup>1</sup>*, offended at me; COLL., <sup>17</sup>*kwai<sup>1</sup> cheng<sup>1</sup> nēng<sup>1</sup>*, has a grudge against everybody; <sup>18</sup>*kwai<sup>1</sup> siāng<sup>1</sup> piēng<sup>1</sup>*, has a long list of grievances; <sup>19</sup>*móh<sup>2</sup> kiēng<sup>1</sup> kwai<sup>1</sup>* don't be offended.

**蹠** Read *k'wa<sup>2</sup>*; used for the coll. *kwai*; also spoken *kwai<sup>2</sup>* and same as *kwai*, q. v.: an unequal, halting gait, as from habit or caused by a boil on the leg, or by a tight shoe.

*Kwai*. A coll. word, as in *kwai<sup>1</sup> t'au*, the end pieces of a coffin.

*Kwai<sup>2</sup>*. A coll. word: a trick, a malicious art, or method of injuring: *sai kwai<sup>1</sup>* or *ha<sup>1</sup> kwai<sup>1</sup>* to use black art, to "deposit" something hurtful, as house builders are superstitiously supposed to be able to do.

(291) Kwak.

**估** To unite all the parts, to include all; to collect or assemble; to reach, to arrive at: <sup>20</sup>*kwak<sup>1</sup>, kwak<sup>1</sup>*, united strength, tugging at.

**括** To include, to inclose or embrace; to tie up, to envelop, to make into a

Kua.

<sup>1</sup>乖 <sup>2</sup>癖 <sup>3</sup>運 <sup>4</sup>乖 <sup>5</sup>蹠 <sup>6</sup>盡 <sup>7</sup>乖 <sup>8</sup>拐 <sup>9</sup>帶 <sup>10</sup>拐 <sup>11</sup>去 <sup>12</sup>賣 <sup>13</sup>拐 <sup>14</sup>佬 <sup>15</sup>媽 <sup>16</sup>怪 <sup>17</sup>詭 <sup>18</sup>怪 <sup>19</sup>怪物 <sup>20</sup>我 <sup>21</sup>怪 <sup>22</sup>成 <sup>23</sup>怪 <sup>24</sup>篇 <sup>25</sup>莫 <sup>26</sup>估 <sup>27</sup>估

bundle; to arrive at, to comprehend fully: *kwak*, *hwak*, to coil up the hair; *nong kwak, sēu' hai*, he "bags the four seas"—i. e., knows everything, is very learned; com., *pau kwak*, to wrap up; to contain or embrace, as ideas in a sentence.

**活**

Huo.

Water rushing along; the sound of water flowing rapidly; also read *wak*, q. v.: *mik, kwak*, a babbling stream; COLL., *kwak, kwak, kieu'* the croaking of frogs.

**刮**

Kua.

To pare or scrape off, to abrade, to rub or rasp; to burnish; to even off grain; to rase; to erase; *met.*, to abate, as from a price; to extort, to squeeze: in the coll. read *kauk*, q. v.: *'kwak, siok*, to scrape; *met.*, to oppress, to cheapen; *'kwak, mō*, to rub, to grind; *kwak, kain'* to scrape off impurities, to polish, as gems; COLL., *kwak, kwak, kieu'* sound of scraping or rubbing, a grating sound.

**聒**

Kua.

Kuo.

To make a great clamor; to stun one with noise; importunate, noisy, bothering, distracting; to spoil an affair by much talk: *'kwak, 'ngi*, to din in one's ears; *kwak, kwak*, ignorant, stupid.

**蛙**

Huo.

A kind of garden-slug, called *'kwak, u*, also styled *'pik, t'á t'ang*, or *'t'auk, t'ái t'ang*, eggs of a frog; *'kwak, leu*, the noble-cricket.

**适**

Kua.

Fleet, hasty, quick; to hasten one; a man's name: *'Paik, kwak*, the name of a statesman in the days of Wan Wang.

**鵠**

Kua.

A species of black crane, called *'ch'ong kwak*; it has red cheeks and nine feathers in its tail.

**豁**

Hua.

An open valley; to penetrate through; to understand; liberal, magnanimous: *'kwak, tak*, perspicacious; *'kwak, yong*, intelligently; com., *'kwak, mieng*, to remit, as a new emperor remits taxes.

**欬**

Read *kauk*, used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *'kwak*, as in *'kwak, kwak, kieu'* a gurgling sound, the noise made in swallowing liquids; *'kwak, kang*, drink it dry, swallow it all.

*Kwak*. A coll. word, as in *'kwak, kwak, kieu'* a throbbing, as of the temples, or a large boil. (292)

**官**

Kuan.

An officer of government; the magistrates, the authorities, rulers; a title of adulation or respect; the government collectively; an office belonging to government; a public court; official; business: com., *'ngu kwang*, media of the five senses—eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and eyebrows; *'kwang hu*, or *'kwang wong*, or *'kwang t'iong*, officers, mandarins; *'kwang ka*, official families; *'ung u paik, kwang*, all the officers civil and military; *'kieu kwang*, to deliver to an

1 汨 2 刮 3 活 4 摩 5 蛙 6 蟪 7 託 8 蛙 9 蟪 10 鵠 11 豁 12 然 13 豁 14 欬 15 欬 16 乾 17 乾 18 官 19 府 20 官 21 官 22 百 23 活 24 刮 25 耳 26 鼻 27 涕 28 胎 29 蟲 30 伯 31 適 32 達 33 然 34 豁 35 免 36 欬 37 五 38 官 39 官 40 文 41 武 42 繳 43 官



officer; *kwang sié* official power; <sup>1</sup>*kwang lik*, the official almanac; <sup>2</sup>*kwang* 'tá (or *yong*'), official dignity—which is awe-inspiring; <sup>3</sup>*kwang wa* or *kwang ing*, the court dialect; 't'íeng *kwang sēu* *hok*, may the ruler of heaven bless you! *kwang sing hieng* "the official star appears"—he will soon get an office; <sup>4</sup>*kwang hiu* and <sup>5</sup>*sū hiu*, the settlement (of quarrels) by law and privately; COLL., *tioh p'ah*, *kwang si*, must refer the matter to the magistrate; *kwang tio* a public road, highway; *kwang twai* <sup>6</sup>*k'e* <sup>7</sup>*sieu*, "his office big but his mind little"—said of a stingy, rich man; *kwang che* <sup>8</sup>*lang* <sup>9</sup>*a* <sup>10</sup>*k'eu*, the character *kwang* has two mouths; *met.*, officers are double-tongued—i. e., decide as they are bribed to do; *hwang* <sup>11</sup>*kwang hu*, to fall into the clutches of the officer; *lau* <sup>12</sup>*kwang*, a husband's father.

**官**

Kuan.

The emperor's chariot-  
eer, the master of his car-  
riages.

**棺**

Kuan.

That which closes all  
affairs for this world, a  
coffin; the inner one when  
there are two; to encoffin,  
to close up: COM., <sup>1</sup>*kwang*  
*muk*, or <sup>2</sup>*kwang chai* (spoken  
*ch'ai*), a coffin; <sup>3</sup>*ong* <sup>4</sup>*kwang*, to take  
a coffin home; <sup>5</sup>*sié* <sup>6</sup>*kwang*, to give  
coffins in charity; *kwang chai*  
<sup>7</sup>*peng*, coffin-boards; <sup>8</sup>*kwang*  
*kwoh*, <sup>9</sup>*i* <sup>10</sup>*king*, inner and outer  
coffins, clothes, and shroud.

**冠**

Kuan.

A conical cap or bon-  
net, a covering for the  
head; the comb of a cock;  
crest on the head of birds:

also read *kwang*, q. v.: <sup>11</sup>*kwang*  
*mieng*, a cap; <sup>12</sup>*mieng kwang*,  
take off your caps! <sup>13</sup>*ka kwang*,  
to cap a young man; COM., <sup>14</sup>*hong*  
*kwang*, "phenix-cap"—a bride's  
bonnet; <sup>15</sup>*ngiäh*, *kwang*, a fillet  
worn by girls; <sup>16</sup>*t'ai* <sup>17</sup>*chü kwang*,  
a "prince-imperial hat"—a cap  
with a richly ornamented crown,  
worn by boys.

**觀**

To look at carefully, to  
see; to observe, to travel  
and see; to take a wide  
view of; to manifest; ob-  
served, manifested; ap-  
pearance of, a sight, a  
spectacle; many: also read

*kwang*, q. v.: <sup>18</sup>*hi kwang*, a rare  
sight; COM., <sup>19</sup>*kwang wong*, to look  
at, to observe; <sup>20</sup>*kwang chü*,  
present of money to the bride's un-  
cles; <sup>21</sup>*kwang kwong*, to enter  
the literary examinations; *sek*,  
*kwang chieng*, to fail (in polite-  
ness) before the public gaze;  
*kwang ing huk*, Kwanyin, the  
goddess of mercy; COLL., *kwang*  
*seng ko' au*, to look before and  
behind, as in carrying things.

**鰥**

A large fish; a widower;  
an old man who has never  
been married; alone, sin-  
gle, unattended: <sup>22</sup>*kwang*  
*hu*, a widower; <sup>23</sup>*kwang*  
*kü*, to live alone; COM., *kwang*  
*kwa ku tuk*, widowers, widows,  
orphans, and those without pos-  
terity.

**瘰**

Diseased, infirm, sick;  
incapable, incompetent for  
the discharge of duty:  
*kwang kwang*, an ineffic-  
ient ruler.

- |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |
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| 1 官 | 3 官 | 賜   | 6 私 | 8 棺 | 10 施 | 18 免 | 15 鳳 | 17 奇 | 19 觀 | 21 鰥 |
| 曆   | 話   | 福   | 休   | 材   | 棺    | 衣    | 冠    | 冠    | 書    | 夫    |
| 2 官 | 4 天 | 5 官 | 7 棺 | 9 運 | 11 棺 | 12 冠 | 14 加 | 16 額 | 觀    | 22 鰥 |
| 體   | 官   | 休   | 木   | 棺   | 擲    | 冕    | 冠    | 冠    | 望    | 居    |

關  
關  
關

Kuan.

To shut or bar a door; to stop up a doorway; to fasten, to fix, to stop a thing for a while; the cross-bar of a door; a gateway to a market; a frontier pass; a place where goods enter, a custom-house; a post-house; a limit, a line, a boundary, both literally and metaphorically; to bear upon, to effect, to have a relation to, to belong to, to concern; to allude to, to involve; consequences, results; to pass through or by the way of; to pierce, to penetrate; a surname: <sup>1</sup>*sang kwang*, the "three passes"—ears, eyes, and mouth; <sup>2</sup>*kwang tung*, "within the pass"—a name for Shensi and the adjacent regions; com., <sup>3</sup>*kwang hié* the consequences; <sup>4</sup>*kwang sing*, to concern the mind, intent upon; <sup>5</sup>*kwang sak*, malign influences which affect children; <sup>6</sup>*kwo kwang*, "passing through the gate"—a ceremony in connection with the worship of "Mother" in behalf of children; <sup>7</sup>*kwang 'kau*, a pass where custom is paid, a custom-house; <sup>8</sup>*hai kwang*, the maritime customs; also used for the collector of customs at a port; <sup>9</sup>*kwang chu*, written proposals to engage a tutor or secretary; *tah kwang*, is the coll. term for the present of money sent with the "proposals"; <sup>10</sup>*kwang ngai* (coll. *kwang pwang*), an obstacle, a difficulty in the way of; <sup>11</sup>*kwang tá* the god of war—also styled <sup>12</sup>*Kwang seng*, *Kwang hu* *chu*, and *Kwang 'ló, ié*; <sup>13</sup>*kwang mah*, the middle pulse in the

wrist; *kwang sié*, concern with implication.

管  
管

A little flute or flageolet; a reed, a tube; tubes to make pencils of; a classifier of fifes, flutes, pipes, quills, and tubular things; to rule, to govern, to control; to have the management or care of; to sway, to influence primarily: <sup>14</sup>*kwang kiéng* to see partially, as through a tube; com., <sup>15</sup>*kwang 'li*, or *'chióng kwang*, to rule, to manage; <sup>16</sup>*kwang ka*, a major-domo, steward, butler; <sup>17</sup>*chung kwang*, to superintend; <sup>18</sup>*kwang ang* to manage lawsuits; <sup>19</sup>*kwang sok*, to restrain; control, restraint; <sup>20</sup>*kwang a* subject to (his) rule; <sup>21</sup>*kwang kang*, a jailer; <sup>22</sup>*kwang so* an accountant, a treasurer; *pek kwang*, the tube or shaft of a pencil; coll., *chek kwang*, hence, then it is or must be—a kind of illative particle; *kwang má' teu* unmanageable; <sup>23</sup>*kwang eng tai* to interfere in others' matters.

筭

Kuan.

Used for the last: a string to suspend drums or bells; a pipe, a fife or like musical instruments; a shuttle; to rule, to supervise.

管

Kuan.

Read *kang* in the dictionaries: a sort of rush, whose fibres after rotting are fit for making cords, thatch or mats; perhaps a kind of Phragmites.

琯

Kuan.

A tube of stone made into flutes; to polish metals; a gem-like pebble.

1 三 3 關 5 關 7 關 9 關 11 關 13 關 15 管 17 總 19 管 21 管 23 管  
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2 關 4 關 6 過 8 海 10 關 12 關 14 管 16 管 18 管 20 管 22 管 事  
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**館**  
**館**

A hotel, an inn, a caravansary, a lodging or stopping place for travelers; a hall, or council-room, an exchange, or place for public Kuan. consultations; an office, study, or counting-room, when they are built separately; a saloon; a room for any public purpose; a school-room: 'k'aik' kwang, a tavern; 'k'ai' kwang, to open school; com., 'kung' kwang, a government hall—where an officer lodges temporarily; 'kwang te' a post in a yamun as a secretary, a literary man's occupation; 'swoi' kwang, custom-house; 'i' kwang, a hospital; 'kwang taing' an eating-saloon, a restaurant; 'kieu' kwang, sedan-men's establishment; 'huoi' kwang, a mercantile hall, an exchange; coll., 'a pieng' kwang, or 'hong' kwang, an opium-smoking den.

**綰**

Kuan.

Bad, evil; to sew, to hem; to tie, to bind together; to make secure, to hold fast.

**遁**

Kuan.

To run away, to escape from; to turn round, to step off; to revolve: 'hwak, pok, k'6 kwang, he cannot escape the law.

**瘡**

Kuan.

Impotent, weak, worn out; sick from grief, disheartened by disappointment.

**幹**

Kuan.

A handle, a winch; a grain-striker; to turn by a handle; to circulate, to move about: used for 'kwang (to rule, to supervise).

**幹**

Kuan.

The same as the last according to the dictionaries; used for the coll. 'kwang: the trunk of a tree, the stems or stalks of plants; also read kang', q. v. 3 coll., 'ch'eu' k'ei' kwang, the trunk of a tree.

**冠**

Kuan.

To cap a young man, at the age of twenty or at marriage—equivalent to putting on the toga virilis; the chief or head; able, superior: also read kwang, q. v.: 'ung kwang' sang kung, the bravest capped in three armies—one promoted for courage; com., 'kwang' tiong, to excel in the three martial tests; also to excel at the literary examinations; 'e' kwang' not yet capped—said of students under 16 years competing at the examinations.

**貫**

Kuan.

A string of 1000 cash; to thread, to string upon, to run thread through, to connect; linked, joined to; to implicate, to involve; to penetrate, to go through: 'ek, kwang' chieng, a string of cash; 'u loi kwang' 'ngi, like thunder piercing the ear; com., 'chik, kwang' origin and parentage, as of students at the examinations; 'kwang' ch'iong' to thread, to string upon; hence in a met. sense, connected, as ideas in a discourse or essay.

**慣**

Kuan.

Accustomed to, experienced, practiced in; habitual, addicted to; the 2nd also means to take, to bear, to carry: the 1st used in the coll. for kang',

客館 公館 稅館 館店 會館 館法 遁模 勇冠 冠場 一貫 雷貫 貫串  
開館 館地 醫館 轎館 鴉片 不可 其幹 三軍 未冠 錢如 貫耳 貫串



q. v. : COM., *kwang' hêng'* drilled, practiced; *'kwang' chi' sui su*, the practiced man is the teacher (of others); COLL., *'kwang' 'tau*, addicted to stealing; *'chó' kwang'* or *chó' tek*, *kwang'* accustomed to doing it.

**觀** A temple of Rationalists; a secluded cell or retreat, a hermitage; to point out, to make known: also read *kwang*, q. v. : Kuan. *'leu kwang'* a private gallery; COM., *Tó' sang kwang'* a Taoist monastery on the east end of Black Rock hill, Foo-chow.

**罐** An earthen pot for boiling things, having a handle and spout; a jar, a mug, a water-pot: COM., *'ta kwang'* a tea-pot or kettle; Kuan. COLL., *kwang kwang'* earthen pots; *kwang'* small pots or saucepans.

**鶴** A crane; two species of it are mentioned: *'pek kwang'* the white crane; *'haik kwang'* a crane having an ashy plumage and a black tail.

**灌** Used for the next: to pour out libations; to run or flow together, to flow towards; to discharge, to disembogue; to water, to moisten; to give one to drink; to collect; bushy trees; many, numerous; in the coll., to pour down one's throat, to force one to drink; to water (meat): *'kwang' chéu'* or *'kwang' k'ai'* to soak, to moisten; COLL., *'kwang' yoh*, to pour medicine down the throat;

*'kwang' chái' chái'* made him drunk; *'kwang' 'chwi*, watered, as pork; *'kwang' siéng lo'* to fill with brine, as fish; *'kwang' 'ch'oi'* pour it into his mouth; *'kwang' 'chwi' ang'* a lawsuit or accusation to squeeze money.

**裸** To pour out a libation on the ground to spirits; also to pour wine and offer it to guests: *'kwang' tiéng'* to offer a libation.

**𠂔** The two tufts made in dressing the hair of small children; the tuft on a girl's head is termed in the coll. *k'í' k'í' kwoi'*, q. v.

**𠂔** A coll. prefix, as in *kwang kwang'* earthen pots; *kwang kwang'* a bail, a handle, as of a basket.

**扣** Read *k'wang'* and *siu kwang'* in the dictionaries; coll. *kwang'* to carry by a bail or the like, to carry, as a bundle by the string; a bail, as of a bucket, pail, or basket: *'kwang' 'chwi*, to carry water (in buckets); *'kwang' keng*, to lift high; *'kwang kwang'* a bail; *kwang' ak*, a basket-like vessel of pewter; *kwang' 't'eng*, a varnished bucket with a high bail.

(293)

Kwi.

**龜** The tortoise, the chief of mailed animals; also to advance; adorned, ornate; the 213th radical: *sié' kwi*, the prognosticating tortoise—its carapace, divided into 28 plates on the edges, is used in divination; COM., *'chwi kwi*, a water turtle;

1 慣 2 慣 4 樓 觀 7 白 9 灌 11 灌 醉 鹽 嘴 17 裸 19 扣  
者 偷 觀 茶 鶴 注 藥 灌 滷 灌 莫 高  
為 做 道 罐 黑 灌 水 灌 水 扣 扣  
師 慣 山 ○ 鶴 溉 醉 伊 案 水 扣

*kwi sek*, tortoise-shaped; *'kwi pwoi'* a tortoise's back; *met.*, a hexagonal figure used ornamentally; *u kwei* (coll. *t'ong kwi*), a cuckold; *COLL.*, *kwi t'ó*, "turtle-peach"—a kind of cake having these figures and eaten as emblems of longevity; *kwi 'peng*, tortoise shell pounded up and used medicinally; *king kwi*, a species of beetle with a green back and of a greenish brown on the under part of the body.

歸  
歸

To return to the same place or state; to go or send back, to restore, to revert to; to terminate, to end; to belong to; to Kuei. go home; to marry out; to send a present, to give, to promise; to unite, to assemble; a terminus *ad quem*; a home, a country, a native place; something to depend on, a refuge, a center; to divide fractional numbers: *'kwi tiéng*, to return to one's fields—i. e., to resign office; *COM.*, *'kwi kwang*, to revert to the officer, as confiscated property; *'kwi tū*, to add and reject (in reckoning on the abacus); *'twai'* *kwi*, division; *'sieu kwi*, addition; *'kwi pwang* (vulgarly called *'pang t'au cheng' sēu'*), the class of Chintz graduates awaiting official appointments; *'kwi sing*, to fix the attention on; *'kwi cheng'* development of the real disease; *'kwi tiéng*, reverted to the heavens—deceased; *'kwi loi'* classified, arranged; *'tong kwi*, a tonic medicine for the blood; *'kwi kiék*, to compound (for a debt); *COLL.*, *'o' kwi t'ioh*,

has a place to go to; has a refuge or resource, as employment; *'kwi sioh, t'au*, gathered together, as articles or items; *kwi 'ch'u ng' sē' kwi hang' ng' sē'* "belongs neither to T'su nor Han"; *met.*, hard to say to whom the things belong.

飯

To conform to, to receive instruction, to comply with: *COM.*, *'kwi i sang 'pó*, to embrace (the tenets of) the three precious (Budhs).

飢

Read *ki*; coll. *kwi*, as in the expression *pok, ló kwi*, the belly empty, hungry.

Chi.

*'Kwi.* A coll. word, as in *kwi 'kū*, usage, regulations; the same as *kié 'kū*, q. v.

鬼

A spirit of a dead person, manes, that to which the soul turns or reverts at death; a ghost, apparition, demon, spectre, phantasm, devil; a horrid-looking object; a miserable person, a wretch; applied by the Chinese to foreigners; the 194th radical: *'kwi seu'* the 23d of the 28 constellations—stars *q. d. ē. th.* in Cancer: *COM.*, *'kwi sing*, the spirits, gods; *'kwi kwai'* hobgoblins; *'hwang' kwi*, possessed by a demon; *'chwi kwi*, ghost of a drowned man; *'wong kwi*, the unavenged spirit of one murdered; *'kwi hwi*, an ignis fatuus; *'kwi chok*, (coll. *'kwi kiéng*), imps; *'kwi kiew* the plaintive cry of a ghost; *sang sieu kwi*, a mountain sprite which spirits things away; *'só kwi*, a lock like

1龜 8歸 5大 7歸 9歸 11歸 13歸 着 16飯 17鬼 19鬼 21冤  
背 官 歸 班 正 景 結 15歸 依 宿 怪 鬼  
2歸 4歸 6小 8歸 10歸 12當 14務 一 三 鬼 20犯 22鎖  
田 除 歸 心 天 歸 歸 頭 寶 神 鬼 鬼

a foreign door or drawer lock; <sup>1</sup>'sang 'kwi, an umbrella-catch; <sup>2</sup>'kwi 'mwong 'kwang, the door of demons—entrance to hades; COLL., <sup>3</sup>pok, 'kang 'kwi, the ague demon; <sup>4</sup>'a piéng' 'kwi, a besotted opium-smoker; <sup>5</sup>'tong pang' 'kwi and <sup>6</sup>'a paik, 'kwi, the tall and short devils—attendants of the 'ngu tá' idols; <sup>7</sup>'kwi niáh, 'kwi, "devil catch devil"—two rogues cheating each other; <sup>8</sup>'kwi laéng' 'mèng, demons mock people, as by vain dreams.

**傀**  
Kuei.

Great, strange, monstrous, as an eruption or meteor: used in the coll. for 'kwo, q. v.: <sup>9</sup>'kwi 'lwi, puppets, in the coll. 'kwo 'loi.

**先**  
Kuei.

Traitorous plans contrived outside of the court or country: <sup>10</sup>'kang 'kwi, domestic and foreign plots; banditti, villains.

**軌**  
Kuei.

An axle, a rut; a trace, a vestige; an orbit, a path; a law, a rule; to imitate; treasonable plans against a country, in which sense same as the last: <sup>11</sup>'pok, 'kwi, unconformable; <sup>12</sup>'kwi tó' a constant path; to follow a rule or usage.

**匱**  
Kuei.

A box, a casket, as for holding papers; to put in a box; to bind with cords.

**晷**  
Kuei.

A gnomon, a dial; day-time, the day: <sup>13</sup>'nik, 'kwi, a sun-dial; <sup>14</sup>'hung kó kié' 'kwi, to prolong the day by burning candles.

**簋**  
Kuei.

A dish for holding grain at sacrifices, once made round within and square without; a dish or platter: <sup>15</sup>'hu 'kwi, square sacrificial vessels.

**堉**  
Kuei.

A ruinous wall, one ready to fall; ruinous, dilapidated; to destroy, to demolish.

**詭**  
Kuei.

To deceive, to cheat, to defraud; to blame, to censure; to oppose what is good; to vilify, to insult; bad, malicious, perverse; odd, strange: <sup>16</sup>'kwi 'ch' lying; <sup>17</sup>'kwi e' strange, incredible; com., <sup>18</sup>'kwi kwai' (coll. 'kwi 'ch'wí), wily, tortuous, dishonest; <sup>19</sup>'kwi kié' tó 'kwang, has many knavish tricks.

**幾**  
Chi.

Read 'ki; coll. 'kwi: much or many of, a few; an interrogative of quantity, how? how many? <sup>20</sup>'kwi chiáh, a few, how many, as persons or things; 'kwi 'a, 'chiéng, a few cash; 'kwi chiék, or 'kwi chiék, 'li, a few tenths, as paid in compounding with creditors; <sup>21</sup>'kwi 'teng 'ch'ung, what o'clock is it? 'kwi niéng 'seng, several years ago; 'kwi sek, 'chiáh, a few tens; 'kwi 'hú, several times; 'kwi 'ch'oi' how many mouths? how many in the family? 'kwi sié' 'mó m'ek, "for several ages without eyes"—as said of one who lacks judgment.

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Kwí.

**果**  
Kuo.

Read 'kwo; coll. 'kwí, as in 'kwí 'chi, fruits; 'kwi 'chi 't'ang, a fruit-stall; 'kwi 'chi 'k'wong,

傘 關 長 八 鬼 宄 道 膏 簋 異 計 隻  
鬼 鴉 班 鬼 鬼 不 日 繼 詭 詭 多 幾  
鬼 片 鬼 鬼 拿 軌 焚 簋 詭 詭 端 點  
門 鬼 矮 姦 軌 焚 簋 詭 詭 幾 鐘



parcels of dried fruits—for offering to idols.

**粿** To cleanse rice; provisions of rice; in the coll., steamed rice-cakes; rice-cakes boiled in oil or fat: COLL., <sup>1</sup>'*kwi song*, a rice-cake steamer; <sup>2</sup>'*kwi nēu* greasy rice-cakes; <sup>3</sup>'*tong kwi*, steamed cake of rice and red sugar; <sup>4</sup>'*kau t'ung kwi*, rice-cake made in layers; <sup>5</sup>'*hwang sū kwi*, steamed cakes of potato-flour.

**改** Read <sup>1</sup>'*kai*; coll. <sup>2</sup>'*kwi*: to change, to alter the form of; to correct, to amend, as essays: <sup>3</sup>'*kwi k'ó* altered; <sup>4</sup>'*kwi che* to mend characters (wrongly written); <sup>5</sup>'*kwi chiāng* to alter to the correct form; <sup>6</sup>'*kwi hwong*, to change a medical prescription; <sup>7</sup>'*kwi si*, to revise a poem

<sup>8</sup>'*Kwi*. A coll. word, as in <sup>9</sup>'*kwi chaēng* to make three-cornered rice dumplings by wrapping in leaves.

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**鍋** A deep boiler for frying; sort of caldron for trying fat; a saucepan, a skillet; the rim or tire of a wheel: COM., <sup>1</sup>'*hai kwo*, Kuo. earthen pots or basins—the same as <sup>2</sup>'*pwak*; <sup>3</sup>'*ngūng kwo*, a smelting pot, a crucible; COLL., <sup>4</sup>'*kwo pa*, crust adhering to a pan, as in boiling rice.

**過** To pass by; in the coll., too much, excessive; usually read <sup>1</sup>'*kwo*, q. v.: COLL., <sup>2</sup>'*chū k'ak*, <sup>3</sup>'*kwo*, boiled too

much; <sup>4</sup>'*kwo siong*, injured by excess, as of exertion or abstinence; <sup>5</sup>'*kwo só* too dry; exceedingly parched, as the system.

**果** The 2d is commonly used for fruits; edible fruits, fruits containing seeds or kernels; to overcome, to surpass; results; Kuo. to conclude; to see the end of; courageous, hardy;

really, truly, indeed; perfection or nibhan of the Buddhists: in the coll. read <sup>1</sup>'*kwi*, q. v.: <sup>2</sup>'*ing kwo*, cause and effect; the Buddhist nibhan; COM., <sup>3</sup>'*paik kwo*, all kinds of fruits; <sup>4</sup>'*king kwo taing* a dried-fruit store; <sup>5</sup>'*kiék kwo*, the setting of fruit; <sup>6</sup>'*met.*, result or end of life, to die; <sup>7</sup>'*kwo p'ing*, varieties of fruit (set before idols); <sup>8</sup>'*kwo yong*, or <sup>9</sup>'*ai kwo*, certainly, truly; COLL., <sup>10</sup>'*kwo chong* truly excellent! <sup>11</sup>'*kwo sa*, deftly (done) indeed! <sup>12</sup>'*chiāng kwo*, perfection, as in becoming a Budh or an immortal; <sup>13</sup>'*kwo ang* fruit-stuffing (in cakes).

**螺** The solitary wasp or sphex, called <sup>1</sup>'*kwo lio*, which brings the grubs of mulberry-caterpillars into its nests; these become young wasps, as the Chinese suppose. Read <sup>2</sup>'*lio*: a kind of snail.

**過** To overpass, to exceed, to go beyond, to pass along; to pass, to spend, as time; beyond, further; to transgress, to violate propriety; an error, trespass, transgression; an imprudence, a sin of ignorance; denotes past time, the pluperfect; a sign of comparison, too, the more, rather,

<sup>1</sup>粿 <sup>2</sup>餛 <sup>3</sup>糖 <sup>4</sup>粿 <sup>5</sup>九 <sup>6</sup>重 <sup>7</sup>粿 <sup>8</sup>改 <sup>9</sup>字 <sup>10</sup>改 <sup>11</sup>方 <sup>12</sup>硃 <sup>13</sup>過 <sup>14</sup>傷 <sup>15</sup>過 <sup>16</sup>燥 <sup>17</sup>果 <sup>18</sup>店 <sup>19</sup>果 <sup>20</sup>品 <sup>21</sup>正 <sup>22</sup>果 <sup>23</sup>然 <sup>24</sup>螺 <sup>25</sup>贏

much, great; in the coll., to do over, to repeat a process; a change or crisis in disease: also read *kwo*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*tai' kwo* and <sup>2</sup>*sieu kwo* the 28th and 62d diagrams; com., <sup>3</sup>*kwo' sié* to die, deceased; <sup>4</sup>*uang kwo* hard to pass by or over; <sup>5</sup>*'tai' kwo* too much, supererogatory; <sup>6</sup>*k'ing kwo* to pass by; <sup>7</sup>*'kwo' ngu*, past noon; <sup>8</sup>*'kwo' k'e* lost its essence or strength, as medicine; <sup>9</sup>*kwo' tong*, to pass judicial investigation; <sup>10</sup>*'kwo' hong* or *kwo' ai*, excessive, superfluous; <sup>11</sup>*'kwo' sek*, or *kwo' ngwo* a fault, transgression; coll., <sup>12</sup>*'kwo' sing*, already past, done; <sup>13</sup>*'kwo' tiang*, to cook or heat over in a pan; <sup>14</sup>*'t'ó kwo' mung*, to take (a wife) to one's self; <sup>15</sup>*'ko' kwo* a comparative, the more, rather; <sup>16</sup>*'sioh, kwo' k'a*, when done, as soon as past; <sup>17</sup>*'kwo' yoh*, to remove the taste of medicine (by eating sweet things); <sup>18</sup>*'kwo' ch'eng* to weigh again, as buyers do; *kwo' cheng* a turn in a disease; <sup>19</sup>*'k'ak, kwo* too much, excessive; *kwo' t'oh*, to get rid of, as a slave-girl by selling her; <sup>20</sup>*'pieng' kwo' peng* (or *'ch'iu*), succeeded in cheating him; *kwo' 'chio*, change of ownership; *kwo' oi* to go out or abroad; *kwo' kie* an adopted (boy); *kwo' tio* to pass by; *kwo' pwo*, to pass a night; *kwo' k'ieu* "pass the aperture"—to manage a matter, as by getting security, etc.; *mo tek, kwo* impassable; unable to continue (through the day), as one near death; *ma' kwo' tek*, e' the feelings can't allow or bear it; *pany, pang kwo* even tenor of one's way, as neither very good nor

bad; *kwo' tek*, *'hai cheu se' sieng*, the sea once crossed, then it's fairy (land); *met.*, if one only succeeds (even with poor abilities) it's all well!

句

Chü.

Read *k'eu* in the dictionaries: a stop in reading, a comma; a period, a sentence; a phrase, an expression, a term, a word; a line in a stanza; a classifier of phrases: *chiong kwo* the phrases of a section; <sup>21</sup>*'kwo' taiu* sentences; com., <sup>22</sup>*'kwo' hrak*, style or set order of clauses; <sup>23</sup>*'kwo' kwo' t'äng*, *k'wäng*, the phrases all get circles—i. e., perfect marks; *met.*, your remarks are all perfectly correct; coll., *i t'ek, mo kwo' hrak*, he reads incorrectly; *ny' siäng kwo* poorly composed, ungrammatical.

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Kwoh.

擴

To expand, to stretch a thing till it becomes large; *met.*, to enlarge the mind.

K'uang.

K'uo.

郭

The suburbs of a city, a space about the gates inclosed by a wall to form a stronger defence; a surname.

Kuo.

廓

To widen, to open out, to enlarge; great; wide, spacious, extended; to pare: *k'ai kwoh*, to enlarge.

K'uo.

槨

A box inclosing a coffin, an outer coffin; to measure: *sik, kwoh*, a sarcophagus; com., *kwang kwoh*, the inner and outer coffins.

槨

Kuo.

1大 3過 5太 7過 9過 11過 13過 門 過 15過 20句 22句  
過 世 過 午 堂 失 鼎 故 肢 秤 讀 句  
2小 4難 6經 8過 10過 12過 14討 過 16一 17過 19恰 21句  
過 過 過 氣 分 身 過 過 藥 過 過 法 中 園

鞞  
鞞  
K'uo.

A skin with the hair taken off, dressed or curried hides; red skins used in covering traveling carriages.

局  
Chü.

A square on a chess-board, a game of chess; *met.*, order, rank; contracted, coiled, bent, as the body; curling, as hair; mean, narrow, low-lived; look, aspect, bearing; an important establishment, a place that must be well-guarded, as a mint, a manufactory, an arsenal; also applied to large drug-stores; commonly used in the sense of to delude, to bait, to cozen; in the coll., complete, like the squares of a chess-board: <sup>1</sup>*kwoh, ch'üik*, cramped, confined; <sup>2</sup>*ek, kwoh, ki*, a game of chess; *com.*, <sup>3</sup>*kwoh, sié*, the position of a game; the peculiar arrangement (of an essay); <sup>4</sup>*kung, chong kwoh*, an arsenal; <sup>5</sup>*chiéng kwoh*, or <sup>6</sup>*pó hok, kwoh*, a mint; <sup>7</sup>*yoh, kwoh*, a drug-shop; <sup>8</sup>*eng, chü kwoh*, a printing establishment; <sup>9</sup>*cheng' ngié, chü kwoh*, an office for the revision of classic works; <sup>10</sup>*song miéng kwoh*, a kind of normal school to foster the silk and cotton manufactures; <sup>11</sup>*kwoh, lióng*, <sup>12</sup>*piéng, ch'iéng*, of small capacity, mean-spirited; <sup>13</sup>*kwoh, p'iéng* to gull one; *coll.*, <sup>14</sup>*o' kwoh*, to have a nice place (and chance) for recreation, as at a friend's house; <sup>15</sup>*kah, kwoh*, one's appearance, bearing; *kwoh, chó* (or *tióng*) <sup>16</sup>*tá, lau*, have set a trap (for him); <sup>17</sup>*tai, kié, mwoi*, <sup>18</sup>*siéng kwoh*, the matter not yet completed.

跣  
Chü.

Bent, crooked, contracted; to bow the head, to stoop down, to humble one's self: <sup>19</sup>*kwong kwoh*, bent, cramped.

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儈  
Hui.  
Kuei.

*Kwoi.* One who acts as a factor or broker to settle or enhance the price of goods: <sup>20</sup>*nga kwoi* or <sup>21</sup>*ch'e' kwoi* a go-between in trade.

櫟  
Hui.  
Kuei.

A durable kind of wood, a sort of juniper or cedar, the timber of which is suitable for coffins and ships; ornamented coffins; a kind of catapult; an ancient principality in Honan: *com.*, <sup>22</sup>*kwói, hiong*, the fragrance of juniper (burnt to idols).

創  
Kuei.

To cut off, to amputate, to decapitate; to break asunder; to cut in two: *com.*, <sup>23</sup>*kwói, chü* <sup>24</sup>*ch'iu*, an executioner; *coll.*, <sup>25</sup>*kwói, chü* <sup>26</sup>*ch'iu* <sup>27</sup>*tá, tai*, "an executioner beheaded as substitute"; *met.*, to suffer, as a surety for the principal.

膾  
餽  
Kuei.

Hashed meat or fish; to cut small: *kwói, chiá*, hashed and roasted; *kwói, chang*, the same as *ngüng ngü*, the silver fish, or white bait.

鰕  
Kuei.

A sort of ray or skate, whose flesh is like pork; a spotted fish like a bream: *com.*, <sup>28</sup>*kwói, ngü* <sup>29</sup>*sióng*, dried bream.

噲

To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; the throat stopped; clamor of voices; name of a king: *kwói, kwói* cheerful.

<sup>1</sup>局 棋 <sup>2</sup>促 <sup>3</sup>局 <sup>4</sup>勢 <sup>5</sup>錢 <sup>6</sup>寶 <sup>7</sup>福 <sup>8</sup>局 <sup>9</sup>印 <sup>10</sup>正 <sup>11</sup>局 <sup>12</sup>桑 <sup>13</sup>棉 <sup>14</sup>局 <sup>15</sup>量 <sup>16</sup>徧 <sup>17</sup>淺 <sup>18</sup>局 <sup>19</sup>騙 <sup>20</sup>務 <sup>21</sup>局 <sup>22</sup>踉 <sup>23</sup>局 <sup>24</sup>局 <sup>25</sup>局 <sup>26</sup>局 <sup>27</sup>局 <sup>28</sup>局 <sup>29</sup>局 <sup>30</sup>局 <sup>31</sup>局 <sup>32</sup>局 <sup>33</sup>局 <sup>34</sup>局 <sup>35</sup>局 <sup>36</sup>局 <sup>37</sup>局 <sup>38</sup>局 <sup>39</sup>局 <sup>40</sup>局 <sup>41</sup>局 <sup>42</sup>局 <sup>43</sup>局 <sup>44</sup>局 <sup>45</sup>局 <sup>46</sup>局 <sup>47</sup>局 <sup>48</sup>局 <sup>49</sup>局 <sup>50</sup>局 <sup>51</sup>局 <sup>52</sup>局 <sup>53</sup>局 <sup>54</sup>局 <sup>55</sup>局 <sup>56</sup>局 <sup>57</sup>局 <sup>58</sup>局 <sup>59</sup>局 <sup>60</sup>局 <sup>61</sup>局 <sup>62</sup>局 <sup>63</sup>局 <sup>64</sup>局 <sup>65</sup>局 <sup>66</sup>局 <sup>67</sup>局 <sup>68</sup>局 <sup>69</sup>局 <sup>70</sup>局 <sup>71</sup>局 <sup>72</sup>局 <sup>73</sup>局 <sup>74</sup>局 <sup>75</sup>局 <sup>76</sup>局 <sup>77</sup>局 <sup>78</sup>局 <sup>79</sup>局 <sup>80</sup>局 <sup>81</sup>局 <sup>82</sup>局 <sup>83</sup>局 <sup>84</sup>局 <sup>85</sup>局 <sup>86</sup>局 <sup>87</sup>局 <sup>88</sup>局 <sup>89</sup>局 <sup>90</sup>局 <sup>91</sup>局 <sup>92</sup>局 <sup>93</sup>局 <sup>94</sup>局 <sup>95</sup>局 <sup>96</sup>局 <sup>97</sup>局 <sup>98</sup>局 <sup>99</sup>局 <sup>100</sup>局



**漚**  
Hui.  
Kuei.

A branch of the river Fan, in Shansi; a rill in a field, or pool for irrigating land; two streams joining: 'kau kwoí' ditches and pools.

**瘡**

A severe illness; very sick, debilitated, wasted. Read wí: to halloo, a clamor of voices.

**獐**  
Kuei.

Crafty, cunning, mischievous: 'kieu kwoí' crafty, fraudulent.

**襱**  
Hui.

The place where a girdle or a collar is fastened; a neck-string; a sash.

**薈**  
Hui.

Read wóí'; coll. kwoí', as in 'kwoí' 'ch'au, a kind of grass, used for mats, also for strings to tie up goods in the shops; 'lu

kwoí' aloes.

**蹶**  
Kuei.

To move about; quick, spry, active, diligent; to play with the feet: also read k'wok, q. v.: 'lióng sèu' kwoí' kwoí' a good

scholar is very diligent.

**髻**  
Chi.

Read kié' in the dictionaries: the coiffure of Chinese women: COM., 'sè kwoí' to dress the hair; 'kwoí' kung (coll. kwoí'

sól), coiffure-cord; 'kwoí' ai, a coiffure-band or frontlet (of silver); 'kwang íng kwoí' the Kwanyin knot; 'ngwong 'pó kwoí' the ingot-shaped knot; 'kwoí' sing kwang, ornamental center-piece of a coiffure; COLL., 'k'i k'i kwoí' tufts of hair on a girl's head; 'p'ok, p'ok, kwoí' a kind of de-

pressed knot; 'ch'eng loi kwoí' the spiral coiffure.

Kwoí'. A coll. word: to lean, to rest, as the hand or foot, on something: kwoí', p'iang, to lean the back (against a support); k'a kwoí' 'ié lá, to rest the feet on a chair.

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Kwok.

**國**  
Kuo.

A state, country, kingdom, empire; a nation, a people; a region; national, governmental: 'k'ai

Kuo.

kwok, to found a state; COM., 'kwok, kung, a sovereign; 'kwok, mu, the empress; 'kwok, ka, the state; tai', ch'ing kwok, the Manchu empire, China; 'kwong kwok, native country; kwok, sú, the emperor's adviser; 'kwok, tieu, a dynasty; kwok, kei' brothers of the empress; kwok, 'tong, the national treasury; kwok, soi, a waning empire; kwok, song, mourning for an emperor; ch'ing kwok, the contending states, about B. C. 400-260; kwok, ka k'e' so' an empire's destiny.

**搥**  
Kuo.

To strike with the hand, to box, to slap: kwok, miéng' to slap the face.

**蝸**  
Kuo.

A kind of small green frog, called leu kwok, having long thighs; COLL., kwok, taéng' (also spoken kau, taéng'), a large brown or black toad which lives among rocks; it is cooked and eaten for its cooling properties.

**幘**  
Kuo.

A hempen cap or kerchief worn by women when mourning; a female

1 溝 3 薈 5 良 6 梳 8 髻 11 髻 15 開 17 國 19 本  
漚 草 士 髻 心 國 母 本  
2 狡 4 蘆 蹶 髻 12 歌 14 田 16 國 18 國 20 國  
獐 薈 蹶 巾 冠 覆 螺 君 家 朝

head-dress: <sup>1</sup>*si* *siu k'ung kwok*, leaves (the act) as a legacy to make the kerchiefs (i. e. women) blush!

𦍋

Kuo.

The hollow under the knee, the poplitic space: <sup>2</sup>*kwok*, *k'ok*, bow-legged.

蕨

Chueh.

Read *k'wok*,; coll. *kwok*,; an edible fern: <sup>3</sup>*kwok*, *hung*, farina made from the fern-root; the flour is used in the *kwí* cakes, pork-balls, etc.

笏

Hu.

Read *hwok*,; used in shop-bills for the coll. *kwok*,; a block or piece of ink: <sup>4</sup>*m'ek*, *sioh*, *kwok*, one block of ink.

*Kwok*,. A coll. word: large, coarse, as thread and things in strips—the opposite of *mieu* (fine): *k'ak*, *kwok*, too coarse; *kwok*, *tau*, tall and large (for his age).

*Kwok*,. A coll. word: a block, a piece of timber (sawed off); a section, a bit, a piece, as of thread or cord.

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Kwong.

光

Kuang.

Light, splendor, luster; illustrious, brilliant, bright; honor, eclat, glory; *met.*, one's presence; naked, smooth, bare, bald; only, barely; to illuminate; to adorn; to reflect credit on: com., <sup>5</sup>*kwong ang* light and dark; <sup>6</sup>*sing kwong*, effulgence of a god; <sup>7</sup>*kwong so* plain, without ornament; <sup>8</sup>*chau*, *kwong*, you make light (by your presence), as said to a guest; <sup>9</sup>*kwong king*, the prospect, circumstances; <sup>10</sup>*kwong ch'ai*, or <sup>11</sup>*kwong*

*siong*, splendid, gay; <sup>12</sup>*kwong kwong* *ëung* *ëung* bright and glossy; coll., *kwong t'ang t'ang*, very bright, as the moon; *met.*, as plain as it can be! <sup>13</sup>*kwong kok*, slippery; <sup>14</sup>*kwong piang*, wheaten biscuits; <sup>15</sup>*t'eng kwong cha*, early dawn; *kwong pah*, *pah*, clearly, obviously; *kwong chieng*, smooth-looking, as good clothes; *kwong tang*, smooth, not rough; *kwong kwong sing*, the bare body—i. e., without dowry, portionless; <sup>16</sup>*ch'ek*, *t'au cheng* *kwong*, the thieves have made a clean sweep! *lang* *t'au kwong*, from light to light, through the night, as a play.

洸

Kuang.

Water sparkling in the sun; a river in Shansi; wide: *kwong kwong*, martial, threatening.

桃

Kuang.

A kind of palm like the areca, called <sup>17</sup>*kwong long*, of which sedan-thills are made; a cut-water.

胱

Kuang.

The bladder, called <sup>18</sup>*pong kwong*, the latter word referring to its breadth.

關

Kuan.

Read *kwang*; coll. *kwong*: to inclose, to shut up, to include, to confine; to shut, as a door:

<sup>19</sup>*kwong p'oh*, to inclose, to secure, as a yard; *kwong tau* to keep (a scholar) from his dinner; <sup>20</sup>*kwong kang*, to imprison; *kwong so mwong ho* to shut and lock the doors; *kwong tü*, to shut up pigs; *kwong mwong*, to shut a door.

<sup>1</sup>貽 <sup>2</sup>𦍋 <sup>4</sup>墨 <sup>暗</sup> <sup>素</sup> <sup>景</sup> <sup>祥</sup> <sup>潤</sup> <sup>餅</sup> <sup>16</sup>賊 <sup>17</sup>桃 <sup>19</sup>關  
<sup>羞</sup> <sup>𦍋</sup> <sup>一</sup> <sup>6</sup>神 <sup>8</sup>作 <sup>10</sup>光 <sup>12</sup>光 <sup>13</sup>光 <sup>15</sup>天 <sup>偷</sup> <sup>榔</sup> <sup>縛</sup>  
<sup>巾</sup> <sup>3</sup>蕨 <sup>笏</sup> <sup>光</sup> <sup>光</sup> <sup>彩</sup> <sup>光</sup> <sup>滑</sup> <sup>光</sup> <sup>盡</sup> <sup>18</sup>膀 <sup>20</sup>關  
<sup>幘</sup> <sup>粉</sup> <sup>5</sup>光 <sup>7</sup>光 <sup>9</sup>光 <sup>11</sup>光 <sup>潤</sup> <sup>光</sup> <sup>早</sup> <sup>光</sup> <sup>光</sup> <sup>監</sup>

捲  
卷

To roll up in a scroll; spiral, crisped, curled, rolled up; to whirl about, to seize, to carry off; a classifier of things rolled up:

Chüan. the 2d also read *kwong*, q. v.: 'sik, 'kwong, to seize

(the country or region); com., 'kwong chong, a pawn-shop depositary; 'kwong 'kwong, a depositary for the dead, a vault; 'kwong chü, ornamental scrolls; 'kwong loi hung, a whirlwind; 'kwong lüng kung, arches in walls; coll., 'kwong lei' shavings; 'kwong chieng, rolls of glutinous rice (in thin crusts of bean-curd); 'kwong teng chieh, mold-candles.

廣

Broad, extensive, wide, spacious; large, ample; to enlarge, to make broader or wider; to extend; to increase; to diffuse; a

body of 15 chariots: used in the coll. for 'kwong, q. v.: 'kwong yong, to publish widely; com.,

<sup>10</sup>'kwong teng, Canton; <sup>11</sup>'kwong

sá, the Kwangsi province;

<sup>12</sup>'kwong k'aiu' Canton buttons;

<sup>13</sup>'kwong tai' extensive, profound,

as in learning or virtues; <sup>14</sup>'kwong

k'wak, wide, spacious; 'kwong

kau, wide circle of friends; coll.,

<sup>15</sup>'kwong teng 'kiang, the Cantonese.

鑛  
礦

The ore of iron, lead, and other metals; minerals; the lode of metals, gems in the matrix: <sup>16</sup>'i ék, 'kwong, iron ore <sup>17</sup>'king

Kuang. 'kwong, gold ore.

管

Read 'kwang; coll. 'kwong, as in 'chwi 'kwong, a water-dipper; <sup>18</sup>'mi 'kwong, a rice-measure—

$\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a *ching*; 'hwi 'kwong, a bamboo tube for blowing the fire; 'chai miu 'kwong, an extinguisher for paper-lighters; 'hong siang' 'kwong, an incense-stick holder.

'Kwong. A coll. word, as in 'kwong kwa, a large kind of squash—the same as *teng kwa*; 'kwong kwa nong, pulp of the squash.

卷  
卷

A roll, a manuscript, a scroll, a book; a section, a division, a part of a book; ruled paper for essays; a classifier of books, Mss.,

Chüan. &c.: also read 'kwong, q. v.: com., 'kwong' 'chai,

essay-paper; <sup>20</sup>'chü kwong' books;

'kwong' ne<sup>2</sup> Vol. II; <sup>21</sup>'mék, kwong'

or 'chiao kwong' the essays of Kün

jin graduates; lok, kwong' reject-

ed essays; coll., kwong' kah,

ruled paper; 'kwong' tah, a paper-

weight; i, 'chü kwong' 'hó, he is

well-read.

綰

Also read 'kwong: to bind; bound, as with silken cords: 'kieng kwong' a friendly attachment, united, inseparable.

眷

To love, to care for, to regard affectionately; those whom one loves; relatives, family, kindred; related to; gracious:

'kwong' ko' to care for tenderly;

'ing kwong' tá' your relative by marriage

—said to the paternal un-

cles of a married son or

daughter; com., <sup>22</sup>'ka kwong' or

'kwong' sik, a family, one's house-

hold; 'kwong' liong' to love tenderly;

'ching kwong' relatives;

<sup>1</sup>席 <sup>5</sup>卷 <sup>5</sup>卷 <sup>8</sup>龍 <sup>8</sup>廣 <sup>10</sup>楊 <sup>12</sup>西 <sup>14</sup>大 <sup>17</sup>東 <sup>17</sup>金 <sup>19</sup>卷 <sup>21</sup>墨  
卷 壙 螺 宮 筒 廣 廣 廣 仔 鑛 紙 卷  
<sup>2</sup>卷 <sup>4</sup>卷 風 <sup>7</sup>卷 <sup>9</sup>廣 <sup>11</sup>廣 <sup>13</sup>廣 <sup>15</sup>廣 <sup>16</sup>鐵 <sup>18</sup>米 <sup>20</sup>書 <sup>22</sup>家  
脏 書 卷 館 廣 廣 廣 鑛 管 卷 眷



*kwong* 'mi, rice for family use—an allowance to soldiers. The 3d. also read *kwong*, as in *kwong kwong*, to weep, to shed tears.

**券** A bond, deed, contract or agreement; each of the parties formerly retained one half; a book, a section; proof, evidence in deeds and contracts: *kwong' yok*, a bond; COM., *k'ie' kwong'* deeds, agreements.

**弄** To bore a cow's nose; a nose-ring; or fastening: COLL., *kwong' p'e'* to ring an ox's nose.

**權** The weight of the steel-yard; a weight; to weigh; to balance, to equalize; to plan, to devise; power, authority, influence; influential; circumstances; position; meanwhile, for a time, temporary; contracted: *'kwong' ngi*, temporarily constrained; *'kwong' u*, in the beginning; *'kwong' meu*, to plan at the instant, sagacious; COM., *'kwong' sie'* or *'kwong' lik*, influence, power; *'ch'ó kwong*, to wield power; *'ping kwong*, military authority; *'ch'ung kwong*, according to the exigency or circumstances; COLL., *'kwong pang'* power, authority.

**顴** The cheek-bones: COM., *'kwong kauk, twai'* high cheek-bones; COLL., *kwong kauk, k'ie' miang' ngaiing'* the projecting cheek-bones (of a wife indicate) a rigid lot (injurious to her husband).

**鬚** A fine head of hair, curly hair: *'ki' ing' mi' ch'ia kwong*, the man is handsome and has fine hair.

**惓** Careful, earnest, diligent; to stop, to desist: *'kwong kwong*, earnest, intent on.

**踖** The limbs contracted; bent, doubled up: *'kwong kwoh*, stooping, crouching, as from cold.

**拳** The hand doubled up, the fist; boxing, fisticuffs; strong, vigorous, athletic; to hold in the hand, to grasp: in the coll. read *kung*, q. v.: *'kwong kwong*, to grasp, attached to; attentive, respectful.

**狂** Mad, crazed; raging, raving, wild, incoherent; hasty; unable to judge about matters, stolid; cruel, irascible; eccentric, enthusiastic, precipitate, rash, imprudent—often applied sneeringly to the acts of others; deranged, insane, delirious: COM., *'tieng kwong*, mad, crazy; *'kwong hung*, a violent wind; *'hwak kwong*, raving, delirious; *'kwong só'* frivolous, light-minded; *'kwong pó'* fierce and oppressive; COLL., *'kwong ming*, to talk wildly in sleep; *'kwong kwong yék*, burning with anger, ireful.

**狂** A coll. word: large, whole, unbroken, of a large denomination: *kwong p'ieu'* large bank-bills; *kwong so'* a large, or wholesale, account; *kwong lak*, whole grains, as rice

<sup>1</sup>權 <sup>8</sup>權 <sup>5</sup>權 <sup>7</sup>兵 <sup>9</sup>權 <sup>11</sup>大 <sup>13</sup>且 <sup>15</sup>踖 <sup>16</sup>顛 <sup>17</sup>發 <sup>19</sup>狂 <sup>21</sup>狂  
宜 謀 力 權 柄 其 鬚 踖 狂 狂 暴 狂  
<sup>2</sup>權 <sup>4</sup>權 <sup>6</sup>操 <sup>8</sup>從 <sup>10</sup>顴 <sup>12</sup>惓 <sup>14</sup>拳 <sup>16</sup>狂 <sup>18</sup>狂 <sup>20</sup>狂 熱  
輿 勢 權 權 骨 人 美 惓 拳 風 躁 眠 ○

without broken kernels; *kwong ho'* (or *'chio*), the large (wealthy) houses—*scil.*, which subscribe liberally.

**K'wong.** A coll. prefix, as in *kwong kwong*, bamboo tubes or cups; bits of bamboo, as for children's plays.

**倦**

Tired, fatigued, wearied; to desist from labor: *k'auŋ kwong'* wearied, jaded; *pok, tì yén g'* *kwong'* indefatigable;

COM., *'p'i kwong'* fagged out.

**誑**

Read *kwong'* in the dictionaries: wild, incoherent talk; to deceive, to mislead, to lie to: *kwong' ngiong*, lying words; *'k'i kwong'* to deceive.

**逛**

Read *'kwong* and *kwong'* in the dictionaries: to wander about, to ramble, to go to and fro; to go abroad, to run away.

(300)

K'a.

**股**

Read *ngau*; commonly used for the coll. *k'a*, the foot: *'k'a 't'oi*, the thigh; *'k'a pok, 't'au*, the knee, the patella; *'k'a t'eng*, or *'k'a kwang*, the shin, the crural bone (tibia and fibula); *'k'a ngu m'ek*, the ancles; *k'a tang*, or *k'a aw tang*, the heel; *'k'a peng*, or *'k'a 'chiong 'tá*, or *k'a ch'ioh, 'tá*, the sole of the foot; *'k'a yeu*, the hollow, as of the bound feet of females; *'k'a 'chai*, the toes; *k'a 'chai kek*, spaces between the toes; *'k'a kak*, toe-nails; *'p'iang k'a*, lame, halt; *lang' k'a liéng* (or

*tiéng*), a festering shin (bruise); *'k'a pang'* a leg (of pork); *'k'a pang' a'* the space between the legs; *k'a sié'* manner of stepping, the tread; *'k'a tak*, or *k'a ch'iek*, to tread, to trample; *'k'a p'oo'* a step, pace; *'k'a k'ó'* fetters; *k'a 'kiáng*, a footboy, lackey; *t'auŋ' 'ch'íéng k'a*, barefoot; *k'a chai' m'woi' 'mwang*, "the feet's debt not fully (paid)"—said ruefully by one going about.

**K'a.** A coll. word, as in *k'a ch'ioh*, the magpie; *k'a ch'ioh, 'wo*, a magpie's nest.

**K'a.** A coll. word, as in *'k'a tak, (lak)*, to mend, to repair; to adjust, to clean up, as lamps; *'k'a lak, 'ié*, to mend chairs.

**敲**

Read *k'ieu*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *k'a'*: to beat, to pound, to knock: *'k'a' 'si*, to strike dead; *'k'a' mwong*, to knock at a door; *k'a' 'tié*, to drive in, as nails; *k'a' ch'ioh*, a sort of ferule, used by play-actors and street-readers.

(301)

K'á.

**溪谿**

A mountain stream; a pellucid pool among the hills; the source of a stream or river; a valley with a rivulet flowing through it: COM., *'k'á 'ó*, streams and rivers; *'k'á 'ch'oi*, freshet-waters; *k'á sung*, the up-river boats; *'lu k'á*, a district in the Yenping prefecture; COLL., *k'á nak*, a bamboo track-rope.

<sup>1</sup>疲 <sup>3</sup>肢 <sup>8</sup>頭 <sup>8</sup>關 <sup>8</sup>肢 <sup>8</sup>底 <sup>8</sup>指 <sup>8</sup>肢 <sup>8</sup>柄 <sup>17</sup>肢 <sup>19</sup>敲 <sup>21</sup>溪  
<sup>2</sup>倦 <sup>4</sup>腿 <sup>5</sup>肢 <sup>7</sup>肢 <sup>10</sup>板 <sup>12</sup>肢 <sup>14</sup>肢 <sup>16</sup>下 <sup>18</sup>步 <sup>20</sup>死 <sup>22</sup>河  
<sup>2</sup>欺 <sup>4</sup>肢 <sup>6</sup>筒 <sup>9</sup>牛 <sup>11</sup>肢 <sup>13</sup>腰 <sup>15</sup>甲 <sup>17</sup>柄 <sup>19</sup>肢 <sup>21</sup>敲 <sup>23</sup>溪  
<sup>2</sup>誑 <sup>4</sup>屈 <sup>6</sup>肢 <sup>8</sup>目 <sup>10</sup>掌 <sup>12</sup>肢 <sup>14</sup>跛 <sup>16</sup>肢 <sup>18</sup>踏 <sup>20</sup>靠 <sup>22</sup>門 <sup>24</sup>水

襟  
Chin.

Read *k'ing*; used for coll. *k'á*: the skirts of a garment, called 'i *siong k'á*; 'k'á *piéng*, edges or openings of a skirt—where it is faced or lined; 'meng' *seng k'á*, front skirts.

𪔐  
Chü.

Read *chu*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *k'á*: to bite, to gnaw; *met.*, to take, to appropriate: 'k'á *kauk*, to gnaw bones; 'k'á *cheng kak*, to bite the nails; 'k'üak, 'i *chiéng* 'k'á 'k'ó' he has appropriated (the article); 'k'á *wang kiéng*, "bite the bowl's edge"—merely get one's living, as an employé says.

快  
K'uai.

Read *k'wai*; coll. *k'á*: quickly, speedily; to hurry, to make haste: 'k'á' *li*, to come quickly; 'k'á' *ch'woi* soon, very expeditiously; 'k'á' *k'á* make haste! 'k'á' *kang*, speedily; to pursue rapidly; 'k'á' *wak*, in easy, comfortable circumstances; 'k'á' *wak*, *siáh*, fine, good eating!

*K'á*. A coll. word, as in *k'á' á* (or *k'á á*) why? wherefore? *k'á' á*, *chióng wang' chó* why do you so!

*K'á*. A coll. word, used in the sense of *t'á* for, in behalf of; of, from; about, concerning: *k'á' 'ngwai chó* do it for me; *k'á' 'i má li*, buy it of him; *k'á' 'nü siong*, think for or about you or your (matter).

(302) K'ä.

*K'ä*. A country brogue for *lä* to claw, to scratch, as a hen in the dirt.

(303)

K'æk.

殼  
壳  
K'o.

Read *k'auk*; coll. *k'æk*: the skin, shell, or covering of fruits or eggs: the shell or scale of mollusks; the exuviae of snakes or chrysalides; bark, crust, or what covers: 'k'æk, *sioh*, shell-fish; 'k'æk, *hwi*, shell-lime; 'p'ü *k'æk*, skins, shells; 'hwa meng' *k'æk*, a mask; 'taung' *k'æk*, to shed the skin, as a snake.

*K'æk*. A coll. word, as in *k'æk*, *ch'ek*, to irritate, to provoke; *k'æk*, *lek*, *ch'ek*, to cough, coughing, as from a stoppage in the throat.

(304)

K'aëng.

空  
K'ung.

Read *k'ung*; used for the coll. *k'aëng*: a void, an interstice, a blank space; a hole, an opening: *k'aëng' läng* an interval; 'k'aëng' *sioh*, *hong*, one line left blank; 'k'aëng' *sioh*, *nik*, one day blank—fail to do or come one day.

*K'aëng*. A coll. word; to claw, to scratch hard, as a place that itches; *met.*, to embezzle, to appropriate largely to private use: *chiéng tu k'üak*, 'i *k'aëng' tu toi* 'ü *k'ó* all the cash raked by him into his own pocket.

欸  
K'o.

Read *k'ai*; used for the coll. *k'aëng*, as in *k'aëng' sau* to cough, to hack; *k'aëng' k'aëng' sau* (or *kién*), sound of constant hacking; *k'aëng' ch'ok*, *haik*, to cough blood.

1 衣裳 2 襟 3 邊 4 面 5 前 6 𪔐 7 骨 8 𪔐 9 指 10 甲 11 乞 12 伊 13 𪔐 14 去 15 伊 16 𪔐 17 碗 18 快 19 快 20 快 21 快 22 快 23 快 24 快 25 快 26 快 27 快 28 快 29 快 30 快 31 快 32 快 33 快 34 快 35 快 36 快 37 快 38 快 39 快 40 快 41 快 42 快 43 快 44 快 45 快 46 快 47 快 48 快 49 快 50 快 51 快 52 快 53 快 54 快 55 快 56 快 57 快 58 快 59 快 60 快 61 快 62 快 63 快 64 快 65 快 66 快 67 快 68 快 69 快 70 快 71 快 72 快 73 快 74 快 75 快 76 快 77 快 78 快 79 快 80 快 81 快 82 快 83 快 84 快 85 快 86 快 87 快 88 快 89 快 90 快 91 快 92 快 93 快 94 快 95 快 96 快 97 快 98 快 99 快 100 快 101 快 102 快 103 快 104 快 105 快 106 快 107 快 108 快 109 快 110 快 111 快 112 快 113 快 114 快 115 快 116 快 117 快 118 快 119 快 120 快 121 快 122 快 123 快 124 快 125 快 126 快 127 快 128 快 129 快 130 快 131 快 132 快 133 快 134 快 135 快 136 快 137 快 138 快 139 快 140 快 141 快 142 快 143 快 144 快 145 快 146 快 147 快 148 快 149 快 150 快 151 快 152 快 153 快 154 快 155 快 156 快 157 快 158 快 159 快 160 快 161 快 162 快 163 快 164 快 165 快 166 快 167 快 168 快 169 快 170 快 171 快 172 快 173 快 174 快 175 快 176 快 177 快 178 快 179 快 180 快 181 快 182 快 183 快 184 快 185 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(305)

K'ah.

客

Read *k'aik*; coll. *k'ah*; a guest, a visitor, a friend; a dealer; a customer; a foreign trader; *'nèng k'ah*, a guest; *'ch'io k'ah*, shopman and customer; *'k'ah, s'iong*, or *'k'ah, nèng*, a foreign trader; *'k'ah, ng'eu* (or *'kwang*, or *t'ainy*), an inn; *'k'ah, kwang*, the visiting officers, as the Imperial examiners, or literary chancellor; *'k' a h*, *t'i'ang*, a parlor; *'k'ah, ch'ing*, or *'k'ah, t'ó'* politeness toward guests; *'k'ah, hwo'* goods from other districts, foreign goods; *'ta k'ah*, teamen; *'nèng k'ah*, *'ki'ang*, (our) little guests.

*K'ah*. A coll. word, as in *k'ah, tien*, or *k'ah, lieu*, (or *k'a tien*), to play, to ramble, to recreate.

*K'ah*. A coll. word, as in *k'ah, k'ah, k'ieu*, the chattering of magpies.

(306)

K'ah.

*K'ah*. A coll. word, as in *k'ah, k'ah, k'ieu* a sound, as of phlegm in the throat; *k'ah, s'ioh*, *s'iang ng'wai cheu* *p'ah*, utter a word and I'll whip!

(307)

K'ai.

開

To open, to unfold, to spread out; to institute, to begin, to commence, to start; to explain, to disclose, to reveal: in the coll. read *k'oi*, q. v.: *'k'ai huak*, to distribute, as money; *'k'ai li'ek*, *'u ch'ó*, "arranged on the left"—a phrase introducing items or names; *'k'ai ti'eng*, an open, cheerful look; com., *'k'ai ch'ü*, present of money to a bride's un-

cles; *'k'ai chong*, a feast given by a graduate; *'k'ai sek*, to release; *'k'ai t'iong, chi'hi*, congratulations to a friend on his opening a shop; *'k'ai hwa' se'* a Buddhist monastery near the West Lake, Foochow; *'k'ai ti'eng pik, te'* to form heaven and earth, the creation; *'k'ai kwang, ng'eng' si*, open the coffin and hold an inquest over the corpse; *met.*, excessively particular or captious.

揩

To rub, to wipe: *'k'ai pai*, to rush forward violently.

剗

A sickle, a bill-hook; to cut; to move; to whet a knife; diligently, assiduously: *'k'ai ch'iek*, *'hiu ü'* fully make it known to you—a phrase in edicts.

塏

A clear and elevated eminence: *'song k'ai*, a high and pleasant location.

愷

Interchanged with the next: joyful, delighted, pleased; peaceful, contented; gentle, as a wind: the 2d also read *'k'ai*, q. v.: *'k'ai*, *'k'ai*, the eight excellent ones—sons of an ancient worthy: *'k'ai tá*, *'kung ch'ü*, a magnanimous officer; *'k'ai tek*, kind and benevolent, gracious.

凱

Victorious, triumphant; good, excellent; gentle, soothing; to celebrate a victory: *'k'ai ch'iek*, to triumph; *'k'ai s'iong*, to return triumphant from battle; *'k'ai kó*, peans of victory; *'k'ai hung*, southern zephyrs.

1 伙

8 客

6 客

7 客

9 客

11 茶

仔

14 開

15 開

17 開

19 開

20 開

客

商

寓

廳

套

客

13 開

列

16 開

18 開

張

天

2 主

4 客

6 客

8 客

10 客

12 伙

發

於

16 開

18 開

之

喜

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喜

地

**覬** - Read *ke'*; coll. *'k'ai*, as in *'k'ai üü'* to covet and appropriate; *'chiä nöh, k'ëuk, i 'k'ai üü' k'ó* have let him covetously abstract the article from me!

**鎧** A cuirass, a coat of mail; defensive armor; applied in a *met.*, sense to a priest's robe: *'k'ai kak*, armor; *'sü 'k'ai*, a helmet.

**閻** To open, to loosen, to stretch out; to desire; also an archer's thumb-ring: *'k'ai ik*, pleased; *'k'ai tek*, a timely rain; *met.*, great benefits.

**楷** A straight, graceful tree, which grew on Confucius' grave; a mold or model, a pattern; a rule, an example: *'mwo 'k'ai*, a model, an exemplar; *'t'oung 'k'ai*, correct or elegant writing; *com.*, *'k'ai chü*, or *'k'ai che'* the full, square form of character.

**駭** Also read *'hai*: alarmed, frightened, terrified; apprehensive, afraid of; to scatter, to disperse; to beat drums, as to arouse an army: *'k'ai ngauk*, amazed, astonished.

**慨** Interchanged with the next: to sigh for, to lament: *'k'ai 't'ang'* to sigh, to grieve about.

**愀** To sigh, to groan; a long sigh; angry, enraged: *'k'ai 'haung'* fierce anger, indignation.

**慨** The disappointment of a brave man; loyal, inflexible in virtue; noble, generous, magnanimous: *'k'ong k'ai'* disinterested, generous; *'kang k'ai'* moved by, commiserating.

**憩** Also read *k'e'*; the 2nd also read *kiek*: to stop, to cease; to rest, to repose; also to covet; hasty, hurried.

**槩** A striker to level grain; to even, to level, to adjust; a summing up, a resumé: *'k'e' k'ai'* resolute, determined; *com.*, *'tai' k'ai'* generally speaking, on the whole, for the most part; *'ek, k'ai'* altogether, the whole of.

**漑** A river in Liautung; to wash or scour, as cooking utensils; to moisten; to roll on, as a torrent; to overflow, to inundate.

**泊** To moisten, to fertilize; rich, fertile; to extend to. Read *ke'*: the broth of boiled meats, soup, gravy.

**壑** To daub, to plaster, to color walls; to stop holes and cracks in a wall; to collect; to cease, to rest, to take a breathing-spell.

**暨** The sun peeping out; and, also, moreover, together with; the end, extreme; exactly, just at: *'k'ai' k'ing*, just now; *'k'ai' k'ai'* daring, strenuous; *'k'ai' kik*, and, together with.

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**概**

K'ai.

Also read *k'ie'*: to plant close in deep-plowed soil; plants set out close together, grain growing thickly.

**欸**

K'è.

To cough, to belch; to hack, to hiccough; to call out in alarm: used in the coll. for *k'aëng'*, q. v.: *'kwong k'ai'* to bawl out.

**磕**

K'è.

Read *k'ak*, in the dictionaries: the sound of two stones striking together, the clatter of stones: in the coll. read *k'auk*, q. v.

(308)

K'aik.

**克**

K'è.

To be able, superior to; to subdue, to overcome; to bear, to sustain, adequate to, overbearing: *'k'aik, ki*, to subdue self, to repress one's lusts or passions; *'k'aik, tong*, to sustain; fit for; *ke' k'aik*, envious and overbearing; COM., *'k'aik, k'ing k'aik, kieng'* to be diligent and economical—as Yü the Great was.

**剋**

K'è.

Interchanged with the last: to subdue, to overcome; to repress, to destroy, to exorcise; to insist on, urgent: in the coll. to deny self, to save by self-denial for the sake of others; also to stand

close together, to crowd, to press, crowded: *'k'aik, ki*, a set time; COM., *'seng k'aik*, to produce and destroy—said of the five elements; *'k'aik, chié'* to suppress or sub-

due, as one "element" does another; *'k'aik, sing chieu'* a sacrifice (to expel) injurious demons; COLL., *k'aik, ngá'* to save up by economizing; also to oppress, to force one; *'k'aik, ch'oi'* *'kau*, "deny the mouth"—to save in eating; *'k'aik, yék*, heated by the crowd; *cheng' k'aik*, or *k'aik, tu peu'* very crowded.

**刻**

K'è.

To cut, to carve, to chisel; to sculpture, to engrave; grave; close, gripping, cheating; insulting;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a Chinese hour, 15 minutes; a little while: COM. *'k'aik, che'* to cut characters; *'k'aik, che' ch'iong'* an engraver; *'k'aik, peng*, cut (on) blocks, engraved, not written; *'si k'aik*, constantly; *'k'ing k'aik*, a short time; *'k'aik, ha' kwong 'king*, the present state or prospects; *'k'aik, chaik*, to oppress; *'k'aik, pok*, to cheat, fraudulent; insulting; COLL., *k'aik, pauk*, to break (blocks) in cutting; *met.*, to extort, to exact oppressively; *'sioh, k'aik, 'ku*, a little while.

**客**

K'è.

A guest, a friend; a stranger, a customer, a foreign dealer; foreign; a robber, a marauder; to lodge: in the coll. read *k'ah*, q. v.: *'ping k'aik*, guests; *'chu k'aik*, host and guest: *pó' k'aik*, robbers; COM., *'wong k'aik*, strangers from afar.

**喀**

K'è.

The noise of retching; to expectorate violently, to hawk: *k'aik, sau'* to hawk and cough.

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睭

Read *yék*,; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. of *k'aik*,: to close, to shut, as the eyes: *'k'aik*, *mék*, or *'mek*, *chiu k'aik*, to shut

the eyes; *'k'aik*, *king* *'king*, shut them tight.

(309)

K'aing.

指

K'eng.

A word commonly used in criminal causes: to oppress, to extort from, to take by force; to hinder, to obstruct; oppressive, arbitrary: com., *'k'aing* *'ka* overbearing about the price; *'k'aing* *sük*, to obstruct the redemption (of property), as a mortgagee does; coll. *k'aing* *'si kang* *'tid*, to cause death by rigid imprisonment.

膈

Kê.

Read *kaik*,; coll. *k'aing*: the diaphragm, lower part of the chest: *k'aing* *'tiäng* pain in the chest.

*K'aing*. A coll. word: to put on a cover, to cover, to close over; covered; *met*, to slap: *k'aing* *'mek*, to cover close; *k'aing* *'wang* or *k'aing* *'ch'äng*, a bowl with the cover fitting close to the edge; *k'aing* *sioh*, *'chiong*, to give one a slap (on the cheek).

(310)

K'aiu.

叩

K'ou.

Interchanged with the next: to strike, to tap, to knock upon; to prostrate one's self, to knock the head on the ground in worship, or when saluting a superior; to ask, to inquire; to investigate: *'k'aiu* *'siu*, the *kotow*; *'k'aiu* *'ping*, to petition humbly;

com., *'sang koi* *'k'iu k'aiu* three kneelings and nine knockings of the head—it is the highest act of worship.

扣

K'ou.

To beat, to rap, to knock; to lead a horse; to hook, to clasp, to buckle; to deduct, to discount; a reduction: used in the coll. for *k'a* (to knock at a door): com., *'k'aiu* *'t'ü*, to deduct, to strike out, as from a list; *'kau* *'ngu k'aiu* a reduction of 5 per cent.—i. e., 95 paid on 100; *'k'aiu* *'t'au*, reduction, discount; *'k'aiu* *'p'wo* a kind of narrow cotton cloth; *'k'aiu* *'k'eng* *'chiäng*, to cut wages; *'k'aiu* *'t'ü* (or *ch'iong*), discount on a string of cash, the amount by which it falls short—the usual rate is 2 cash on 1000.

釦

K'ou.

A gold or silver rim on vessels; to carve, to engrave; to make a noise, as by beating gongs; commonly used for buttons; to button, to hook, to clasp: com., *'k'aiu* *'mwong*, button-holes; *'k'aiu* *'siäng* medium-sized silk thread; *'k'aiu* *'tai* a girdle with a clasp or buckle; coll., *'k'aiu* *'hó*, to button properly; *k'aiu* *sioh*, *ho* a set of (five) buttons; *'k'aiu* *sioh*, *lak*, one button.

寇

K'ou.

To rob, to plunder, to pillage; to riot, to do mischief; banditti, thieves, robbers, highwaymen, lardrones an enemy: cruel, tyrannical; *'k'aiu* *'chek*, outlaws, thieves; *'ch'ó k'aiu* marauders; *'hai k'aiu* pirates; *'sü k'aiu* a criminal judge.

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**筴**<sup>9</sup> The reed or slat of a loom, a weaver's reed, made of bamboo.  
K'ou.

**蔻**<sup>9</sup> The nutmeg: com., 'tain' k'aiu' nutmegs—applied poetically to maidens; 'tain' k'aiu' hwa, mace; 'nik, k'aiu' the best sort of nutmegs.

(311) K'ak.

**渴**<sup>9</sup> Dry, thirsty, to thirst; eager, longing for; anxious, desirous of (in a good sense): 'ung mu' 'chi k'ak, hearing about apricots quenched their thirst—said of the soldiers of 'Chó ch'ó'; com., 'ch'oi' k'ak, thirsty; 'ki k'ak, hungry and thirsty; 'chi k'ak, to quench thirst.

**恰**<sup>9</sup> To apply the mind to; opportunistly, seasonably, in good time; to the purpose, fitly, exactly, just right: 'k'ak, s'eu' very much alike; 'k'ak, k'ak, the chirping of birds; com., 'k'ak, 'hó, opportunistly, just right.

**拾**<sup>9</sup> Read sik,; used for the coll. k'ak,; to collect, to gather, to pick up: 'k'ak, 'ki, to pick up; 'k'ak, 'ch'a p'woi' to gather chips or shavings; 'k'ak, 'tioh, ngung, to "pick up money"—get it luckily; 'k'ak, 'tioh, miang' to recover, as when near death; 'k'ak, 'ki, kieng, take it up and shoulder it; 'k'ak, 'i sioh, 'a 'ch'iu, give him a lift, aid him (in his poverty); k'ak, 'oi, or 'k'ak,

'kiang, to perform the office of midwife.

K'ak, A coll. word, like the last: to collect, as money, to get subscriptions; to take (a census); to assemble: k'ak, hong' to collect the quotas (for a village temple); k'ak, h'woi' to gather money for a (mutual-aid) club; k'ak, ting' k'eu, to take the census of males and females; k'ak, sioh, teng' (or pong), to assemble in a company.

**招**<sup>9</sup> To pierce with the nails, to press or dig the nails into; to claw, to lacerate by clutching and clawing.

**太**<sup>9</sup> Read 'ai'; sometimes used for the coll. k'ak,; a superlative, in excess, too, very, superfluous: 'k'ak, k'wo' over the proper amount or limit, excessive; 'k'ak, tong, too long; k'ak, chieng' very mean or low; k'ak, siong' 'toi, very much too short; k'ak, 'chiong chong' a very excellent man—one who is provident for his family; k'ak, 'chiu mik, excessively polite.

**烩**<sup>9</sup> Read hak, (fiery, flaming); used for the coll. k'ak,; to cook thoroughly, to boil soft: k'ak, ch'ëuk, to cook rice-gruel; k'ak, mu' lang' to boil it very soft.

**敲**<sup>9</sup> To strike, to beat, to thump with the hand or foot: coll., k'ak, k'ak, k'ieu' (or hiong), sound of thumping.

<sup>1</sup> 荳蔻 <sup>2</sup> 荳蔻 <sup>3</sup> 花肉 <sup>4</sup> 梅止 <sup>5</sup> 渴 <sup>6</sup> 渴 <sup>7</sup> 渴 <sup>8</sup> 渴 <sup>9</sup> 恰 <sup>10</sup> 恰 <sup>11</sup> 恰 <sup>12</sup> 起 <sup>13</sup> 拾 <sup>14</sup> 拾 <sup>15</sup> 着 <sup>16</sup> 着 <sup>17</sup> 肩 <sup>18</sup> 下 <sup>19</sup> 太 <sup>20</sup> 過 <sup>21</sup> 太 <sup>22</sup> 長

(312)

K'ang.

刊

K'an.

To cut, to carve, to pare; to engrave (blocks for printing); to erase or cut out from a block; to hew down, to fell: *'k'ang* *k'ai*k, to engrave; *'pok*, *k'ang*, unmutilated; *met.*, imperishable, as the doctrines of a sage.

龕

K'ang.

Like a dragon; to contain, to hold, to receive; to excel, to overcome; a sound; a niche for tablets and images; a movable shrine: *com.*, *'pu sak*, *k'ang*, an idol-shrine; *'kung*, *pó k'ang*, an ancestral niche; *coll.*, *k'ang k'ang*, niches; *k'ang* *'kiäng* or *k'ang* *k'ang* *'kiäng*, small shrines—sold as toys.

坑

K'ang.

A ditch, a trench, a hollow; a hole, cave, or pit, natural or artificial; a den, as for wild beasts; to excavate; to throw or fall into a pit, to involve, to ensnare: *'hung chü k'ang ü*, burned the books and threw the literati into pits—as the “First Emperor” did (B. C. 246); *com.*, *'sang k'ang*, a mountain-precipice or pit; *'wang' tau'ng' ch'ing k'ang*, a deep abyss; *coll.*, *'wang' n'eng k'ang*, a pit into which the bodies of beheaded criminals are thrown; *'tau'ng' lóh k'ang 'lá*, to fall into a pit.

堪

K'ang.

To sustain, to bear; to be able, adequate to, capable of; fit, worthy of: *'k'ang ü*, heaven and earth; *'k'ang ü siäng seng*, a geomancer; *'k'ang eng*, able to bear a responsibility; *com.*, *'pok*, *k'ang*, unfit, unworthy.

巖

K'ang.

Uneven, irregular; rocky, precipitous ledges: *'k'ang ngang*, a ledge, a cliff, a rugged summit.

戡

K'ang.

To stab, to pierce, to kill; to conquer, to subdue.

*K'ang.* A coll. word, as in *k'ang k'ang 'hó*, just right, adequate, sufficient; *k'ang k'ang ch'äng' 'lá 'kong*, just as (I) was speaking (he came).

*K'ang.* A coll. word: to clutch, to clasp tightly: *tau' kauk*, *k'á' i k'ang 'king 'king t'ioh*, clutch him tightly by the neck.

侃

K'ang.

Plain, rigid, faithful, as in speaking; grave and unceremonious, as Confucious was in conversation: *'k'ang k'ang i tang*, to speak perspicuously.

坎

坎

K'ang.

A pit, a hole, a dangerous place; to dig a pit; to fall into snares or dangers; noise made in striking, a whack, a smack, a rap; also the noise of straining; one of the diagrams, belonging to water; a small vessel: *com.*, *'k'ang k'ó* “an uneven, rugged (path)”; *met.*, the difficulties of life; *coll.*, *'k'ang seng* (or *t'eng*), the brainpan, the soft spot on the head of an infant.

欲

K'ang.

Dissatisfied, discontented; sad, sorrowful. Read *'tang* or *k'ang*: to covet, to desire.

砍

K'an.

To chop, to fell, to cut down: *com.*, *'k'ang 'tó*, to fell (trees); *k'ang t'iek ü ná*, cuts iron like mud

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—i. e., is very sharp; COLL., 'k'ang *tóí* 'tong, to cut in two; 'k'ang *sioh*, 'tó, to fell; to cleave, to cut down, as a thief or one's enemy.

**檻**

K'an.

A baluster, a lattice, the bars composing a lattice; a cage or den for wild beasts; to cage; a window: 'k'ang 'k'ang, rumbling of carts; 'k'ang *ch'ia*, a cart with a felon's cage on it; COM., 'k'ang *mwong*, a window, a shutter; 'k'ang *mwong ho* wooden sockets on which a window swings.

**艦**

K'an.

A war-junk, a man-of-war with strong bulwarks; a fortified house or inclosure on the deck: 'chiéng' 'k'ang, a war-junk, a gun-boat.

**輾**

K'an.

Impeded, embarrassed: COM., 'k'ang *k'ó* uneven, rugged; *met.*, bad luck, to lose money and be in trouble.

'K'ang. A coll. word, as in 'k'ang *peng*, or 'k'ang *peng loi*, bits of broken tiles; 'k'ang *peng te* ground composed of broken tiles (mixed with earth).

**看**

K'an.

Sometimes read 'k'ang: to see, to behold, to view, to look at; to inspect, to examine; to regard, to esteem: COM., 'k'ang *kiéng* to see, to notice; 'tëüng' 'k'ang worth looking at; 'k'ang *ching*, to see the true or real (state of); 'k'ang 'ma and 'k'ang *kieu* show-horses and show-sedans, as in idol processions; 'k'ang *p'wo*

to serve as night-watchman of a ward; 'k'ang *miäng* 'kiéng *siong* to practice both fortune-telling and physiognomy; 'k'ang *mah*, to feel the pulse; 'k'ang *king*, to disesteem; 'k'ang *kwang* or ('sin), to guard, to keep; 'k'ang *p'ó* to penetrate; to discover (the folly of); COLL., 'k'ang *mó*, look! see! attend! 'k'ang *chwi*, "look at the water"; *met.*, to spy out beforehand, as thieves do; 'k'ang *néng tai* to treat persons with partiality; 'k'ang *má' ch'ok*, can't see through or understand it; 'k'ang *chiéng siáh*, *puong* to look at Heaven and eat rice, —i. e., gain an honest living; 'k'ang *ng' siong* 'ngang, to regard with disfavor, to despise, as small gains.

**睨**

K'an.

To view, to observe narrowly, to watch one furtively. Read *hang*: spots in the eyes, an eye with much white in it; the whites of the eyes showing in convulsions.

**瞰**

K'an.

Also read *hang*: to spy, to glance at, to notice; to come down to examine; to hope for, to expect: the 2d read *hang*, means a tiger's roar, or an angry tone.

**勘**

K'an.

Also read 'k'ang: to compare, to examine, to investigate; to judge, or ascertain facts, by going to the place; diligent: 'k'ang *cheng* to rectify, to straighten; COM., 'k'ang *ngieng* to hold an inquest; *tak*, 'k'ang to go and investigate.

<sup>1</sup>檻 <sup>2</sup>檻 <sup>3</sup>戶 <sup>4</sup>軻 <sup>5</sup>看 <sup>6</sup>馬 <sup>7</sup>鋪 <sup>8</sup>相 <sup>9</sup>輕 <sup>10</sup>水 <sup>11</sup>看 <sup>12</sup>勘  
<sup>13</sup>檻 <sup>14</sup>門 <sup>15</sup>戰 <sup>16</sup>看 <sup>17</sup>看 <sup>18</sup>看 <sup>19</sup>看 <sup>20</sup>看 <sup>21</sup>看 <sup>22</sup>看  
<sup>23</sup>檻 <sup>24</sup>檻 <sup>25</sup>艦 <sup>26</sup>見 <sup>27</sup>真 <sup>28</sup>轎 <sup>29</sup>命 <sup>30</sup>脈 <sup>31</sup>管 <sup>32</sup>伙 <sup>33</sup>天 <sup>34</sup>正  
<sup>35</sup>車 <sup>36</sup>門 <sup>37</sup>轎 <sup>38</sup>中 <sup>39</sup>看 <sup>40</sup>看 <sup>41</sup>看 <sup>42</sup>看 <sup>43</sup>看 <sup>44</sup>看 <sup>45</sup>看 <sup>46</sup>看 <sup>47</sup>看 <sup>48</sup>看 <sup>49</sup>看 <sup>50</sup>看

砌

K'an.

A cliff, a beetling crag; the covert under a projecting cliff.

(313)

K'an.

闔

Chiu.

Read *k'au* in the dictionaries: lots made of paper or wood; a lot, a ballot; to draw lots or tickets: *'k'au hung*, to divide, as by the lot; com., *'k'au chü*, a record of the division of property; *'n iéng k'au* (coll. *pek k'au*), to draw lots; COLL., *'k'au ch'ó' sioh, ki*, to prepare lots (for drawing).

鏟

K'ou.

Read *eu*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *k'au*: to dig, or scrape out, to rake or scrape up with the hand: *'k'au pa*, an opium-pipe scraper.

*K'au*. A coll. word: to mix, to mingle; confused, mixed, miscellaneous; *met.*, troublesome, difficult; to quarrel: *k'au naung* (or *laung*), to mix confusedly, a medley; *k'au tek*, *'chieu*, mixed in (too) little; *k'au sioh, toi*, mix together; *k'au tah*, to lap, to lay over, to "break the joints," as in laying courses of bricks; *so' mēk, k'au ma*, the accounts are confused.

*K'au*. A coll. word: difficult, troublesome, involved, perplexing; quarrelsome, contending with; also to tack a boat, to put about: *k'au k'e'* troublesome; to contend with; *k'au hiong* to tack ship; *met.*, to have a difficulty or quarrel with.

口

K'ou.

Read *k'eu*; coll. *k'au*: a mouth, entrance, opening; occurs in the terms for vows or imprecations before the gods: *'ká k'au*, entrance to the street; *'hai k'au*, passage to the sea; *'toi k'au*, a hole, or small door, at the back of a prison (for removing dead prisoners); *'á k'au*, the top of a shoe; *'k'au kiéng*, the mouth, entrance; *'ch'ing k'au*, or *'ha' k'au*, to invoke curses (on an enemy); *'k'au ngwong*, imprecation and vow; *'tó kau' ch'oi' k'au po' mó sioh*, (food) brought to the mouth and still not eat it; *met.*, a matter failing when near completion.

*K'au*. A coll. word: a tone of displeasure, scolding, chiding: *k'au' sioh, hiok*, to give a scolding, to berate, as mischievous children.

(314)

K'auk.

壑

K'o.

A ditch, a pit; a fosse, a city-ditch; a valley, a gully, the bed of a torrent: *'tai' k'auk*, the ocean; *'ngui ngang chiok, k'auk*, dangerous precipices and rugged gulches; com., *'ch'oi k'auk*, or *'kau k'auk*, a small collection of water, a splash, a puddle.

涸

K'o.

Dry, dried up, exhausted: COLL., *'k'auk, k'auk, tu*, thoroughly dried; dry, as rice that has not been watered to increase the bulk.

權

Ch'io.

A plank or piece of timber over a stream, a draw-bridge where toll is paid; a species of *Hovenia*.

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恪  
K'o.

To revere, to respect; awe, veneration; careful, attentive, vigilant, as one serving in a temple: 'k'auk, 'sü, to keep reverently.

慤  
K'o.

Like the last: careful, attentive; sincere, guileless; true, good-hearted, upright: 'ngwoy' k'auk, careful, diligent.

確  
Chi'o.

Hard, solid, firm; resolute, decided; truthful, sincere; really, indeed, certainly: 'pok, k'auk, doubtful; com., 'k'auk: 'yong, surely; 'tek, k'auk, faithful; 'k'auk, sik, or k'auk, ching, true, real, verily; coll., 'k'auk, 'ping k'au' truly there's evidence.

砣  
Chi.

Hard, stony; wearied, fagged out: k'auk, k'auk, k'au'g nieng, wearied with labor the whole year.

磕  
K'o.

Read k'ai'; coll. k'auk; the clattering sound of stones; to "knock the head" before superiors; to thump, to knock: k'auk, t'au, the kotow ceremony; 'k'auk, k'auk, su, very crisp, as crust or cake; 'k'auk, á t'au, "knock (your head) on (my) shoe-toes,"—scil., and I can let you off—said contemptuously to an insolvent debtor; k'auk, t'au p'áh, chiéng, to knock the head, kneeling on one knee.

殼  
K'o.

The skin or covering of fruits or eggs; shell or scale of mollusks, snakes, or chrysalides; a bark, crust, or covering; an old hollow tree: in the coll. read k'auk, q. v.: com., 'chi k'auk, the seeds of the *Hovenia dulcis*—used medicinally.

窟  
Chi'u.

A hole in the ground, a receptacle, a chamber; burrows, caves in which the ancients dwelt: 'k'auk, sek, an underground chamber; 'k'ien to' sang k'auk, a cunning rabbit has three holes.

郝  
Ho.

Name of a village in Tayuen prefecture, Shansi; a surname. Read sek, as in sek, sek, to plow, to till.

(315)

伉  
K'ang.

Interchanged with the next: to oppose, inimical to; to mate, to match; to compare with; straight, direct: 'k'au'g lá' a pair, husband and wife.

抗  
K'ang.

To lift, to raise with the hand; to obstruct, to oppose, to resist, to withstand; to screen, to shield; to save, to rescue: 'k'au'g sá, to rebel against; com., 'k'au'g k'au' to oppose, to resist; to refuse, as to pay taxes.

匠  
K'ang.

A wide couch or sofa, a raised sitting place, a divan; a sleeping place of brick, warmed underneath—used in the north: 'hwo k'au'g' a fire-warmed bed; com., 'k'au'g' ch'ong, a couch, a settee

1 恪守  
2 愿慤

3 不確  
4 確然

5 的確  
6 確實

7 確有  
8 憑據

9 確頭  
10 確鞋頭

11 枳殼  
12 窟室

13 狡兔三窟  
14 伉儷

15 抗違  
16 抗拒

17 火匠  
18 匠床

○



*k'aung'* *ch'ong tóh*, and *k'aung'* *ch'ong'ki*, long and short stands set on a divan.

**炕**  
K'ang.

To roast, to broil; to dry, to toast; dry, dried up, a drought; to exterminate: *k'aung'* *ch'ong*, a bed of brick, heated underneath; *k'aung'* *hwo*, to dry before the fire; coals, embers.

**困**  
K'uén.

A house in ruins; confined, cramped, cribbed, hampered; weary, worn out, jaded; distressed, disheartened; poor, destitute, beggared; needy, in want; to weary, to weaken, to hinder or hamper influentially; addicted to, enslaved by; sorry, afflicted, mourning for; the 47th diagram: *'küng k'aung'* or *k'aung' küng*, impoverished, beggared; *'k'aung' hwak*, destitute, out of funds; *'pok, ai'chü k'aung'* not addicted to liquor; com., *'k'auny' kwong'* jaded; *'k'aung' k'u*, distressed by want.

*K'aung'*. A coll. word: to sleep, asleep: *k'ó' k'aung'* to go to bed; *k'aung' t'ioh*, asleep; *k'aung' lóh*, *ming*, gone to sleep, fast asleep; *k'aung' ch'ing' ch'ang*, to awake from sleep; *k'aung' tek, ti*, to go late to bed; *k'aung' piáh*, 'tié, to sleep (on the side) next to the wall.

*K'aung'*. A coll. word: to lay by, to store away: *k'aung' mek*, or *k'aung' king'king*, to store away securely; *k'aung' chu*, "you hide the obstruction"—you are too modest, as said politely to one declining wine, &c.; *k'aung' sing piéng*, to carry on the person.

*K'aung'*. A coll. word: to knock, to thump heavily: *k'aung' p'wai'* broken by a heavy thump; *tó' k'aung'* knocked heavily together.

(316)

K'e.

**氣**  
Ch'i.

The primordial substance from which all things emanate; vapor, exhalation, steam, fume; ether, air, halo; the breath; vital fluid, life, nervous principle which imparts substance; the spirit, temper, or feelings of men and things; the animal spirits; air, aspect, manner, bearing; influence, attraction; vehemence, courage, daring; an apparition; a semi-monthly term: com., *'t'íng k'e'* the weather; *'k'e' sek*, breathing, respiration; *'k'e' e'* vapor, fumes; flavor of; *'sek, k'e'* (coll. *nong' k'e'*), dampness; *'k'e' haik*, robustness; *'k'e' saik*, color, complexion; *'no' k'e'* anger; *'k'e' hu*, the system weak or debilitated; *'hó ong' k'e'* good luck; *'k'e' kwong*, the windpipe; *'che' k'e'* energy, nerve; *'k'e' chio'k*, (coll. *k'e' taung'*), dead: *'k'e' ch'iong'* or *k'e' p'áik*, air, bearing; *'k'e' so'* luck, fate; *'k'e' ü hiong ngong*, a bold, commanding presence; coll., *ch'au' t'u k'e'* a foul, earthy scent, as after rain; *seu' k'e'* to get angry; *k'e' t'üak*, or *k'e' ng' song'* labored breathing; *k'e' piék*, stifled, suffocated; *k'e' k'e'* an angry appearance; *k'e' 'si*, angry to death!

**餽**  
Ch'i.

An offering of live animals; grains, fruits, meats offered in sacrifice; a formal entertainment; *'sik, ling k'e'* a stipend paid to *siutsai*.

|    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |   |   |   |   |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1窮 | 3不 | 4困 | 6天 | 8氣 | 10氣 | 12怒 | 14好 | 管 | 絕 | 數 | 昂 |
| 困  | 爲  | 倦  | 氣  | 味  | 血   | 氣   | 運   | 志 | 氣 | 氣 | 食 |
| 2困 | 酒  | 困  | 氣  | 濕  | 氣   | 氣   | 氣   | 氣 | 象 | 宇 | 廩 |
| 乏  | 困  | 苦  | 息  | 氣  | 色   | 虛   | 氣   | 氣 | 氣 | 軒 | 餼 |

器  
器  
器

Chi.

A vessel, a vase, a dish; a tool, implement, instrument, utensil; capacity, ability; body, substance, as opposed to form or qualities: COM., 'k'e' k'ēv' or 'k'e' ūng' utensils, implements; 'sieu k'e' or k'e' 'sieu, mean, little-minded; close, stingy; 'chū k'e' porcelain-ware; 'ngūng k'e' silver ornaments (for the head).

棄  
棄  
棄

Chi.

To reject, to cast off; to relinquish, to abandon; to refuse, to discard: 'p'au k'e' to throw away, to reject; COM., 'k'e' siē' dead; 'k'e' hiēng, to dislike; 'k'e' ngiēk, to sell real estate; 'yéng' k'e' to loathe; 'k'e' ch'á t'ung ch'iek, to hate the wife and love the concubine; 'k'e' siá kwi cheng' "reject the corrupt and return to the correct"—to reform.

K'ē. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'e' k'a' to drive, as a stake; k'e' k'ie' (or k'ó') to set upright.

柿  
柿  
柿

Hsi.

Read sū' in the dictionaries: the persimmon, Diospyros, or China-fig: COM., 'k'e' wong, a small dried persimmon (from Shantung); 'k'e' ch'ó, a date-like persimmon without pits; COLL. 'kau k'e' the monkey-persimmon—a wild, sour kind; 'k'e' piāng persimmon-cakes—pressed and dried; 'kau k'e' ó' hok, the monkey-persimmon has (large) pits; met., said of a shrewd boy.

K'ē. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'e' k'ie' to stand, to rise and stand erect.

(317)

K'ē.

K'ē. A coll. word; the same as k'ū: dull, stupid, unapt: 'yá k'ē, or k'ē tek, kik, extremely dull.

(318)

K'eh.

噱  
噱  
噱

Read k'ioh; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. k'eh; to laugh immoderately: also used for k'ih, q.v.: k'eh, sioh, siāng, a suppressed laugh; k'eh, k'eh, ch'ieu' to giggle, to titter.

K'eh. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in k'eh, k'woh, crooked; ing wong k'eh, k'woh, winding, as a path; met., indirect, circumlocutory.

(319)

K'ēh.

K'ēh. A coll. word: sound made in clearing the throat; to heave or vomit slightly: k'ēh, ch'ok, li, to raise and spit out, as phlegm; k'ēh, sioh, siāng, to clear the throat.

(320)

K'ek.

泣  
泣  
泣

To weep, to shed tears: 'k'ok, k'ek, to cry and sob; 'k'ek, hiēk, to weep blood —written on funeral cards.

湑  
湑  
湑

Damp, moist, muddy: 'ek, k'ek, dark and damp.

Chi.

浴  
浴  
浴

A sort of coarse hempen fabric, made of the Dolichos; anciently used for towels and kerchiefs: 'hi k'ek, fine and coarse hempen fabrics.

1器 8小 5銀 1棄 9棄 11棄 12棄 13柿 15猴 17猴 18哭 20浥  
具 器 器 世 業 妻 邪 九 柿 柿 泣 湑  
2器 4磁 6拋 9棄 10厭 棄 歸 14柿 16柿 有 19泣 21緇  
用 器 棄 嫌 棄 妾 正 瓊 餅 核 血 綈 綈

隙  
隙

Chi.

A hole or fissure in a wall; a crack, a chink, a crevice; a gap, an interstice; an interval of time, leisure; a pretext, an occasion or opening for variance: <sup>1</sup>*k'ek, wong* a feud, a quarrel; <sup>2</sup>*kang' k'ek*, an interval; COM., <sup>3</sup>*sing k'ek*, to seek pretexts for a quarrel; <sup>4</sup>*hiang' k'ek*, an occasion for variance; COLL., <sup>5</sup>*o' k'ek*, to have a quarrel with one.

隤

Tzu.

Read *chek*, in the dictionaries: a stallion; to mount; to ascend; to raise, to elevate, to promote; to determine, to settle: <sup>6</sup>*ing k'ek*, a benevolent act done secretly.

閑

Hsü.

Also read *hek*, and *k'ik*; still, as an unoccupied house; quiet, silent; alone, solitary: <sup>7</sup>*hek, chin*, still, quiet.

喫

Chi.

Read *ngok*; coll. *k'ek*; to bear, to suffer, to endure: <sup>8</sup>*ma' k'ek, tek, k'o'* can't endure it, unbearable; <sup>9</sup>*k'ek, k'ui*, distress, suffering, in pain; <sup>10</sup>*ma' k'ek, tek*, slightly ill, indisposed; <sup>11</sup>*k'ek, chik*, hasty, irritable.

<sup>12</sup>*k'ek*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'ek, k'ak*, to pick up; *k'ek, k'iak*, to pitch, to compress, as between two boards; to press, as tobacco, etc.

<sup>13</sup>*k'ek*. A coll. word, denoting cause, manner, or instrument; with, by, through; to use, to employ; the same as *k'ek*, q. v.: *k'ek, chui*, take or use this (for the purpose); *k'ek, chin' ch'ang*

*chi*, invite him to a feast; *k'ek, nioh, wai*, take or use how much?

(321)

K'eng.

牽

Chien.

To pull, to drag; to lead, as an ox by a cord; to guide, to induce, to influence, as the mind of another; to connect with, to deduce from; dragged into, held, as in suspense; used for the coll. *k'eng*, q. v.: <sup>14</sup>*k'eng, tieng*, to connect, to implicate; COM., <sup>15</sup>*k'eng, chiu*, to take hold of hands; to grasp, to hold by, as a rope; <sup>16</sup>*k'eng, tik*, to pull straight; <sup>17</sup>*k'eng, si*, to stretch silk thread (in twisting); to make webs, as spiders; <sup>18</sup>*k'eng, ngu kw'ang*, lead an ox from the stall; COLL., <sup>19</sup>*k'eng, pek*, to pull along; <sup>20</sup>*k'eng, si, peng*, the 120th radical.

脛

K'eng.

The shank bone of an ox: <sup>21</sup>*Song' k'eng*, name of a person who lived in the time of Mencius.

莖

Ching.

Read *heng* in the dictionaries: the culm or stalk of herbs and shrubs; a stem, a twig; the hilt of a sword.

硜

Ching.

The dull, heavy sound of stones, hard stones striking together: *k'eng, k'eng*, jingling of stones; also the appearance of a mean, worthless man.

鐙

Chien.

A ringing, metallic sound; to knock, to strike against, as sounding stones or glass; used for *k'iang*, *k'iang*, and *k'iang* in the coll. q. v.: *k'eng, ch'iong*, the jin-

<sup>1</sup>隙 <sup>2</sup>怨 <sup>3</sup>尋隙 <sup>4</sup>間隙 <sup>5</sup>有隙 <sup>6</sup>陰隙 <sup>7</sup>閑寂 <sup>8</sup>賣賣 <sup>9</sup>喫虧 <sup>10</sup>賣喫 <sup>11</sup>喫疾 <sup>12</sup>賣的 <sup>13</sup>牽手 <sup>14</sup>牽連 <sup>15</sup>牽絲 <sup>16</sup>牽牛 <sup>17</sup>過欄 <sup>18</sup>牽絲 <sup>19</sup>朱攄



gling of bangles; (*Ch'eng k'eng*, a man who reached the fabulous age of 767 years.

**犬** A dog; the 94th radical: <sup>1</sup>*k'eng* 'ma *chi pó* humble service to requite favors; COM., <sup>2</sup>*k'eng* 'wo (coll. *k'eng ser*), a dog's kennel; <sup>3</sup>*k'eng* 'sing *kaung*, (has) a dog's heart; <sup>4</sup>*k'eng* 'tak, 'tai' dog treading a pestle, as taught by beggars to do; <sup>5</sup>*tieng* 'k'eng, a mad dog; COLL. <sup>6</sup>*k'eng* 'kaek, and <sup>7</sup>*k'eng* 'mó, bull and bitch; <sup>8</sup>*k'eng* 'kiang, dogs; <sup>9</sup>*k'eng* 'tau *li*, the dog-head pear—a hard species; <sup>10</sup>*k'eng* 'tong 'kiang, a full-grown pup; <sup>11</sup>*k'eng* 'tau *ngwong* vow to the dog-headed god—as in seeking his aid against an enemy; *k'eng* 'k'eng 'lái, 'tong, (like) dragging a dog into hot water—*scil.*, to persuade him to do such a thing; <sup>12</sup>*k'eng* 'meng 'kié, 'sang 'mó, a dog's face soon grows hair; *met.*, said of those who soon settle their quarrels.

**畎** A ditch or channel between fields; a rill, a rivulet; to flow down; *met.*, diffused, as good instruction: <sup>13</sup>*k'eng* 'meu, plats *Ch'uan*, divided by rills.

**肯** To be willing, to assent, acquiescing; to allow, to permit: in the coll. read <sup>14</sup>*k'ing*, q. v.: <sup>15</sup>*pok*, 'k'eng, unwilling, to refuse; <sup>16</sup>*k'i*

*K'én*. *k'eng*, how consent to?—i. e., unwilling. Read <sup>17</sup>*k'ai*: the attachment of the muscles to the bones.

**慶** To congratulate, to bless, to approach with congratulatory presents or words; *Ch'ing*. good, excellent: happy, blessed; path of rectitude, right principles; an initial particle, happily: COM., <sup>18</sup>*k'eng* 'hó' to congratulate: <sup>19</sup>*p'ing* 'ang *kek*, *k'eng* peaceful, lucky, and blessed; <sup>20</sup>*k'eng* 'siang *ngwong* 'sien, the joyous *ngwong* 'sien term (1st moon 11-15 days)—words inscribed on lanterns.

**揜** To lay the hand on: to press down, to hold, to keep by a firm pressure. *Ch'ing*.

**爇** To dry by a fire, to toast or roast; dried thoroughly. *Ch'ing*.

**磬** Ringing stones of prehnite or glass hung on frames—they are of various kinds; a musical instrument with a right angle, like a carpenter's square; hung up, suspended; to relax the reins: COM. <sup>21</sup>*k'eng* 'ting, a lantern shaped like a *k'eng*; *k'eng* 'pá, a *k'eng*-shaped ornament—worn by women and children; COLL. *k'eng* 'k'eng' projecting, prominent, as one's forehead.

**罄** Formerly used for the last: an empty vessel; to exhaust, empty, exhausted; all, entirely; firm, strict: COM., *k'eng* 'Ch'ing. 'kong, empty, entirely gone or spent.

*K'eng*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'eng* 'kiang, to nod the head; *k'eng* 'kang' to look at; *k'eng* 'kaung' to store away.

<sup>1</sup>犬 <sup>2</sup>犬 <sup>3</sup>肝 <sup>4</sup>癩 <sup>5</sup>犬 <sup>6</sup>犬 <sup>7</sup>犬 <sup>8</sup>犬 <sup>9</sup>犬 <sup>10</sup>豚 <sup>11</sup>愿 <sup>12</sup>不肯 <sup>13</sup>慶 <sup>14</sup>吉 <sup>15</sup>元  
馬 窩 犬 犬 母 頭 仔 畎 肯 賀 慶 宵  
之 <sup>3</sup>犬 <sup>4</sup>犬 <sup>5</sup>犬 <sup>6</sup>犬 <sup>7</sup>犬 <sup>8</sup>犬 <sup>9</sup>犬 <sup>10</sup>犬 <sup>11</sup>犬 <sup>12</sup>畎 <sup>13</sup>豈 <sup>14</sup>平 <sup>15</sup>慶 <sup>16</sup>慶 <sup>17</sup>磬  
報 心 確 公 仔 梨 頭 畎 豈 肯 安 寶 燈  
○

牽

Read *k'eng*; used for the coll. *k'eng*: to clutch, to grasp and pull: *k'eng king* (or *taing*), to clutch tightly; *móh, k'eng*, don't clutch (so)! *k'eng k'eng 'tíong*, to grasp and pull about.

*K'eng*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'eng' k'iáng* 'to shut together, as the leaves of a door; to gather together; to do in common; *k'eng' k'aung* 'to strike against, to impinge.

(322) K'eng.

空

Read *k'ung*; coll. *k'eng*: empty, void, vacant; hollow; in vain, vainly, to no purpose: *'k'eng k'eng*, empty; in vain; *'k'eng t'e* vacant ground; *'k'eng 'ch'iu*, empty-handed; *'k'eng l'eng*, a hole; *'k'eng ngieu*, vainly, uselessly; *'k'eng p'ang* or *'k'eng p'ang* *sing*, hollow; *k'eng p'ang' k'aek*, an empty shell; *met.*, a weak constitution (though the frame seems robust); *'k'eng hwang 'hi*, premature joy; *k'eng lau lau*, very empty, destitute; *'k'eng pok, seu' kung t'au*, "receive (a blow of) the fist on an empty stomach"—to suffer an unjust imputation.

*K'eng*. A coll. word: a dry cough, a hacking: *'k'eng sau* (same as in *k'aeng*), to hack; *sioh, n'ik, k'eng kau' ang* (or *wang*), to hack all the day long.

(323) K'eu.

𠵿

A notch or catch at the end of a bow, in which the string is fastened; a ring.

Ch'ü.

搨

Also read *ch'eu*: to lift up the dress, as in ascending a flight of steps; to feel for and take with the hand: *k'eu ai*, to lift up the skirts.

口

The mouth; a door, an entrance or opening, a narrow passage into; a pass in the Great Wall; speech, utterance; a classifier of persons, swords, fill of pines, draught of drinks, pans, betel-nuts in leaves, &c.; to say, to reiterate: in the coll. read *k'au* and *k'eu*, q. v.: *'ho' k'eu*, population: *'ing k'eu*, persons, a family; *com.*, *'k'eu chai*, ability in speaking, eloquence: *'k'eu kaek*, good utterance, glibness; *'k'eu e* (or *k'e*), the meaning of what one says; *'k'eu e* taste, flavor; *'k'eu k'ung*, verbal evidence, testimony; *'k'eu jiong*, provisions, rations; *'k'eu se' sing hi*, to speak hypocritically; *'k'eu ing* (or *ngü*), dialect, tongue; *'k'eu ngwong* wish, vow and imprecation, as against an enemy; *'k'eu sioh, leng hwa*, to utter words like lilies—i. e. sensible and complete; *coll.*, *móh, k'eu siék*, don't wrangle; *'tiäng sioh, k'eu*, one cooking-pan; *'ping long sioh, k'eu*, one piece of betelnut, as prepared for eating.

咎

A fault, defect, error; crime, wickedness; a judgment, providential calamity; to blame, to reprehend, to criminate: *ong' h'ui k'eu* to consult (fortune-tellers) about luck; *coll.*, *k'eu' k'ui tioh, i*, the blame is chargeable on him.

Chiu.

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 空 | 2 空 | 3 空 | 4 空 | 5 腹 | 6 戶 | 7 口 | 8 口 | 9 口 | 10 口 | 11 口 | 12 口 | 13 口 | 14 口 | 15 口 | 16 口 | 17 口 | 18 口 | 19 口 | 20 口 |
| 空   | 手   | 喬   | 歡   | 受   | 口   | 才   | 意   | 供   | 是    | 音    | 說    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 空   | 空   | 空   | 喜   | 拳   | 人   | 口   | 口   | 口   | 心    | 口    | 蓮    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 地   | 瓏   | 有   | 空   | 頭   | 口   | 角   | 味   | 糧   | 非    | 願    | 花    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

俗  
Chiu.

Read 'kiu in the dictionaries; also read k'eu': to destroy, to overthrow, to demolish; one says also used for I, myself.

疾  
Chin.

This and next read keu' in the dictionaries: a chronic disease, protracted illness; grieved, dolorous (in connection with a negative), as in *nôit' sing pok, k'eu'* not grieved in mind about it—i. e. conscious of innocence.

廐  
Chiu.

A stable, a stall where horses are kept; the common term is 'ma, *pung*.

𦵏

A coll. word: stiff, as thick, or well glazed paper, starched clothes, &c.; also stiff, tenacious, not soft, as rice cooked dry: *má' k'eu'* not stiff, limber; soft; *k'eu' tuing'* stiff; tenacious; *i' siong k'eu' k'eu'* clothes (starched) stiff.

口  
K'ou.

Read 'k'eu; used for the coll. k'eu, a 'sau' *ngü*, or coined word, meaning to eat: 'k'eu 'pa, to eat till satisfied; 'k'eu má' k'ó' can't eat it all up.

柩  
Chiu.

A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it: 'k'eu' *ch'ia*, a hearse; 'song' k'eu' to accompany a funeral; com., 'ling k'eu' the encoffined corpse.

柏  
Chiu.

Read keu' in the dictionaries; in the coll. read *k'ëung'* q. v.: the tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*).

臼  
Chiu.

A mortar for pounding things, anciently a mere hole in the ground, afterwards made of wood or

stone; to pound in a mortar: in the coll. read k'ó' q. v.: 'k'eu' 'ü, mortar and pestle.

(324)

K'ëü.

去  
Chü.

To go away, to depart; to separate, to part from, to become distinct; to go out, from, or through; to proceed, to advance, to pass on in a regular course; past, gone, former; the 3rd and 7th tones of the Foochow dialect; as a suffix, denotes the completion of the action in a preceding verb: also read 'k'ü; in the coll. read k'ó' q. v.: 'k'ëü' *sié'* dead; 'kwo' k'ëü' to go by, to pass away; 'k'ëü' *niéng*, last year; com., 'siong' k'ëü' and 'ha' k'ëü' the 3rd and 7th tones, for which 'k'ëü' *siéng* is the common term.

(325)

K'ëük.

乞  
Chü.

To beg, to ask alms; to request, to intreat, to implore: in the coll. to give, to bestow; also a sign of the passive, to let, to allow, to permit, to suffer: 'k'ëük, *sëü'* to beg one to give; 'huk, k'ëük, to beg humbly; com., 'kin k'ëük, to beg; 'k'ëük, *kai'* (coll. k'ëük, *siäh*), a beggar; coll., 'k'ëük, *ngwai*, give it to me; 'k'ëük, *yong' kiäng*, a son given, or bought, to be reared (in one's family); 'k'ëük, *siäh, t'au*, the chief or "king" of the beggars; k'ëük, *siäh, ng' kwo' lang' ch'a kio*, (even) a beggar will not cross a rotten wooden bridge; *met.*, said of life which must not be exposed to peril; 'k'ëük, *i' pah*, beaten by him; k'ëük, *niéng' kong*, talked about by people.

1 哨  
語

3 口  
賣

4 樞  
車

6 靈  
樞

8 去  
世

10 去  
年

12 下  
去

14 乞  
賜

16 求  
乞

18 乞  
我

20 乞  
我

21 乞  
伊

拍

2 口  
龜

5 送

7 白  
杼

9 過  
去

11 上  
去

13 去  
聲

15 伏  
乞

17 乞  
丐

19 乞  
養

乞  
養

乞  
養

乞  
養

乞  
養

乞  
養



曲

Chü.

Crooked, bent, curved, distorted; devious, tortuous, meandering; to wrong, to oppress; de-  
praved, false, scheming; songs, ditties, sonnets: a silk-worm tray: in the coll. read *k'wöh*, q. v.: *'k'ënk, tik*, crooked and straight, the right and wrong; *'sü k'ënk*, tricky, underhand; *'k'ok, k'ënk*, crooked, bent: op-  
pressed, kept in a low position: com., *'wi k'ënk*, grief, grievance; *'k'ënk, chiehk*, "crooks and bends"; *mué*, the arts and methods of trade; the reasons, exciting causes, as of a quarrel.

麩

糲

Chü.

Read *k'ënk*, in the dic-  
tionaries; dried ferment, leaven, barm: com., *'k'ënk, wong*, balls of leaven; *'sing k'ënk*, a noted medi-  
cine for colds, etc., (from Chinchew); coll., *'ëng k'ënk*, a sort of yeasty prepara-  
tion, used as a red dye.

(326)

K'üing.

諤

Ch'üing.

To talk, to question; verbose, prolix: used in the coll. for utterance, voice; drawl in singing: coll., *'tong k'üing*, drawl-  
ing; *'hó k'üing*, good utterance, excellent singing.

柏

Chü.

Read *k'ew*; coll. *k'ëung*: the tallow tree, called *'k'ëung ch'ew*: *'k'ëung ch'ü*, seeds of the tallow tree, from which the oil is expressed; *'k'ëung chü*, tallow-tree oil.

虹

Kang.

Read *hung*; used for coll. *k'ëung*: the rainbow: *'k'ëung tai*, a rainbow; *'ngu saik, k'ëung*, the five-colored bow; *k'ëung sioh, teu* (or *hong*), one rainbow; *wak, sioh, k'ëung*, to give a scratch with one's nails.

(327)

K'i.

欺

Ch'i.

To impose upon, to cheat, to deceive; to deceive one's self; to fail in, to disappoint another; to ridicule, to re-  
vile, to upbraid: com., *'k'i ho*, to impose upon, to abuse; *'k'i wung*, or *'k'i piëng*, to cheat; *'k'i sing*, to insult the gods; *'k'i ping t'ëung po*, to abuse the poor and respect the rich; *'k'i sing*, self-deluded; to slight, to fail in (an engagement); coll., *'k'i tek, 'tó*, to oppress or crush one; *'k'i lik*, to insult, to abuse; *'k'i ho' niong* (or *ndëng*), to im-  
pose on the weak.

儺

Ch'i.

Tipsy, about to fall; to sport or reel like a sot; *'k'i k'i*, reeling, staggering.

崎

Ch'i.

Steep, dangerous, rug-  
ged, as mountain-paths; precipices, dangerous de-  
files: used for the coll. *'k'ie' q.: v. com., 'k'i k'n*, uneven, rugged; coll., *'k'i k'ie' k'ie'*, irregular, uneven, as a pavement.

欹

Ch'i.

Inclined, not straight or upright, lateral; to take with nippers: *'k'i k'ew*, ves-  
sels easily upset; com., *'k'i siä* (coll. *'k'i peng*), inclining; coll., *'ku lang k'i*, oblique, tilted, top-

1曲 3屈 5曲 7神 9長 11柏 13柏 15五 16欺 18欺 重 21欹  
直 曲 折 麩 諤 榎 油 色 負 神 富 器  
2私 4委 6麩 8紅 10好 12柏 14虹 17欺 19欺 20欺 22欹  
曲 曲 丸 麩 諤 子 帶 ○ 瞞 貧 心 斜

pling; *k'i tó peng*, or *k'i sioh peng*, inclined to one side; *met.*, partial; *k'i k'i kwóí* a knot or tuft of hair on a girl's head; *k'i k'i k'woh*, *k'woh*, uneven and crooked, as roads.

**踣**  
Chi.

To stand on one foot; incomplete, defective; one, single, not double: *k'i chiáh*, a single one; *coll.*, *k'i k'i k'ieu k'ieu*, one foot lifted up, (to sit) cross-legged.

*K'i.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'i k'ui*, to open (doors); *k'i k'u*, to bind with hoops, to hoop; *k'i k'au*, to blend, to mix.

**豈**  
Chi. How! what! a particle implying a strong negative; with a negative, makes a strong affirmation; to desire; to advance; to ascend; to return victorious: also read *k'ai*, q. v.: *com.*, *k'i pok*, *sé* how is it not! *k'i pok, ti*, how do I not know it! *k'i kang*, how dare!—a polite reply to a compliment; *k'i 'iu ch'ü'li*, how is there such reason—i. e., it is wholly unreasonable.

**起**  
Chi. To rise, to arise, to stand up; to begin, to originate; to build; to make, to construct; to take, to undertake; to raise, to remove; beginning, commencement; before other verbs, denotes the beginning, and after them the completion, of an action: *com.*, *k'i sing*, to start on a journey; *k'i ch'iu*, to put the hand to, to begin; *k'i saik*, to introduce reforms, as a good officer does;

*k'i sak*, to remove a malign influence; *k'i 'huí*, to kindle a fire; *k'i k'u* to raise the prices; *k'i 'iu*, to remove a grease-spot; *k'i ch'ong*, to rise from a (sick) bed; *k'i kong*, the 3d section of an essay; *k'i kai* (coll. *k'i ch'io*), to build a house; *k'i heng* (or *pi*), pleased, elated; *coll.*, *k'i li kiáng*, rise up and walk; *k'i kang peng tak*, build a pagoda of broken tiles, as children do; *met.*, unsteady, fickle; *k'i siáng* beading, molding; *k'i tek 'cha*, rise early in the morning; *k'i taêng* I'll trouble you! I have troubled you, thanks! *k'i seng*, formerly, at first; *k'i 'tau k'i ek*, at the very start; *k'i 'tó cheng* relapses in a sickness; *k'i piang' lang ch'iang*, half-built, as a house.

**齒**  
Chi. Read *ch'i*; *coll.* *k'i*: the upper teeth, the teeth; a tooth, a tine, a prong: *k'i ch'ó* the jaw; *k'i pau*, a gum-boil; *kié pa* *k'i*, harrow-teeth; *k'ü' k'i*, saw-teeth; *'tau sé siék, k'ó sioh k'i*, one tooth of the comb broken off; *k'i tiáng' chiáh*, *'hiu tek, k'i tiáng' n'ng*, when one's tooth aches, he knows (how to pity) a person having the toothache; *met.*, the suffering can sympathize with sufferers.

*K'i.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'i k'wóí*, to kneel, as before an idol.

**蜚**  
Chi. Read *ki*; *coll.* *k'i*: a leech: *ma k'i*, the leech; *'lau k'i*, an edible worm of a greenish color—caught in rivers; *'chwi k'i*, "water-leech"—a white, slimy

1 豈 2 豈 3 豈 4 豈 5 起 6 起 7 起 8 起 9 起 10 起 11 起 12 起 13 起 14 起 15 起 16 起 17 齒 18 齒 19 螞 20 流 21 水 22 蜚  
不 知 有 身 色 火 油 講 興 行 包 流  
是 豈 此 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起 起  
敢 理 手 煞 價 床 蓋 來 座 螞 蜚

worm, bred in moist places—sometimes called *hwo' k'i*; *p'ang k'i*, a small land-crab.

鉗  
鉗

Read *k'iéng*; used for the coll. *k'i*: a kind of small clamp of iron or brass, used in mending glass or earthen ware; to Chien. fasten with clamps: *'k'i kong*, to clamp jars; *'k'i 'wang tang* a bowl-mender's load (of stock and tools).

*K'i*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'k'i k'ie*, to mount, to bestride.

(328) K'ia.

奇

Read *k'ie*; coll. *k'ia*: one, a single one; the odd numbers: also read *k'i*, q. v.: *'k'ia k'ia*, odd numbers; *'k'ia nik*, the odd days in a month; *'sioh k'ia*, one, as of a pair of shoes, bracelets, earrings, &c.; *'tang k'ia*, an odd one.

跨

Read *k'wa* and *k'wa'*; used for the coll. *k'ia*: to treat insolently, to oppress, to be overbearing: *'k'ia neng*, to treat persons harshly; *'k'ia tek*, *'tó*, or *'k'ia i 'tó 'tó*, succeeded in crushing him; *'k'ia i má' tai* can't get the mastery of him.

跨

Read *k'wa* and *k'wa'*; used for the coll. *k'ia*: to straddle, to bestride; on, across, astride: *'k'ia pwoi* bad luck, as from passing under what is regarded as unclean; *'k'ia má' keng* (or *twai*) will be stunted in growth by being thus "bestrode"; *'k'ia hong*, to write words on the line; *'k'ia*

*'k'a pang* a brought under one's legs, as in a fight.

(329) K'iak.

谷

Read *kok*; used for the coll. *k'iak*, as in *sang k'iak*, a gap or depression between hills; *sang 'hü 'tié o' la k'iak*, *k'iak*, there is a gap in the hills there; *k'iak k'iak*, a gap, as in a road.

厝

Read *hak*; coll. *k'iak*: to press, to squeeze; caught, as in a close place or in a door when shut; pinched, jammed: *'k'iak*,

*'si*, pinched to death; *'k'iak ch'oi* *ch'oi* crushed into fragments; to cut, to mince, as medicinal herbs; *'ló 'ch'ü k'iak*, a rat-trap; *'k'iak á 'lá*, to press shoe-soles; *'k'iak cha* crushed.

*K'iak*. A coll. word: to deduct, to retain or keep back, as one's wages: *'k'á' i k'iak*, *'tiong li*, get back (my pay) from him by deducting.

屐

Wooden-soled clogs, patters: *'muk k'iak*, wooden overshoes—called in the coll. *'ch'a á* or *'á 'tó*.

皸

Read *'k'ang* and *k'ang*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *k'iak*, as in *'k'iak k'iak*, *sioh*, a stone lying unevenly, a tilted stone.

*K'iak*. A coll. word: to add, to put into, to mix in: *'k'iak k'iak*, *toi*, to mix together; *'k'iak seu*, to mix evenly or uniformly; *'k'iak ngai*, *chiéng*, to mix in bad cash.

*K'iak*. A coll. word: to prate, to jabber, verbose; to talk

1 鉗 擔 4 奇 6 單 8 跨 9 跨 10 跨 11 跨 12 厝 13 厝 14 木 15 皸  
鋼 奇 日 奇 跨 的 悖 賣 痕 死 進 屐 皸  
2 鉗 奇 5 一 7 跨 倒 高 石  
碗 〇 奇 伙 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇



incessantly without regard to the truth: *k'ätk, kaing'* *sié'* accustomed to prate recklessly; *eng k'ätk, pah, k'ääk*, idle and mendacious jabber.

(330) K'iǎng.

**鏗** Read *k'eng*; coll. *k'iang*,  
as in <sup>1</sup>*k'iang k'iang kieu* 'a  
Chien. ringing, or metallic sound ;  
to rattle, to clatter.

**K'iǎng**, A coll. word; as in  
*k'iǎng k'iǎng chung*, to  
 tremble, to shiver, as from cold or  
 fear.

**鏗** Read *k'eng*; coll. *k'iang*, as in *k'iang* *k'iang kieu* (same as *k'iang k'iang kieu*), a ringing, a clatter, as of metallic things; *k'iang k'iang hwo* poor or counterfeit goods, as alloyed articles of a head-dress; *met.*, a bad woman.

*K'iǎng*. A coll. word: to nod,  
to bow, to incline the head  
slightly: *k'iǎng* *t'au* or *t'au*  
*k'iǎng* *k'iǎng* to bow the head.

**鏗** Read *k'eng*; coll. *k'iang*, as in *k'iang k'iang kieu* the ringing of metals; *met.*, to "make a din", to scold continuously; *k'iang k'iang saw* a hacking cough—the same as in *k'eng*, q. v.

*K'iǎng*. A coll. word, as in  
*k'iǎng k'iǎng 'chau*, to  
run away, to go off in a hurry.

**K'iang**. A coll. word: to bring together, to place edge to edge; to close, to shut to: *k'iang* 'leng, or *k'iang* 'king, to place close together; *k'iang* 'p'wai' broken by knocking together, as

two bowls; *mwony k'iang' sioh*,  
a' jst close the door.

(331) K'ie.

**奇** Odd, single; odd numbers; remainder, surplus; also read *ki*; in the coll. read *k'í*, q.v.: <sup>2</sup>*k'í* so' odd numbers; <sup>3</sup>*k'í* Chi. *ling*, a surplus; com., <sup>4</sup>*k'í* *k'í*, something over, excess, surplus; coll., <sup>5</sup>*k'í* *pwang* *peng*, an odd half-cash, as in a reckoning; <sup>6</sup>*k'í* *kwí* *shó*, odd few-tenths.

**睽** To oppose, the sun and moon in apposition; distant, separated from: *'k'ui sui nik, 'k'iu*, a long time sundered, as friends.

**稽** To examine into, to consult, to deliberate; to unite, to regulate; to stop, to detain; to reach to: <sup>6</sup>*k'ie, cha*, or <sup>9</sup>*k'ie k'ó*, to examine, to investigate; <sup>10</sup>*hwang sung siang k'ie*, mutual bickerings. Read *k'ie*: to bow down: <sup>11</sup>*k'ie sin*, or <sup>12</sup>*k'ie song*, to bow the head to the ground.

**窺** To look furtively at, to spy, to peep at, as through a crevice; to observe, to take a view; a step, a pace: <sup>13</sup>*k'uang k'ie*, to look, as through a tube, to take a partial view of; <sup>14</sup>*k'ie tang*, to spy out; <sup>15</sup>*k'ie s'au*, to wait for, to observe.

**窺** Interchanged with the  
last: to peep under a door,  
to look through a crack;  
Kuei. to glance at, to observe,  
to view partially: <sup>16</sup>ch' iěk,  
K'ie, to observe furtively.

|         |        |        |         |         |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |       |       |       |       |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 鏗鏘叫 ○ | 2 奇數奇零 | 3 奇奇 ○ | 4 奇半寸 ○ | 5 奇幾毫 ○ | 6 睽違日久 | 7 稽查 ○ | 8 稽考 ○ | 9 反唇相稽 | 10 稽首稽顙 | 11 管窺窺探 | 12 窺事窺聞 | 13 窺竊 | 14 窺竊 | 15 窺竊 | 16 窺竊 |
|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

**啟** To open out, to explain, to make clear; to declare to, to inform a superior; to teach, to instruct; to reveal, to disclose, as by  
Ch'i. a revelation; to begin, as spring or summer; to divide, to distinguish; to engrave, to publish a book; the van or left wing of an army; clear sky after rain: "k'ie mung, to teach the ignorant; "k'ie tik, to point out the right way; 'er' k'ie 'chiā, a postscript; com., "k'ie 'chiā, the informant, the writer—the opening phrase in a letter; 'ang k'ie, "open it calmly"—a superscription on letters; "k'ie ch'au' to state by memorial; "k'ie ming sing, "harbinger of light"—the morning star.

**檠** A signal, an ensign; a streamer on a lance, with characters inscribed on it, borne in state or sent with messengers, as their credentials; a check or passport of carved wood: "k'ie kek, an ornamented lance, carried before kings and nobles.

**縈** A kind of silk; the cover of a spear-head; an ornamented and scalloped bandrol, borne by an escort or aid-de-camp. Read k'eng', as in "k'ai k'eng' the attachment of the muscles and tendons.

**剗** Also read k'i: a gouge, a crooked graver or burin:  
Ch'i. "k'ie k'wok, a carving-gouge.

**倚** To draw to one side; to pull out anything by dragging with one foot; to display, to bring forth, to disclose.  
Ch'i.

**綺** A kind of open, figured silk, called "k'ie ló, or ló k'ie, used for summer dresses.  
Ch'i.

**鎚** An iron pan or griddle, having feet; a stand for bows and other military armor, in which sense read ngiē in the dictionaries.  
Ch'i.

**跂** To raise the foot; the name of a country. Read k'i: a foot with six toes; the crawling of insects. Read k'ie: same as the next, to stand erect, to stand on tiptoe and look at; to sit with the legs hanging down.  
Ch'i.

**企** To stand erect: "k'ie' wong' to look for, to expect eagerly; coll., "k'ie' k'ó and k'ie' t'at' sodomites—used as terms of abuse.  
Ch'i.

**契** An agreement, a contract, a bond, a deed; quippas were anciently used; to unite or compare the two parts of a check; mournful, distressed; frightened; a spit used in scorching tortoise-shells for divination; devoted to a god or person, adopted: also read siēk, q. v.: "chü k'ie' documents; "k'ie' tung, a dynasty which ruled Northern China, A. D. 1118-1235, also styled the Golden Dynasty; com., "k'ie' kwong' or "k'ie' yok, deeds;  
Ch'i.

<sup>1</sup>啟 <sup>8</sup>又 <sup>者</sup> <sup>奏</sup> <sup>檠</sup> <sup>肯</sup> <sup>剗</sup> <sup>綺</sup> <sup>企</sup> <sup>企</sup> <sup>契</sup> <sup>契</sup>  
<sup>蒙</sup> <sup>啟</sup> <sup>安</sup> <sup>啟</sup> <sup>戟</sup> <sup>縈</sup> <sup>爾</sup> <sup>羅</sup> <sup>望</sup> <sup>哥</sup> <sup>丹</sup> <sup>約</sup>  
<sup>啟</sup> <sup>者</sup> <sup>啟</sup> <sup>明</sup> <sup>星</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>書</sup> <sup>契</sup> <sup>卷</sup> <sup>○</sup>  
<sup>直</sup> <sup>啟</sup> <sup>啟</sup> <sup>星</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>契</sup> <sup>契</sup> <sup>卷</sup> <sup>○</sup>

'*k'ie'* *chai' ming pek*, plainly written in the deed; '*k'iek, k'ie'* devoted, sworn to each other, as friends; '*k'ie'* *na*, an adopted mother, god-mother; coll., '*ch'eng k'ie'* a deed conveying land; '*eng k'ie'* "red deeds"—those officially stamped and taxed; *pah, k'ie'* a plain, or unstamped, deed; '*k'ie'* *nie sai'* husband of an adopted daughter.

**崎** Read '*k'i*'; used for the coll. '*k'ie'*: inclined, sloping, steep: '*k'ak, k'ie'* too steep, very steep; '*k'ie'* *ting*, or '*k'ang, peng k'ie'* (written *ang ming k'ie'*) the eminence, or "broken-tile slope"—a locality north of Fish-market Bridge, Foochow.

**豎** Read *sēu'*; used for the coll. '*k'ie'*: to set upright, to erect, to stand on the end: '*k'ie'* *tik*, set it up straight; '*k'ie'* *sieng'* to raise the sections of the frame (of a building); '*k'ie'* *hwong*, to erect an honorary portal; '*k'ie'* *tiang*, an erect collar; '*k'ie'* *hang t'au*, to display one's official titles.

**騎** To bestride, to mount, to ride horseback; to sit astride or crosswise, horse, cavalry: '*hi k'ie'*, light horse—used as the imperial body-guard in the Tang dynasty; *tang k'ie'*, to ride forth alone; com., '*k'ie'* *ma*, to ride a horse; '*k'ie'* *sai*, '*k'ie'* *ch'iong'* and '*k'ie'* *hu*, riders of lion, elephant, and tiger, as certain gods are represented.

**跬** Read '*k'ie'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. '*k'ie'*: to stand: '*k'ie'* *k'i*, to stand up; '*k'ie'* *sing*, a personal attendant or assistant; '*k'ie'* *sié'* "stand in or before the world"—to abide in widowhood; '*k'ie'* *tiang*, a cook; '*k'ie'* *ding*, to stand in a pillory, as a criminal till he starves to death; '*k'ie'* *p'ó*, a military guard; '*k'ie'* *taing'* employed in a shop; '*k'ie'* *sioh*, '*ku*, to stand for (have) one share; '*k'ie'* *k'u oi'* *ch'eu'* a standing-place; *met.*, means of livelihood; '*k'ie'* *la ma sié'* to assume a posture, as a pugilist or an archer; *met.*, applied to attitudes in talking.

(332)

K'iek.

**怯** Fearful, timid, timorous, cowardly: '*sing k'iek*, weak-hearted; '*oi'* *k'iek*, fearful, timid; com., '*k'iek*, '*tang*, of little courage, pusillanimous.

**愜** Pleased in mind, gratified; cheerful, active, prompt, ready: '*k'iek*, '*che'* satisfied; com., '*k'iek*, '*e'* pleased, gratified.

**慊** Pleased, cheerful, contented, satisfied. Read '*k'ie'*: angry, indignant; dissatisfied, discontented. Read '*hieng'*: doubting, suspicious.

**歉** To eat insufficiently; deficient, scanty, as supplies; to covet, covetous, dissatisfied: '*k'iek*, '*swoi'* year of dearth; '*pó'* *k'iek*, to feel deficiencies, not satisfied with.

1 契 2 結 3 田 4 契 5 直 6 坊 7 飛 8 跬 9 跬 10 跬 11 心 12 怯  
載 契 契 女 豎 豎 騎 起 世 籠 怯 膽  
明 契 紅 壻 榻 銜 騎 跬 跬 跬 畏 慊  
白 奶 契 豎 豎 頭 馬 身 鼎 店 怯 志



缺

Ch'üeh.

Read *k'wook*; used for the coll. *k'iek*: a flaw, a notch, a nick, as in a knife or pottery; wanting, defective: *k'iek*, *sioh*, *tóí* 'a bit wanting, nicked'; *k'iek*, *ch'ó*, "too little saleratus—i. e. poor dough"—used only in a met. sense for one not trusty or competent; *k'iek*, *ch'ó* 'a harelip'; *k'iek*, *ch'ü*, a harelipped person.

(333)

K'ientg.

嗟

Ch'ientg.

Used for the next: humble, unassuming; the pouch in the mouths of monkeys and other animals; a bird's crop, the first stomach of ruminantia: also read *k'iek*, in the following senses; to dislike; a little, a deficiency: *'k'ientg k'ientg*, a little; *'k'ientg t'óí* 'retiring, modest. Read *k'ang*: to hold in the mouth.

謙

Ch'ientg.

To revere, to show respect; respectful, yielding; lowly, humble, unassuming, modest, not self-sufficient: *'k'ientg yong* 'to yield, give way to'; *'k'ientg saung* 'to yield complaisantly'; *'k'ientg hwo*, mild, placable; COM., *'k'ientg pi*, or *'k'ientg h'ü* (COLL. *k'ü*), humble, unassuming.

愆

Ch'ientg.

A fault, error, mistake, peccadillo; an excess, a crime; to exceed; a noxious disease: *'k'ientg ü*, excess, crime; COM., *'chóí* *k'ientg*, or *'k'ientg kwo* 'a transgression'; *'k'ientg ngiék*, crime (involving) retribution; COLL., *'k'ientg tuäng* (or *twań*), a grievous error; *k'ientg ngiék*, *tek*, *k'ó* 'have fallen into a penal sin!—a jocose phrase.

慳

Ch'ientg.

Also read *k'eng*: saving, mean, stingy, niggardly; to be sparing of; *'k'ientg leng* 'stingy, parsimonious. Read *hang*: experience of the aged.

汧

Ch'ien.

Also read *k'eng*: a tributary of the Wai in Shensi; water forming in pools, stagnant water, a marsh: *'k'ientg yong*, a district in the West of Shensi.

拏

Ch'ien.

Also read *k'eng* and *'kiong*: to take, to seize; to pluck, as flowers; to extirpate: *'k'ientg ki*, to capture a standard in battle.

褰

Ch'ien.

Also read *k'eng*, and *'kiong*: trowsers, drawers; shrunk, shriveled; to hold up the skirts in wading a stream.

騫

Ch'ien.

A belt, a girth; a horse which excels in racing; a horse diseased in the belly; to suffer loss, injured, failing; to advance nimbly; a surname.

縑

Ch'ien.

United, attached: *'k'ientg kwong* 'intimate, inseparably attached, as friends.

譴

Ch'ien.

To question sternly, to blame, to reprimand; to rail at, to find fault with: *'k'ientg no* 'to speak angrily to'; *'k'ientg chaik*, to blame, to criminate.

遣

Ch'ien.

To send, to let go, to depute, to commission; to send into exile; to chase away, to expel; to present to: *'k'ientg chóí* 'to

1 嗟

3 謙

4 謙

5 謙

6 謙

7 謙

9 罪

11 愆

13 慳

15 拏

17 譴

19 遣

2 嗟

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6 卑

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9 愆

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13 吝

15 旗

17 怒

19 罪

exile for crime; *k'íēng tūk*, to drive away; COM., *ch'á k'íēng*, to send on a mission or business.

**欠** <sup>Ch'ien.</sup> To stretch and gape when weary; to owe; to be wanting, deficient in: *'k'íēng' sīng*, to stretch one's self; COM., *'k'íēng' ang*, wanting in comfort—i. e., ill, indisposed; *'k'íēng' chái* (or *hóng*) to owe debts; *'k'íēng' hó* a debtor; *'k'íēng' k'uoók*, wanting, deficient in; *'k'íēng' k'wo'* to owe taxes, as salt-merchants; *'k'íēng' pui*, am wanting in attention—a phrase meaning please excuse my leaving you; COLL., *'chiēn k'íēng'* to owe but little; *'k'íēng' chiēng tai'* *gong*, "prince of debtors"—one getting deeply in debt; *'k'íēng' ch'ek, ká páik, haēng'* "owes the seven streets and eight alleys"—in debt to everybody!

**芡** <sup>Ch'ien.</sup> Read *k'íēng'* in the dictionaries: a plant, also called fowl's head, whose leaf resembles the mallows; sometimes used for the coll. *k'íēng'* to stir, as flour in things while being cooked: COM., *'k'íēng' sīk*, a medicinal herb—tonic for the stomach and kidneys; COLL., *'k'íēng' hung*, to stir flour in; *'k'íēng' niēng nó*, stir (flour) in till it is thick and sticky.

**岑** <sup>Ch'ing.</sup> A high, tapering peak, like an aiguille; a steep bank; a surname.

**涔** <sup>Ch'in.</sup> Pure, crystal, limpid, as water; mountain rills; a fish-pool; to rear fish; to soak, to macerate; puddles after a rain: 'ü

*k'íēng k'íēng*, heavy rains; *'k'íēng loi'* falling tears.

**擒** <sup>Ch'in.</sup> To seize as a hawk does, to clutch, to grasp; to apprehend, to capture: *'k'íēng' na*, or *'k'íēng' ch'üak*, to seize; *'seng k'íēng*, to take alive; COM., *'k'íēng' ch'iu*, to grasp with the hand; something to hold by, as in mounting a ladder; *'k'íēng' niu*, to clutch, to collar; COLL., *'k'íēng' p'ah*, to seize and beat; *'k'íēng' p'wong*, to get back one's capital; *met.*, (you intend) to get back the worth (of your presents)—said jocosely to a guest remaining long at a feast.

**拊** <sup>Ch'ien.</sup> Used for the next, as a verb, to pinch, to nip, to gripe; to hold or carry under the arm: *'k'íēng' k'eu*, to shut the mouth, contumacious.

**鉗** <sup>Ch'ien.</sup> To grasp with pincers, to gripe, to pinch; in Hunan, also means to rail at, to upbraid; pincers, nippers, forceps, tweezers, tongs; a kind of collar for slaves and culprits: in the coll. used for *k'íēng* and *k'í*, q. v.: *'t'íék, k'íēng*, iron pincers or forceps; *'k'íēng' k'eu*, to gag one.

**鈴** <sup>Ch'ien.</sup> Used for the last: pincers, nippers; a kind of bolt or door-lock; also an axle of a wheel: *'k'eu k'íēng*, two stars in Scorpio, used in astrology; *'k'íēng' te'* a kind of stamp or seal, used by petty officers; COM., *'k'íēng' eng'* to stamp edges, as of official documents or match bank-bills.

1 欠 3 欠 5 欠 7 欠 9 大 11 芡 13 擒 15 擒 17 擒 19 拊 21 鉗 23 鈴  
身 債 缺 陪 王 粉 拿 手 拍 口 口 記  
2 欠 4 欠 6 欠 8 欠 10 芡 12 生 14 擒 16 擒 18 鐵 20 鉤 22 鈴  
安 戶 課 錢 實 淚 擒 扭 本 鉗 鈴 印

**箝**

Ch'ien.

Like the last two: a pair of pincers; to lock; *met.*, to forbid discussion: *k'íng ngü siu chü*, to to interdict free speech and burn the books.

**黔**

Ch'ien.

Black, as applied to the hair; a name of Kweichow province: *k'íng lá*, black, as people's hair; *k'íng siu*, "the black heads"—name given to the Chinese by the "First Emperor" from their black kerchiefs.

**髻**

Ch'ien.

To remove criminals' hair, as a punishment; a wig made of such hair; a deep green or purple color.

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K'ien.

**撬**

To pry up, to raise with a lever.

**敲**

Ch'iao.

To rap, to strike horizontally, to beat on one side with a club; a baton, a club: used in the coll. for *k'a* q. v.: *k'ieu mwong*, to knock at a door.

**踮**

Ch'iao.

Same as the next; also read *kieu*: to raise the feet in order to ascend: also read *kieu* and *kiok*, q. v.

**蹻**

Ch'iao.

To lift up the foot; to walk proudly, to prance; used in the coll. in the sense of tricky, taking advantage, as of another's necessities; indirect style of speech, to speak interrogatively in a tone implying the opposite sense: coll., *k'ieu ta*, to take advantage of so as to injure; *k'ieu keng*, to lift the foot high; *i k'ieu ngwai*,

he took advantage of me, as in exacting a high price; *k'ieu k'i k'i wa*, indirect words, an interrogative phrase strongly implying the reverse idea; *tak, k'ieu*, to wear the small ladies' shoes, as actors do; *met.*, to act vainly, presumptuous.

**巧**

Ch'iao.

Skillful, ingenious, clever, as an artisan; adroit, apt, handy, dexterous; subtle, wily, specious, crafty, deceitful; keen, shrewd, witty, pleasing; genius, ingenuity, talent: used in the coll. for *k'ieu*, q. v.: *k'ieu piéng*, specious in discussing; *com.*, *kang k'ieu*, wily, cheating; *k'ieu kié*, a cunning scheme; *k'ieu ch'iong*, an ingenious artisan; *k'ieu cha*, fraudulent; *k'ieu ch'á sióng p'wang' ch'ook, ju miéng*, a clever wife usually mates with a stupid husband.

**豈**

Ch'i.

Read *k'i*; used for the coll. *k'ieu*: probably a corruption of *k'i 'ü*, as in *k'ieu ch'ü 'li*, how is there this doctrine!—i. e., it is unreasonable.

**竅**

Ch'iao.

A hole, pore, orifice, aperture; a cavity, a hollow, an interstice; *met.*, the mind, as intelligent or dull: *k'ieu k'ieu* the nine passages of the body; *com.*, *ling k'ieu*, intelligence; *sing k'ieu*, the mind, intellect; *ek, k'ieu pok, tung*, "not a passage open"—i. e., is thoroughly stupid; *coll.*, *k'ieu má' tung*, not comprehending; *chiá yoh, á tung k'ieu*, the medicine has anastomatic qualities.

1黔 3敲 5蹻 我 話 9奸 11巧 13巧 拙 14九 16心 17一  
 黎 門 高 蹻 巧 巧 匠 妻 夫 竅 竅 竅  
 2黔 4蹻 6伊 蹻 8巧 10巧 12巧 常 眠 15靈 竅 不通  
 首 打 蹻 歌 辯 計 詐 伴 〇 竅 〇 通



巧

Ch'iao.

Read *k'ieu*; used for the coll. *k'ieu*, as in *k'ieu mieu* skill, ingenuity; *k'ieu mieu pok, tung*, their talents are different.

趔

Ch'iao.

Read *k'ieu*; used for the coll. *k'ieu*: turned or bent up, warped, twisted; bold, impudent, audacious, bragging: *'k'ieu ngau*, warped, as a board; *'k'ieu k'a*, the legs thrown up, as when one falls; *'tò tek k'ien k'a*, tripped up, made to fail in a business; *k'ieu k'i k'ieu* or *k'ieu t'au k'ieu nò*, a swaggering air; *'k'ieu neng*, the chest thrown stiffly out—said of a rascal's impudent gait; *'k'ieu k'i tiéng*, to fall backwards with the face toward the sky.

鼻

The nose turned up: COM., *'k'ieu p'e* a nose curving upward; kind of shoe with a single-corded, turned-up toe; *p'e k'ieu k'ieu tiah*, his nose is curved.

齟

Ch'iao.

Read *k'ieu* and *k'ieu*; coll. *k'ieu*, as in *'k'ieu hu*, uncertain as to the issue, not yet settled.

*K'ieu*. A coll. word: well-dressed, a fine toilet, as of ladies: *i chong yá k'ieu*, her toilet is very neat.

(335)

K'ih.

噓

Read *k'ioh*; used for the coll. *k'ih*; similar to *k'eh*, q.v.: *k'ih sioh, siáng*, to utter a giggling sound, to titter.

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檄

Chi.

Read *k'ik*. A tablet on which orders were anciently written; an official notification or summons; to give orders; in haste, urgent; a branchless tree: *'tíong k'ik*, a sealed notice, a passport; *'u k'ik*, a feathered (i. e., urgent) dispatch; COM., *'k'ik, ung*, an official summons or reprimand.

覘

Chieh.

A sorcerer, a wizard, a necromancer: *'seng k'ik*, to believe in witches and wizards.

詰

Chieh.

To interrogate authoritatively, to demand of, to inquire into others' faults; to blame, to reprimand; to prohibit, to impose restrictions; to regulate, to reduce rebels to order: *'k'ik, k'ok*, cacophonous, harsh or intractable, as sounds; *'p'ang k'ik*, to examine rigidly; *'k'ik, tieu*, to-morrow morning.

頡

Chieh.

Read *kiék*, in the dictionaries: a stiff or straight neck; to fly upwards; to rob, to plunder; to diminish, to exclude: *'k'ik, hwak*, difficult to do; involved or incorrect, artful, as one's language; COM., *'Ch'ong k'ik*, name of the inventor of characters—in the times of Hwangte.

*K'ik*. A coll. word: dried, shrunk, shriveled; lean and stunted, as a child: *k'ik, chieu*, seared and dried up, as by fire or solar heat.

*K'ik*. A coll. word: to delay or hinder one, to put one off: *k'èuk, i k'ik, cheng, ong*, delayed by him a very long time.

1 趔

2 滄

3 趔

4 掬

5 澤

6 趔

7 趔

8 臄

9 起

10 天

11 鼻

12 〇

13 齟

14 〇

15 〇

16 傳

17 檄

18 〇

19 羽

20 檄

21 〇

22 信

23 巫

24 覘

25 詰

26 屈

27 〇

28 盤

29 詰

30 朝

31 頡

32 滑

33 蒼

34 頡

35 滑

36 頡

**K'ik.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'ik, k'ok*, to strike, to hit against; *k'ik, k'iaik*, to mix in (the bad with the good), as cash, goods, &c.; *k'ik, tuk, k'iaik*, to tip, tilting, as a stone or board.

(337) K'ing.

**傾** Ch'ing. The head leaning; inclined, lateral, aslant; falling, overturned; to subvert, to prostrate; wholly, entirely; to waste, to squander; to debate, to wrangle; to smelt, to assay, to purify metals: in the coll. read *k'ing*, q. v.: *'k'ing tó*, to pour out; fallen, subverted; to convince or silence one; *'k'ing sing yok, huk*, to submit cordially; *'k'ing 'ngi*, to incline the ear; *'k'ing nong 'i chaing* gave him my whole purse; *'k'ing ch'aik*, inclined; *'k'ing 'ki*, overthrown, ruined; COM., *'k'ing ka taung' 'sang*, to ruin one's family and property; COLL., *'k'ing pwong t'ó' haik*, to vomit blood profusely—an excessive hemorrhage.

**頃** Ch'ing. Read *'k'ing*; coll. *'k'ing*, as in *'k'ing k'aik*, a little while; in a short time, very soon.

**卿** Ch'ing. To revert towards, what men look up to; a noble, lord, grandee, high officer; term of respect addressed by a prince to his minister; *'t'ek, k'ing*, the presidents of the six Boards; *'k'ing siong* a grandee, a prime minister; *'kung k'ing*, nobles from 1st to 3rd

ranks; *'k'ing ka*, our ministers; *'ai' k'ing*, my wife.

**欽** Ch'in. To stretch and yawn; to respect, to reverence, reverential; that which is revered; imperial, governmental; considered as from or by the emperor: *'k'ing t'ek*, letters-patent; COM., *'k'ing meng* a ukase; *'k'ing ch'a*, an imperial envoy; *'k'ing 'teng ch'ang ling*, to designate academicians; *'k'ing koi* valuable, precious; *'k'ing t'ie'ng kang* the imperial astronomers; *'k'ing ka*, to confer an additional title.

**嶽** Ch'in. High hills; the peaks of mountains; gaping, yawning: *'k'ing 'nging*, a high, sharp peak.

**矜** Ching. The haft of a pike or staff; to pity, to compassionate, to feel for; regretting, anxious for; to spare, regardless, careful of; to value, to esteem; bragging, boastful, conceited; to maintain one's self-respect; hazardous, dangerous: *'k'ing i pok, cheng*, to maintain one's dignity without wrangling; *'k'ing 'ming*, to pity; *'k'ing ku sok, 'kwa*, to commiserate orphans and widows; *'k'ó k'ing* pitiable; COM., *'k'ing k'wa*, to brag, boastful.

**衾** Ching. A coverlet or large quilt, a single coverlet; a shroud: *'i k'ing*, clothes and shroud for the dead; *'k'ing k'ing*, a figured quilt.

1 傾 悅 4 傾 5 六 7 公 9 愛 11 欽 13 欽 14 欽 監 17 矜 18 矜  
 倒 伏 囊 卿 卿 卿 命 點 貴 欽 而 憫  
 2 傾 3 傾 6 卿 8 卿 10 欽 12 欽 翰 15 欽 加 不 爭  
 心 耳 贈 相 家 勅 差 林 天 ○ ○

衿襟

Ch'ing.

The lapel or fold of a coat; a cord to fasten a lapel; a collar; to fasten, to tie with strings: <sup>1</sup>*k'ing* *hwai*, the bosom; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ing* *k'ing*, the "green lapels"

—Siutsai graduates; com.,

<sup>3</sup>*k'ing* *hing* *tā* those marrying sisters, brothers-in-law.

輕

Ch'ing.

A light carriage; light, not heavy; small, paltry, frivolous; to disregard, to think lightly of, to disesteem, to slight; lightness, levity; dissipated: com., <sup>1</sup>*k'ing*

*seng*, reckless of life, bold, audacious; <sup>2</sup>*k'ing* *seng* credulous; <sup>3</sup>*k'ing* *kwong*, frivolous, harum-scarum; <sup>4</sup>*k'ing* *pok*, disrespectful, shabby; <sup>5</sup>*k'ing* *puong* *taeng* <sup>6</sup>*le*

small capital and heavy profits; coll., *k'ing* *sang*, sparing, as of money or work expended; *k'ing*

*liang* *siang* very cheap; *k'ing*

*ang* *e* easily, carelessly or superficially; *k'ing* *pieu* *pieu*, very light; *k'ing* *k'ing* *kiang*, lightly, in a slight degree; *k'ing* *k'a* *k'ing*

*ch'iu*, with light feet and hands, noiselessly. Read *k'eng*: quick, fast, with alacrity.

*K'ing*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'ing* *kwong*, to place in a case, frame, or box; *k'ing* *kiang*, sound of metals or gems.

頃

Ch'ing.

A hundred *meu*, about equivalent to 15.13 sq. acres, the largest of land measures; an instant, a moment, a glance: in the coll. read *k'ing*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ngó* *k'ing*, in a moment; <sup>2</sup>*k'ing* *yok*, a glance at, as in reading cursorily;

<sup>11</sup>*k'ing* *ang*, have just heard; com., <sup>12</sup>*k'ing* *k'aik*, or *k'ing* *k'aik*, *chi* *kang*, a very short time. Read *k'ing*: the head inclined; a kind of basket; in epitaphs, means trembling, respectful: <sup>13</sup>*k'ing* *kwong*, a basket.

聲

Ch'ing.

To cough slightly, to hack; sound of a hacking cough: <sup>14</sup>*k'ing* *k'ai* coughing; to speak smilingly.

肯

K'eng.

Read *k'eng*; coll. *k'ing*: to assent, willing, acquiescing, permitting: <sup>15</sup>*k'ing* *chó* willing to do;

<sup>16</sup>*k'ing* *t'ek*, willing to study; <sup>17</sup>*k'ing* *kang* "willing to do"—free in spending money, more lavish than others; *nü* *k'ing* *ng* <sup>18</sup>*k'ing*, are you willing or not?

*K'ing*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'ing* *kwong*, to chop, to cut up, as meats; *k'ing* *kwang*, to lop or cut off.

禽

Ch'in.

The feathered and flying tribe, the class *aves*, birds; pregnant animals; to seize in battle: com., <sup>19</sup>*k'ing* *neu*, birds;

<sup>20</sup>*k'ing* *seu* birds and beasts.

檣

Ch'in.

A kind of *Prunus*: <sup>21</sup>*ling* *k'ing*, a large kind of bullace, whose blossoms and fruit are red.

琴

Ch'in.

A Chinese lute, having five or seven strings; its music used to control men's passions, hence, *met.*, to restrain, to control one's self; also applied to foreign instruments, as the organ, piano, seraphine, melodeon, &c.; <sup>22</sup>*hung* *k'ing* (coll. *t'iek*, *ma*), pieces of

<sup>1</sup>襟懷 <sup>2</sup>襟兄弟 <sup>3</sup>輕信 <sup>4</sup>輕狂 <sup>5</sup>輕本 <sup>6</sup>俄頃 <sup>7</sup>頃聞 <sup>8</sup>頃刻 <sup>9</sup>警欬 <sup>10</sup>肯讀 <sup>11</sup>禽鳥 <sup>12</sup>林檎 <sup>13</sup>青衿 <sup>14</sup>輕 <sup>15</sup>輕 <sup>16</sup>輕 <sup>17</sup>輕 <sup>18</sup>輕 <sup>19</sup>輕 <sup>20</sup>輕 <sup>21</sup>輕 <sup>22</sup>輕



metal or glass, hung up and jingled by the wind; COM., <sup>1</sup>*k'ing saik*, lutes and harps; <sup>2</sup>*k'ing p'wo*, manual of instrumental music; <sup>3</sup>*k'ing 'ie*, a kind of long bench; <sup>4</sup>*yong k'ing*, a music-box (coll. *paik, ing ak*, the eight-tone box); <sup>5</sup>*k'ing k'i chü wa* lute, chess, books, and paintings; <sup>6</sup>*k'ing tong*, a district magistrate's hall; <sup>7</sup>*tang k'ing*, to play the lute.

**芩** A kind of salt marsh-grass or sedge, a species of *Salsola* (?); the seeds are eaten by cattle: COM., <sup>8</sup>*wong k'ing*, a yellow root like licorice—used for its cooling properties.

**傾** Read *k'ing*; coll. *k'ing*: to pour, as from the spouts of vessels; to assay metals: <sup>9</sup>*k'ing ta*, to pour tea; <sup>10</sup>*k'ing ch'ing*, to “pour shallow”—i. e., not full, as one's wine-cup; <sup>11</sup>*k'ing sieu*, or <sup>12</sup>*k'ing ngung*, to assay silver; *k'ing tieng' ch'io*, *kang ch'a ka ek*, “pour full and drink it dry—makes a tenth more”—a bantering phrase at feasts.

**鉗** Read *k'ien g*; coll. *k'ing*, as in *hwi k'ing*, a pair of tongs; *tiék, k'ing*, iron-tongs.

**K'ing**. A coll. word: a bear; same as *hung*, q. v.: *k'ing mó*, a female bear.

**K'ing**. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *k'ing k'ing*, to grasp; *k'ing k'wang*, to make circles; to go around; *k'ing k'ung*, to gather in a bunch, to pile together; *k'ing k'wong*, to

take care of, as children, a shop, &c.

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K'io

却卻

Ch'io.

To stop, to curb desires; to deny, to refuse, to decline doing or accepting; to retire, to go backwards; an adverbial particle, truly, really, certainly; preceded by *ch'wi* (though), it is a disjunctive, still, yet; also a particle, marking a turn in the discourse, now, then, then again: <sup>13</sup>*wong k'io*, to forget; <sup>14</sup>*k'io, heng*, to walk backwards; <sup>15</sup>*k'io, se' ai ch'ü*, truly it is thus; <sup>16</sup>*ch'wi k'io*, to decline, to refuse; <sup>17</sup>*liu k'io*, done and put away, or disposed of; *k'io, siok*, we turn now to speak of; COM., <sup>18</sup>*ching pok*, *k'io k'io*, the feelings make it impossible to refuse; COLL., *se' i k'io, ngwai*, it is he that rejects me—*seil*, not I him.

子

Chieh.

A man without the right arm; alone, solitary, abandoned, orphaned; to come short, a remnant; behind, left; hale, strong; a kind of halberd: <sup>19</sup>*k'io, k'io*, alone, preeminent; larvae of musketos; <sup>20</sup>*keu k'io*, a halberd; COM., *k'io, yong ek, sing*, solitary, quite alone, as one without relatives.

矚

Ch'io.

A frightened look, as of a bird; the fluttering, as of birds when caught; to look right and left, to glance about quickly; a wild look, a timid glance: <sup>21</sup>*k'io, yong*, alarmed; *k'io, t'ek*, great-

1 琴 2 琴 3 琴 4 琴 5 黃 6 傾 7 傾 8 却 9 如 10 了 11 可 12 鈎  
琴 琴 棋 堂 琴 淺 銀 行 此 却 却 子  
3 琴 4 洋 5 書 6 彈 7 傾 8 傾 9 忘 10 却 11 推 12 情 13 子 14 矚  
讀 琴 盡 琴 茶 銷 却 是 却 不 子 然

ly agitated; *k'ioik*, *ch'ioik*, active, as an old man.

**攫**

Ch'io.

To clutch, to grasp, as with the claws or talons: *'k'ioik*, *'ch'ü*, to seize, to take forcibly.

**躔**

Ch'io.

A short, measured step, as in ascending stairs; to walk gravely, as before superiors; to walk quickly: *'k'ioik*, *puo'* a quick, regular pace.

**鏹**

Ch'io.

A large hoe or mattock; a heavy pickax.

**訐**

Ch'i.

Read *k'ioik*, in the dictionaries: to reprove one, to charge with a fault, to question about an accusation; to divulge, to bring to light, to reveal, to disclose secrets; *'mieng' k'ioik*, to reprimand personally; *'kung k'ioik*, to charge, to accuse one of; *'k'ioik*, *ing' tuang ch'ü'* to talk about people's faults.

**劇**

Ch'i.

To increase, very, exceeding; miserable, distressing, very troublesome; to play, to sport, to gambol; a farce, a comedy, plays: *'hié' k'ioik*, to play; sports; *'peng' k'ioik*, a distressing illness.

**謔**

Nio.

Also read *ng'ioik*, to jest, to trifle with; to play, to sport; to mock, to ridicule, to make sport of: *k'ioik*, *k'ioik*, playful, pleased; *'ch'ieu' k'ioik*, to laugh at; *'hié' k'ioik*, to make sport of one.

(339)

K'iong.

**腔**

Ch'iang.

A hollow bone; hollow, empty, vacant; the flank of a horse; a tune, a style of reading or singing; a dialect, patois; swelled, puffed up; vain, ostentatious, pedantic: *'chong k'iong*, assuming, ostentatious; com., *'t'u k'iong*, the native dialect; *'k'iong tieu'* the tone or tune in reading and singing; *'k'iong taeng'* a heavy brogue; *'üng k'iong*, the "banian" (i. e., Foo-chow) dialect; *'k'iong k'eu' hó*, an excellent tone or style, as in reading and singing.

**羴**

Ch'iang.

The ribs or skeleton of a sheep; a sheep's tendons. Read *k'ong'*: dried mutton.

**駢**

Ch'iang.

A horse walking along, the gait of a horse.

**𨔵**

*K'iong*. A coll. word, as in *k'iong e'* to have in mind, to intend, to purpose—the same as *chong e'* q. v.: *k'iong e' teng nich, wai' ch'ien*, how much cash do you intend to offer for it? *ng' k'iong e'* unexpected.

(340)

K'iu.

**丘**

**邱**

**坵**

Ch'iu.

The first is the proper name of Confucius, regarded too sacred for common use, for which the second is often substituted: a low hill, a mound, a tumulus; a hollow hill-top; a high place, or leveled hill for worshipping; a plat of land; to collect; great, empty: the 3d used for the coll. *k'iu*, q. v.: *woong k'iu*, and

攫 取 躔 步 面 訐 攻 訐 戲 謔 笑 莊 腔 腔 榕 腔  
 戲 人 短 病 戲 土 腔 腔 調 重 腔 口  
 處 劇 謔 腔 腔 腔 腔 好

<sup>1</sup>*hwong k'iu*, round and square places for adoring heaven and earth; <sup>2</sup>*sang k'iu*, the three hills of the immortals; <sup>3</sup>*k'iu lung*, a mound, tumuli, graves; <sup>4</sup>*ek, k'iu ek, k'auk*, "one hillock and one pool"—a small locality or dwelling-place.

**蚯** Ch'iu. An earthworm, called *k'iu ing*, which makes humps in crawling; in the coll. *ka kung*, q. v.

**鳩** Chiu. A pigeon, a wild dove, the turtle; to call together, to assemble; to rest, to dwell; in the coll. to collect, as money for public use: <sup>1</sup>*pang k'iu*, the pigeon; <sup>2</sup>*k'iu k'iu*, to dwell, as a bride in her new home; <sup>3</sup>*k'iu ch'au* to assemble, to tranquilize; <sup>4</sup>*k'iu t'iong* an old man's staff; <sup>5</sup>*k'iu hing kok, mieng* "a dove's form and a stork's face"; *met.*, lean, emaciated; COLL., <sup>10</sup>*k'iu chieng*, to collect money; *chieng k'iu chik, t'eng*, to collect together the sums subscribed.

**K'iu.** A coll. word: bent, curled, warped; torn, shabby, as clothes; poor, inferior, as workmanship, essays, etc.; distressed, miserable, impoverished, pinched by want: *k'iu k'iu*, warped, bent; *k'iu 'toi*, shortened, contracted; *k'iu t'auk, k'ó* bent and contracted, as a finger having a boil on it; *nung yong, sang cheng k'iu*, one born much deformed; *che' 'sü tek, k'iu*, the words badly written.

(341) K'o. **庫** K'u. A house for military carriages; an armory, an arsenal; a treasury, a store-

house, a magazine: COM., <sup>11</sup>*ch'ong k'o'* granary and treasury; <sup>12</sup>*puo' si k'o'* the provincial treasury; <sup>13</sup>*ch'iu k'o'* a liquor-shop; <sup>14</sup>*k'o' ngung*, or <sup>15</sup>*k'o' h'ung* funds in the treasury; <sup>16</sup>*k'o' t'iang* (coll. *k'o' twai' sai*), a sub-treasurer; *k'o' le'* a treasury-clerk; *t'u k'o'* a store-room; *h'ui yoh, k'o'* a powder factory and magazine; *k'o' tó*, or *k'o' pang*, a weight in weighing silver, 100 oz. of which equal 102.4 oz. of the *sing ngie*.

**袴** K'u. The first also read *k'wa'*: a covering for the legs; drawers, breeches, trousers: COM., <sup>17</sup>*tó k'o'* overalls; <sup>18</sup>*kak, k'o'* lined drawers; COLL., <sup>19</sup>*k'o' 'toi*, a sort of half-drawers, tied or buttoned at the waist; <sup>20</sup>*pang t'oi k'o'* drawers, trousers; <sup>21</sup>*t'eng k'o'* a kind of trousers worn by boatmen; *k'o' t'ak*, the dress-overalls of females; *sek, k'o'* an embroidered wrapper for a lady's ankle; *ch'ui k'o'* and *k'o' t'ong te* short drawers, breeches; *k'ui 'tau k'o'* a kind of open drawers—worn by small children; *k'o' sioh, teu*, one pair of drawers.

**臼** Chiu. Read *k'eu'*; coll. *k'o'*: a mortar: *sioh, k'o'* or *chung k'o'* a stone-mortar; *k'o' 'sui*, a pestle; *sioh, tai' k'o'* small stone-mortars; *mwong k'o'* a wooden door-socket; *t'ak, k'o'* hollow, depressed, like a mortar; *twai' 'chui má' lau sioh, chung k'o'* a fresh-et can't float off a stone mortar; *met.*, inflexible in purpose; secure in one's position, despite all calumny.

<sup>1</sup>方 <sup>8</sup>丘 <sup>一</sup>壑 <sup>6</sup>鳩 <sup>8</sup>鳩 <sup>鷓</sup>面 <sup>11</sup>倉 <sup>庫</sup>銀 <sup>廳</sup>褲 <sup>腿</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>三 <sup>4</sup>一 <sup>5</sup>斑 <sup>7</sup>鳩 <sup>9</sup>鳩 <sup>10</sup>鳩 <sup>12</sup>布 <sup>13</sup>酒 <sup>15</sup>庫 <sup>17</sup>套 <sup>19</sup>褲 <sup>21</sup>龍  
<sup>丘</sup> <sup>丘</sup> <sup>鳩</sup> <sup>聚</sup> <sup>形</sup> <sup>錢</sup> <sup>司</sup> <sup>庫</sup> <sup>庫</sup> <sup>夾</sup> <sup>20</sup>綁 <sup>褲</sup>



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K'Ō.

尻

K'ao.

The lower end of the spine, the *os coxendicis*; the rump, the seat.

𨾏

K'Ō.

Good, excellent, to commend; to be well off; to be able, can, may, might.

柯

K'Ō.

A helve, an ax-handle; a stem or stalk; a branch fit for a helve; a sort of javelin; a way, means, cause; a surname: 'hu

k'Ō, helve of an ax; 'chek, k'Ō, to hold the helve (i. e., ax); met., to be a match-maker.

𨾏

K'Ō.

Read k'Ō; coll. k'Ō: to cook thoroughly: 'k'Ō lang' or k'Ō mauk, to cook soft; k'Ō tau' ho' to cook bean-curd thoroughly.

珂

K'Ō.

A quartzose gem, of inferior value; a carnelian or whitish chalcedony, milky quartz; a sea conch, with a white naere, used ornamentally: 'k'Ō king, a sort of metal; one says, pure gold.

苛

K'Ō.

Small plants; petty, troublesome, vexatious; small, minute, trifling; to vex, to trouble; to annoy, as a people by needless examinations; to blame, to reprove sharply: 'k'Ō cheng' an oppressive government; 'k'Ō chik, a fatal disease; 'k'Ō yong, a slight itching; 'hwang k'Ō, troublesome; COM., 'k'Ō k'iu, to importune; 'k'Ō k'aik, to be needlessly strict with, to harass; COLL., i che' ka

k'Ō k'aik, he is strict with himself, close, parsimonious.

輻

K'Ō.

Wheels and axles connected with each other: also read k'Ō' q. v.: 'k'ang k'Ō, a carriage dragging heavily; met., impeded, hindered, disappointed; maing' k'Ō, surname and name of Mencius.

K'Ō.

A coll. word, as in k'Ō tié' or k'Ō tié' tai' why? wherefore?—about as k'á' á' q. v.

可

K'Ō.

To be willing, to consent, to permit; can, may, could; able, free to do; fit, proper; worthy, competent; used interrogatively and by way of invitation, or to soften an order; forms verbal adjectives, or gerunds ending in able; 'pok, k'Ō, ought not, must not; 'k'Ō p'eu, will it do or not; 'iu hó pok, k'Ō, what forbids, why not? 'k'Ō k'eu, delicious to the taste; COM., 'k'Ō ch'ieu' laughable; 'k'Ō o' odious, disagreeable; 'k'Ō, ti, or k'Ō kiéng' whence it can be seen or perceived; 'k'Ō sek, alas! how lamentable! 'k'Ō ngi, to doubt, be suspicious; 'sieu k'Ō, trifling, unimportant; 'k'Ō pi, to illustrate, by way of comparison; k'Ō i, possible, it will answer; k'Ō i pok, pek, it will do, no need (of anything farther); COLL., k'Ō leng, to compassionate.

拷

K'ao.

To grasp, to snatch violently; to beat, to torture in order to extort a confession: k'Ō ta, to cudgel; k'Ō seng' to examine by torture.

1 斧 2 柯 3 爛 4 腐 5 珂 6 苛 7 政 8 癢 9 求 10 苛 11 煩 12 苛 13 刻 14 不 15 可 16 何 17 口 18 惡 19 可 20 知 21 小 22 可 23 比

**拷**  
K'ao.

A tree yielding a gum used for varnish; a species of Dryandra? its wood is hard and whitish.

**考**  
K'ao.

Old; a deceased father; complete, finished; to question, to examine; to beat, to strike: 'siéng k'ó, my departed father; com., 'cha k'ó, to examine; 'k'ó ch'ak, to investigate officially; 'k'ó se' examinations for the Siutsai degree; 'hu k'ó, a prefectural examination; 'k'ó 'u, military examinations; 'k'ó ch'íng líng, to examine candidates for enlistment; 'k'ó p'íe 'siu, the first of the Siutsai graduates; 'k'ó k'wo' an examination three times a month; 'swóí' k'ó, and k'wo' k'ó, the two examinations in the three years' term of the literary chancellor; 'k'ó m'í ch'ai, a trial-examination of the 3d class of Siutsai; 'k'ó ngiéng' a triennial examination of officers; 'k'ó k'eu' to examine evidence, as in books.

**攷**  
K'ao.

To examine, to search into, as one's qualifications, in which senses the same as the last: 'k'ó s'ing, decision as to one's official merits.

**舸**  
K'ao.

A large galley, or barge; a war vessel, called 'k'ó k'ang, in the sang kwok, che' (Annals of the Three States).

**靠**  
K'ao.

To lean against; to rely on, to look to, to depend on another for aid; contrary, opposed to, rebelling against; in the coll. fetters: com., 'k'ó 'ch'ing, a

square pillow with rounded corners—used on couches; 'k'ó' sang, against the hill side, as a grave; in met., sense, to rely on a firm friend; 'k'ó' p'woí' (coll. k'ó' p'íäng), to lean the back against; coll., 'ai k'ó' to rely or depend on; 'k'ó' 'ch'iu peng, a rest-board for the hands (in a sedan); k'ó' 'tiéng síh, p'wong' "depend on Heaven and eat one's rice"—i. e., earn an honest living; k'ó' tek, ch'eu' (or tien) he can be relied on; k'a k'ó' 'ch'iu k'ó' fetters and manacles.

**坷**

**軻**  
K'ao.

The first means rough, uneven, as a country or road; the 2d is also read k'ó, q. v.: com., 'k'ang k'ó' rugged paths; met., unsuccessful, unlucky; difficulties in life.

**魷**  
Ko.

Read hó and 'k'ó; coll. k'ó': a kind of sea-fish, salted and dried, of which there are several varieties: 'wong nong' k'ó' a small yellow sort; kak, 'ch'ü k'ó' a kind having thick scales; p'woh, p'ui k'ó' flayed k'ó' fish.

**犒**  
K'ao.

To give extra pay, to reward: 'k'ó' s'ü, to reward (victorious) troops; 'k'ó' 's'iong, to confer bounties; 'k'ó' ngüu, bullocks given as a bounty.

**去**  
Ch'ü.

Read k'eu'; coll. k'ó': to go away, to depart, to separate; to go into, through, or out from; past, gone, former; as an adjunct, implies completion of action in the preceding verb: ch'ok, k'ó' to go out; tié k'ó' to go into; s'ü

1先<sup>8</sup>考<sup>5</sup>府<sup>7</sup>考<sup>10</sup>批<sup>12</sup>歲<sup>14</sup>才<sup>16</sup>山<sup>17</sup>靠<sup>19</sup>舸<sup>20</sup>犒<sup>21</sup>  
 2查<sup>4</sup>考<sup>6</sup>考<sup>8</sup>糧<sup>9</sup>考<sup>11</sup>考<sup>13</sup>枕<sup>15</sup>背<sup>18</sup>手<sup>21</sup>黃<sup>21</sup>犒<sup>21</sup>  
 考<sup>2</sup>試<sup>4</sup>武<sup>6</sup>考<sup>8</sup>課<sup>9</sup>遺<sup>11</sup>靠<sup>13</sup>倚<sup>15</sup>板<sup>18</sup>鞞<sup>21</sup>○犒<sup>21</sup>牛

*má' k'ó'* can't decline or get rid of; *'k'ó' chá,* to go to school; *'k'ó' tó,* go and take it; *tek, t'ioh,* *k'ó'* positively must go; *mó tek,* *k'ó'* can't go; will not contain it; *'k'ó' niéng,* or *k'ó' niéng mang,* last year; *'k'ó' 'ma sídh, chá,* gone to his grandmother's to eat ghosts' cakes—a coarse jest, used in the sense of gone away or dead.

**哥** Read *k'ó'*; coll. *k'ó'*: to ground, to run aground, to strike the ground and remain fixed: *'sung k'ó' 'ch'íng,* the boat has grounded on the shallows.

*K'ó.* A coll. word like the last: to strike, to knock against an obstruction; also to defer, to put one off: *k'ó' siong,* bruised by striking against; *k'ó' lau'* made leaky by a knock; *k'ó' tái'wé* kept in suspense, delayed; *i k'ó' 'ngwai,* he puts me off, keeps me waiting.

(343) K'oi.

*K'oi.* A coll. word, as in *k'oi' ié'* why! wherefore!—about as *k'á' á'* and *k'ó' tié'*, q. v.; *k'oi' ié'* *'chiong wang'* why (do you) so!

**愧** Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; bashful, shamefaced; contrite, conscience-smitten: *'siu k'oi'* or *k'oi'* *'t'i,* ashamed; *'k'oi' hwoi'* *K'uei,* contrite, penitent; COM., *'chang k'oi'* feel ashamed—often said affectedly by one when praised; *'ch'eu' k'oi'* abashed, mortified; *'u k'oi'* no shame, a sense of innocence.

(344)

K'ok.

**哭**  
K'o.

To cry aloud, to lament with a loud voice; to wail, to groan, noise of excessive grief: *'t'ong' k'ok,* to weep bitterly; *'k'ok, song,* to wail for the dead; *'k'ok, k'ek,* to cry and sob; *'k'ok, song t'iong'* staff carried by a son at a funeral; COM., *'k'ok, yá' u ek,* it is of no avail to lament (about it).

**屈**  
Ch'ü.

Bent, turned awry; to stoop, to crouch; to bow, to bend over, to kneel; to submit, as to necessity, to adapt one's self to circumstances; constrained, forced; grievance, wrong; affliction: *'k'ok, k'èuk,* bent, crooked; *'k'ok, sing,* to crook and to straighten; *'k'ok, che'* disappointed, grieved about; *'k'ok, huk,* or *k'ok, chiék,* to crouch meanly; *k'ok, ch'ek,* to kneel; *'k'ok, sing,* to bend the body; *met.,* to submit, as to suffering; COM., *'wong k'ok,* oppressed, ill-treated; *'k'ok, ka'* you must stoop, Sir!—a polite form of invitation; COLL., *k'ok, 'chai o' n'oh, song,* by count of the fingers how long has it been?

**誑**  
Chueng.

This and the next are like the preceding: to bend, to stoop; forced, constrained against one's will; a fold, a rumple, a wrinkle; an impediment in the speech, stammering.

**紬**  
Chueh.

Also read *t'ok*: crimson silk; to baste, to sew imperfectly; to bend, bent, constrained: used for *t'ok,* (to degrade). Also read *chiok,* as in *ing chiok,* to straight-

1 去 2 去 3 去 4 去 5 羞 6 愧 7 慚 8 愧 9 愧 10 痛 11 哭 12 哭 13 哭 14 哭 15 屈 16 屈 17 屈 18 屈 19 屈 20 屈 21 屈  
齋 年 濟 悔 愧 哭 泣 哭 也 屈 伸 伏 身 屈  
去 去 羞 慚 無 哭 哭 也 屈 曲 屈 志 屈 屈  
擲 媽 愧 愧 愧 喪 喪 無 ○ 志 身 駕





*ching*, the lambent flame curled upwards.

**鯨** The roe or spawn of fishes; a whale, leviathan, kraken: *k'ong hwa' zui* Kun. Kuën. *peng*, the whale turns into a roc.

**鷄** A sort of gallinaceous bird, called *k'ong kié*, perhaps a heath-cock or jungle-fowl. Kun. Kuën.

**康** Rest, repose, quiet; peaceful, blessed; good, excellent, delightful; a road or avenue: *k'ong chong*, a fine level road; *k'ong kiong*, hale, as an old man; *k'ong ning*, health and tranquillity; COM., *k'ong kiong* strong, robust; *k'ong hi* the emperor Kanghi, A. D. 1662—1723; *k'ong hi che' tieng*, Kanghi's dictionary; *k'ong mó* a sort of wadded cap; COLL., *k'ong hi peng* (or *mó*), the superior cash-coinage of Kanghi's reign.

**糠** The husk of grain, chaff, bran; poor, chaffy, despicable; troublesome, remiss: *pi k'ong*, chaff, refuse; *net*, troublesome, petty; COM., *ch'u k'ong*, husks; *k'ong t'ai*, a grain-sieve; *k'ou k'ong*, sawdust; COLL., *k'ong pwong* bran (mixed in) boiled rice (to feed fowls); *k'ong yong tui mi yong g'eng*, "chaff nourishes pigs and rice nourishes people"—part of a ditty.

**亢** The neck of a man; the throat of a bird. Read *k'ang*: *k'ang*: strong, overbearing; unbending; to op-

pose, to resist; to carry to an extreme, excess; to shelter, to protect; a star near Arcturus: *siong k'ang* alike domineering, are well matched.

**髡** The punishment of shaving the head, anciently inflicted on a prince's relatives; bald; a leafless tree. Kun. Kuën.

*K'ong*. A coll. word, as in *k'ong sioh, siang*, or *k'ong k'ong kieu* to give a ringing, metallic sound.

**墾** To open new land, to plow, to cultivate; to act vigorously, energetic; to wound, to injure: *k'ong te* new land; *k'ai k'ong* (coll. *k'ui k'ong*), to clear land.

**慷** Noble, magnanimous: *k'ong k'ai* liberal, high-minded; firm, unmoved by slander; disappointed, grieved, as at the faults of others. K'ang.

**懇** To ask, to request, to beg; earnest, importunate; truly, sincerely: *k'ong kek*, to ask one to give; COM., *k'ong kiu*, to in-treat, to importune; *k'ong ong ken' nang* to beg one's favor to save from distress.

*K'ong*. A coll. word: to chop or break to pieces, as things while being cooked in a pan: *k'ong ch'oi* to chop in pieces; *k'ong kio*, to chop or break egg-plant, as with the edge of the ladle.

**空** To empty, to exhaust; empty, a deficiency: also read *k'ung*, q. v.: *k'ong hwak*, a deficit, defalcation. K'ung.

1康 2康 3康 4字 5粗 6鋸 7墾 8慷 9懇 10懇 11空  
 莊 寧 熙 典 糠 糠 地 慨 給 求 恩 乏  
 2康 4康 6康 7枇 9糠 11相 13開 墾 ○ ○ ○ 救 難 ○  
 强 健 熙 糠 篩 亢 墾 ○ ○ ○ 難 ○

tion; COM., <sup>1</sup>*k'woi k'ong* a deficit, as of revenue paid to the imperial treasury; COLL., *ch'io* <sup>2</sup>*tié 'yá k'ong* the family very short of funds; *t'ok, k'ong* to fall behind in means.

**控** To draw, to pull, as a bow; to hold firmly, to check, to rein in; to inform a magistrate, to accuse, to impeach: <sup>2</sup>*niék,*

*k'ong* to accuse falsely; COM., <sup>1</sup>*k'ong kó* to petition against; *wok, k'ong* to petition the highest provincial officers directly; *siong k'ong* to send in an accusation.

**韁** A bridle, the reins by which a horse is checked or reined in.

K'ung.

*K'ong.* A coll. word; to carry (on the shoulder); to bear, as a responsibility for another; to give bribes: *k'ong, kiéng t'au*, to bear on the shoulder; *'ngwai k'ó i k'ong k'ó* "I bear it for him"—as said by one acting as surety.

(346) K'u.

**坵** Read *k'iu*; used for the coll. *k'u*, as in *iu k'u*, the residual substance of expressed oils, pomace; <sup>1</sup>*ta k'u*, pomace of tea-nut oil—used as soap; <sup>2</sup>*tau k'u*, bean pomace—used as manure; *k'üing k'u*, pomace of the tal-low-tree oil.

**箍** A hoop; to hoop, to bind with hoops: COM., <sup>1</sup>*k'u prok*, to hoop earthen basins; <sup>2</sup>*t'eng k'u*, bucket-hoops; <sup>3</sup>*king k'u*, gold head-band (of Rationalists)—

used in plays; <sup>4</sup>*k'u pa*, or *k'u pa ch'a*, bound bundles of wood; COLL., *k'u t'eng tang* a block for driving hoops tight; *k'u pauk*, the hoops have burst.

**古** Read *'ku*; coll. *k'u*, as in *K'u ch'eng*, a district of the Foochow prefecture.

*K'u.* A coll. word: to call animals; to hum, to recite, to repeat: *k'u kié*, to call fowls; *tu k'á i k'u tié lí*, call in the pigs; *k'u paik, ing*, or *k'u pang chah*, to hum over words in the eight tones, as in making rhymes; *k'u ch'ang*, to say prayers in a low tone; *k'u n'eng kó yoh*, a drawing-plaster.

*K'u.* A coll. word: sections, as of eels offered for sale: *chak, sioh k'u*, cut off a piece (of the eel); *chak, k'u mwang*, eels cut into sections.

**苦** A marshy plant, which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, unpleasant to the taste; painful, grievous, troublesome; pressing, urgent; earnest, painstaking; as a verb, to dislike, to mortify, to feel

grieved for: <sup>1</sup>*k'u sung*, to dislike sailing; COM., <sup>2</sup>*k'u ch'u*, extreme grief; <sup>3</sup>*k'u s'u*, to maintain painfully; <sup>4</sup>*k'u k'wok*, a miserable (i. e., profitless) office; <sup>5</sup>*k'u miäng*, a hard lot in life; <sup>6</sup>*k'u k'wong* to exhort earnestly; <sup>7</sup>*k'u mwí*, a bitter taste left (in the mouth); <sup>8</sup>*k'u nang* afflictions; <sup>9</sup>*k'u seng*, bitter ginseng—an inferior sort; <sup>10</sup>*sing k'u*, wearied; COLL., <sup>11</sup>*k'u lang*, bilious spittle; <sup>12</sup>*k'u kiäng ch'ok*, *sing*, a poor man rising to a place

1 虧 3 控 5 豆 7 桶 9 箍 11 苦 13 苦 15 苦 17 苦 19 辛 21 苦  
空 告 坵 箍 把 楚 缺 勸 難 參 苦 仔  
2 捏 4 茶 6 箍 8 金 10 苦 12 苦 14 苦 16 苦 20 苦  
控 坵 砵 箍 船 守 命 尾 ○ ○ 灑 身



of wealth and honor: 'k'u lo' *keng*, as salt as brine; 'k'u chai' *mooi*, 'mwang, the debt of misery not yet fully paid; 'k'u pu na' *sang* 'k'u pu 'kiang, the bitter gourd only yields a young, bitter gourd—proverb meaning like begets like.

'K'u. A coll. word, as in 'k'u *sioh*, 'wong, shrunk into a bunch, as a cock after a fight.

(347)

K'ü.

區

Ch'ü.

Read *eu* in the dictionaries: to hide, to conceal; a place for storing things; a hamlet, a dwelling, a small house or store-room; to sort, to classify, to fix a limit or bound; a line of division, a boundary; a measure of four pecks; a surname: 'k'u piék, to divide, to discriminate properly; *puk*, 'k'u, to conceal; 'k'u 'k'u, petty, trifling; one's own, as talents, opinions; 'k'u 'k'u *chi sing*, one's private feelings.

嶠

Ch'ü.

A rugged peak, a steep ascent, declivity; rugged, uneven: *com.*, 'k'i 'k'u, rough, as roads.

樞

Ch'ü.

A sort of spinous tree; the pivot or socket of a door; the center, axle, that on which a thing turns; cardinal, fundamental, essential: 'k'u *ki*, the hinge; *met.*, a controlling power, a superior man; 'tiéng 'k'u, the pole-star; 'king 'k'u, the moon; 'k'u 'niu, the chief part, as that on which a machine works.

軀

Ch'ü.

The body, the whole person: 'sing 'k'u, or 'k'u 't'a, the body; *oi* 'kwok, 'kióng 'k'u, to offer one's self for the state.

驅

毆

Ch'ü.

A fleet horse; to run fast; to hunt, to drive beasts, as into an inclosure or pit; to lash, to switch; to urge, to exhort, to animate; to order into their proper place: 'ti 'k'u, to whip up; 'siéng 'k'u, the vanguard; 'hain' 'k'u, the rear-guard; 'k'u *tu*, to expel and destroy; *com.*, 'k'u *tuk*, to drive away; 'k'u *sid*, to expel noxious influences; 'k'u *tuk*, *hang ing*, "exclude idlers"—a notice.

駒

Chü.

A colt under two years old; a fine colt; a pony, a small horse: 'ch'iéng 'ü 'k'u, a swift, young horse; *met.*, a sprightly lad; 'lá 'k'u, name of a ballad.

劬

Chü.

Read *ku* in the dictionaries: labor, care, extreme solicitude, distress: 'k'u *ló*, the toil and anxiety of parents; the pangs of childbirth.

疴

Chü.

A crooked back, a curved spine: 'k'u *leu*, a hunchback.

約

Chü.

Thread used in ornamenting the tops of shoes; embroidered figures on shoes: 'k'u *leu* shoes with embroidered fronts.

胸

Chü.

Read *ku* in the dictionaries: pork cut in strips and dried in the wind: 'k'u *hu*, jerked cutlets of pork.

1 苦 債 別 5 天 7 身 9 先 11 驅 13 驅 閒 駒 17 劬 19 胸  
 2 滿 未 4 樞 6 樞 8 馳 10 後 12 驅 14 驅 15 千 16 驅 18 疴  
 3 鹹 滿 機 金 驅 逐 逐 里 驅 勞 脯  
 2 苦 區 ○ 樞 驅 驅 逐 逐 里 ○ 疴 ○

**祛**

Ch'ü.

strong, durable.

**祛**

Ch'ü.

**去**

Ch'ü.

K'ü.

A coll. word: slow to learn, dull, stupid: *k'ü tek, 'heng*, very dull; *mëk, 'chü* *k'ü*, the eyes dull—i. e., not quick to perceive.

(348) K'uh.

K'uh<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word, as in *k'uh<sub>2</sub> k'uh<sub>2</sub> k'ieu* the bubbling sound, as of boiling rice, etc.

(349) K'uk.

**秃**

T'ü.

Read *t'uk*, used in a like sense for the coll. *k'uk*, blunt, short, not reaching far enough: *'k'uk<sub>2</sub> 'nao*, a blunt end; *'k'ak<sub>2</sub> k'uk<sub>2</sub>* too short, as a cord; *tio<sup>3</sup> 'yá k'uk*, "the road very blunt"—in straits, penniless; *'ch'ü 'chai k'uk*, the (ends of the) fingers blunt or stubby.

(350) K'ung.

**空**

Keung.

Empty, vacant, void, exhausted; at leisure; an opening or crevice; great, wide; the sky, firmament; poor, broken; the mind unoccupied, unprejudiced, able to

perceive clearly; abstraction, as understood by Buddhists; also read *k'ong*, and in the coll. *k'eng*, and *k'üeng*, q. v.: *'t'ai' k'ung*, or *'k'ung t'ing*, the firmament, heaven; com., *'k'ung hū*, exhausted, as a treasury or granary; *'k'ung ü 'su 'ü*, wholly destitute. Read *'k'ung*: a hole, a cavity, an opening in the ground.

**倥**

K'ung.

Ignorant, simple: *'k'ung tung*, rude, ignorant; *'k'ung chung*, hurried by press of business, worn out.

**倥**

K'ung.

Same as the last: ignorant, rustic; disheartened, as by ill luck; true, sincere: *'k'ung k'ung*, simple.

**崆**

K'ung.

A hill in Pingliang prefecture, Kansuh, called

*'k'ung tung*, the source of the river King: *'k'ung lung*, a high hill.

**箜**

K'ung.

A kind of flat lute with 25 strings, called *'k'ung*

*'k'ung*. A coll. word: to turn up the earth with the snout, as swine: *'k'ung t'ü*, to root in the ground.

**壺**

K'ün.


Corridors or passages between rooms for females in the palace: *'kié k'ung*, a virtuous woman.

**孔**

K'ung.

An opening, a hole, an orifice; a cave, a hollow; through; great, deep, excellent; a surname: *'k'ung tó<sup>2</sup>* a passage, thoroughfare; com., *'k'ung ch'ü*, or *'k'ung ju ch'ü*, Confucius;

1 祛 3 去 5 恰 7 秃 8 空 10 空 11 倥 13 箜 14 壺 15 孔 16 孔 17 孔  
 瘋 惡 恰 秃 太 中 無 倥 箜 壺 道 子 夫子  
 2 祛 4 秃 6 手 9 空 12 崆 13 崆 14 崆 15 崆 16 崆 17 崆  
 散 尾 指 ○ 虛 有 峒 峒 峒 峒 峒

 Also read *k'ung* and *k'ung*: a round granary or receptacle for grain; spiral, twisted; used for

鹿 Chün. Also read *Jung*, or *Jung*: a name for deer, specially the antelope; *Antelope gutturosa*? the doe is hornless, and both the buck and doe are very timid.

**穹** Lofty, vast and high  
(Ch'ung. as the firmament; to ex-  
haust; spacious, empty  
very eminent; to stop  
to obstruct: 'k'ü n  
ch'ong, the azure sky, empyrean)

|         |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1<br>孔雀 | 3<br>兄 | 4<br>悵 | 6<br>綢 | 8<br>輪 | 10<br>而 | 11<br>菌 | 12<br>閨 | 13<br>閨 | 14<br>都 | 15<br>穹 |
| 2<br>孔方 | 3<br>窘 | 5<br>悵 | 7<br>綢 | 9<br>困 |         | 桂       | 內       | 外       | 司       | 蒼       |
| 方       | 迫      | 屨      | 綁      | 載      | ○       | ○       | ○       | ○       | ○       | ○       |



'*k'üng tek*, to stop up; '*k'üng lüng*, lofty, eminent.

耶

Ch'üung.

An inferior department south-west of Chingtu-fu, Sz'chuen; name of a river; sick, infirm, wearied; troublesome.

筇

Ch'üung.

A species of bamboo; bamboos suitable for walking-sticks for old persons: '*t'ëuk, k'üng*, a bamboo-staff.

螞

Ch'üung.

A fabulous animal like a griffin? a kind of locust, called '*hi k'üng*: '*k'üng nging*, the locust's chirp; '*k'üng k'üng*, sad about, concerned for.

鑿

Ch'üung.

The eye of an ax or hammer: '*hu k'üng*, the hole of an ax; '*k'üng k'üng*, to strike at, to knock. Read '*h'ung*: alarmed.

恐

K'ung.

Apprehensive, suspicious, anxious about; alarmed, agitated; to fear lest, to suppose, to imagine; supposing, perhaps: in the coll. read '*hung*, q. v.: '*k'üng k'ü*

to dread; '*pok, k'üng*, quiet; com., '*k'üng p'a*' fearful of, apprehensive lest.

勤

Ch'in.

Diligent in duties, laborious, industrious; attentive to, sedulous: '*k'üng wong*, loyal, diligent in serving the

prince: '*k'üng lik*, industrious; com., '*k'üng king*, diligent; '*k'üng k'u*, painfully laborious, assiduous; '*k'üng kiäng*' '*k'i ka*,

to exalt one's family by diligence and economy; '*k'üng 'iu k'ung hié*' '*u ek*, diligence has merit, play is profitless—two sentences near the close of the Three Character Classic.

勤

Ch'in.

Like the last: diligent, earnest: com., '*üng k'üng*, anxious about duties; zealous, pressing on in spite of difficulties.

芹

Ch'in.

Celery or parsley; cress: '*chui k'üng*, water-cresses; '*ch'ai k'üng*, to pluck the cress—i. e., become a Siutsai; com., '*k'üng ch'ai*' celery.

困

Chün.

Read '*k'ung, k'ung*, and '*k'üng*; used for the coll. '*k'üng*: a stack, a pile, as of straw; a heap, as of wood, earth, or stones; to pile, to heap: '*sioh, k'üng*, a stack, a pile; '*k'üng sioh, toi*, to gather into a heap.

(352)

K'wa.

夸

K'ua.

Also read '*k'wa*'; interchanged with the next: great, prodigious; to brag, to vaunt; magniloquent; vain, conceited: '*k'wa, pi*, servile, cringing.

誇

K'ua.

To talk largely, to boast, to brag; bragging, grandiloquent, arrogant, conceited; wide, ample, as a dress: '*king k'wa*, to boast; com., '*k'wa k'eu* (coll. '*k'wa ch'oi*'), boastful, braggart; '*ch'üa k'wa*, self-laudation; coll., '*oi k'ong k'wa wa*' fond of bragging; '*k'wa chidh, k'wa*, very boastful.

1 穹 3 竹 5 蛩 7 恐 9 恐 11 勤 13 勤 起 功 16 慙 18 芹 20 誇  
 2 穹 4 筇 6 吟 8 懼 10 怕 12 力 14 苦 家 廢 慙 菜 口  
 2 穹 4 飛 6 斧 8 不 10 勤 12 勤 14 勤 15 勤 無 水 矜 自  
 隆 蛩 鑿 恐 王 緊 儉 有 益 芹 誇 誇

**嫖** Good, neat, pretty; vain, conceited: 'k'wa 'K'ua. 'sü, to act decorously; 'k'wa chiék, fastidiously correct, finical.

**跨** Also read 'k'wa: to bestride, to straddle, between the legs; to pass over, to encroach on; to surpass, to excel: used in the coll. for 'k'ia and 'k'ia, q. v.: 'k'ia' ch' (or 'ch'au'), to excel, as a son his father; 'pok, 'k'ia' 'ki kwok, not encroach on his territory; 'k'ia' wok, to excel; COLL., 'sen' 'sieng k'wa' a' domineered over by others.

**胯** Also read 'k'wa and 'k'o: interchanged with the last: the thighs, space between the legs: 'k'wa' 'hu, one cowed or forced to submit; 'sen' 'ing k'wa' 'ha' 'chi uk, shamed by being made to go between another's legs, or submit to him.

**掛** Read 'k'wa'; used for the coll. 'k'wa' as in 'k'wa' 'so' or 'k'wa' 'sioh, pek, to take account, as of sales: 'k'üak, 'i k'wa' 'kiéng' he is indebted as per account; 'k'wa' 'lu 'mwi, to note a balance; 'k'wa' 'hung 'peng 'lá, note it on the tablet or slate.

**K'wa'.** A coll. word, as in 'k'wa' 'ch'iéng, to run aground on shallows—same as 'k'ó 'ch'iéng, q. v.

(353) K'wai.

**夬** To pull or flow in different ways; different, parted, divided; absolute, certain, the 54th of the 64 diagrams.

**蒯** A kind of rush or grass, used for making sandals, ropes, and mats; a surname: 'k'wai 'heu, cord wound on a sword's hilt.

**塊** Also read 'k'wai in the dictionaries: a clod, a lump; a piece, fragment, fraction of; a classifier of lumps, dollars, and small flat things, such as boards, panes, slices; 'met., stupid, doltish; sometimes used in imitation of the coll. mandarin: in the coll. read 'toi' q. v.: 'tai' 'k'wai' heaven and earth, nature; 'k'wai' 'yong 'u, ti, doltish and ignorant; 'tu k'wai' a clod of earth; COLL., 'huang ek, 'k'wai' one dollar.

**快** Glad, happy, cheerful, contented; pleasure, good health and spirits; quick, prompt, ready; alacrity; used in imitation of the coll. mandarin: in the coll. read 'k'á' q. v.: 'k'wai' 'ma, a courier; 'k'wai' 'chü, chopsticks; COM., 'k'wai' 'k'wai' make haste; 'k'wai' 'pang, victors in yamuns; 'song k'wai' well and happy; 'k'wai' 'sing (or 'lok), pleased, joyful; 'ma k'wai' an official thief-catcher; 'k'wai' 'ch'iu, aptly, adroitly; COLL., ng' 'song k'wai' indisposed, out of sorts; 'k'wai' 'sié, be a little spry!

(354) K'wak.

**闊** Wide, broad; large, ample; far apart, distant; liberal; diligent; to enlarge, to widen: 'su k'wak, long separated, as friends; COM., 'k'wak, 'chah, wide and narrow; 'k'wong

<sup>1</sup>嫖 <sup>3</sup>胯 <sup>5</sup>大 <sup>7</sup>無 <sup>9</sup>快 <sup>10</sup>快 <sup>11</sup>快 <sup>13</sup>馬 <sup>14</sup>快 <sup>16</sup>闊  
 修 夫 塊 知 土 子 快 班 快 手 窄  
<sup>2</sup>嫖 <sup>4</sup>受 <sup>6</sup>下 <sup>8</sup>塊 <sup>12</sup>爽 <sup>15</sup>疎 <sup>17</sup>廣  
 節 人 之 然 快 馬 快 闊 闊  
 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

*k'wak*, extensive; *k'wak*, *pwo'* a kind of wide cotton-cloth; COLL., *k'wak*, *pai*, profuse and ostentatious, as in spending; *k'wak*, *twi'* ample, capacious; *k'wak*, *ch'oi'* *kong*, a wide-mouthed jar.

(355) K'wang.

**寬** Large, wide, spacious, ample; easy, indulgent; kind, clement, forgiving; K'uang. slow; to relax, to enlarge, to widen: *'k'wang ch'ing'* over-indulgent, conniving; COM., *'k'wang ong*, gracious; *'k'wang iing*, lenient, as toward a debtor or transgressor; *'k'wang s'eu'* to forgive; *'k'wang ch'ü* (or *'ch'iong*), spacious, roomy; *'k'wang aing'* or *'k'wang hwang'* to allow a longer time; *'k'wang ing ch'ing*, Loo Choo cash; *'k'wang sing nai' siu*, to exercise great forbearance; COLL., *'k'wang lauk, lauk*, very spacious; very large or loose, as a shoe; *'k'wang k'wang peng*, slow, not urgent.

**欸** Something desired; sincere, single-minded, true; to revere, to treat well; to knock at, to seek for; to reach; a record, K'uang. memorandum; to enumerate; a numerative of articles, classes, affairs, etc.: *'á k'wang*, to write an autograph; *'k'wang liu*, to detain, as guests; COM., *'k'wi k'wang*, to repay a loan; *'k'wang tai'* to treat politely; *'k'wang sek*, (or *sie'*, or *yong'*), a form, style, manner; *'seng k'wang*, double marks, as the names of owner and writer, both inscribed on a fan or scroll;

COLL., *'chiá k'wang*, this form or mode; *löh*, *'k'wang*, to append one's autograph; *i ch'ó' k'wang k'wang*, he assumes a manner, acts in that fashion.

**欸** An empty place; dry, dried up; hollow, as empty vessels; met., uninformed, inexperienced, ignorant of: *'k'wang k'ieu'* a hole, hollow place; *'k'wang k'ie'*, uninformed.

**盥** To wash the hands, to wash before sacrificing: *'k'wang sá*, to wash, to perform ablutions.

*'K'wang*. A coll. word, as in *'k'wang k'wang kieu'*, a clattering, as of tiles; rattling sound of thunder.

**圓** Complete, round, circular, a circle; to revolve, to circulate, to environ; to look alarmed, in which sense read *hwang* and *hwang* in the dictionaries: *'k'wang se' i' k'i*, he started up and looked about; *'k'wang hwak*, cash; *'k'wang tu*, a prison; COLL., *'k'wang k'wang ai'*, encircling, stretching around, as walls, hills; *'k'wang k'wang kiéng*, the border on all sides; *'k'wang sioh lau*, to go about once; *'k'wang p'wai'* a tonal mark at the corner of a character.

**環** Interchanged with the last: a ring, a circlet, a bracelet; to ring, to encircle: *'k'wang p'wai'* girdle-jingles; *'k'wang pó'* to embrace, to environ; COM., *'k'wang tok*, circles and dots, to punctuate; *'k'wang mwang*, full

寬縱 寬容 寬舒 寬永 心耐 欸歸 欸式 圓視 圓法 環佩 環篤  
寬恩 寬恕 寬限 寬錢 守題 欸留 欸雙 而起 環土 環抱 環滿



of circles, as a good essay so marked by the critic; *k'wang chak*, to circle, make a complete circuit; *k'wang k'wang mó*<sup>1</sup> a kind of crownless cap—worn by Manchus; *k'iu liéng k'wang*, a chain-puzzle.

**鑲**

Huan.

Like the last: a metal ring; a ring, a link: com., *muong k'wang*, a door-ring; *'chi k'wang*, a finger-ring; *'ch'iu k'wang*, bracelets.

**鏹**

Huan.

Also read *hwang*: a ring of iron; also a weight of six taels; *tung k'wang*, a brass ring for a door.

**寰**

Huan.

The imperial domain; a wall about a palace; a circuit, a district: *'k'wang 'ü*, the world; *'k'wang nó*<sup>2</sup> the emperor's land.

**閤**

Huan.

A market-place; the gate leading to it: *'k'wang h'oi*<sup>1</sup> the wall and gate of a market.

**髻**

Huan.

To dress the hair in rings on the crown, as anciently done; a tuft, a knob, a knot; the rounded crests of hills: *'k'woi' k'wang*, a lady's coiffure; *'a k'wang*, a slave-girl, maid-servant.

*K'wang*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: the heavy sound of gongs when struck: *k'wang k'wang*<sup>1</sup> sound of a gong, clang! clang! (356) *K'wi*.

**虧**

K'uei.

Short breath, to pant; a failure, defect, deficiency, diminution; waning, as the moon; broken, injured: *'kw'i k'wok*, deficiency; *'ngwok*, *'mwang ch'ik*,

*k'wi*, the moon waxes and wanes; com., *'k'wi k'ong*<sup>1</sup> defalcation, arrears; *k'wi 'ywong*, loss of capital; *k'wi 'sing*, ingrate; coll., *k'ek*, *k'wi*, distress, suffering.

**開**

K'ai.

Read *k'ai*; coll. *k'wi*: to open, to unfold, to spread out; to begin, to commence, to institute; to enact, to perform, as rites; to explain, to disclose; to perceive clearly; to open, or clear, as new land; to dig out; to remove, do away with; to write, to make out, as shop-bills; to show (favor): *'k'wi k'i*, to open, to unfold; *'k'wi 'ch'iu*, to begin to do; *'k'wi ka*<sup>1</sup> to open shop after the New-year festivities; *'k'wi 'hung*, to recommence animal diet; *'k'wi k'ong*, to clear new land; *'k'wi tó*<sup>2</sup> to clear the way, as before an officer's sedan; *'k'wi 'ch'ui* to give (a school-boy) his first whipping; *'k'wi hwa*, to flower; *'k'wi 'ngang*, to "open the eyes", as of idols by certain rites; *'k'wi 'hwong*, to write a medical prescription; *'k'wi 'ong*, to show favor to; *'k'wi keng*<sup>2</sup> to remove a prohibition; *'k'wi t'eng*, to perceive clearly; perspicuous, plain; *k'wi 'siang*, to speak out; *k'wi 'ká*, to explain; *k'wi 'tau*, or *k'wi 'sung*, to set sail; *k'wi 'taing' ka*, shopkeepers; *k'wi 'twai' 'mwong pah*, *'twai' 'ho*<sup>2</sup> "open the big doors"—i. e., let all know it, there's nothing to fear; *k'wi 'chang k'ëk*, *pek*, *'neng siäh*, *'ch'oi*, "dig a well for others to drink the water;" met., one has all the trouble and others reap the benefit.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 指 | 3 寰 | 5 閤 | 7 了 | 9 月  | 10 虧 | 12 開 | 14 開 | 16 開 | 18 開 | 20 開 | 22 開 |
| 鑲   | 宇   | 闔   | 髮   | 滿    | 空    | 手    | 葦    | 道    | 花    | 方    | 禁    |
| 2 手 | 4 寰 | 6 髻 | 8 虧 | 11 開 | 13 開 | 15 開 | 17 開 | 19 開 | 21 開 | 23 開 |      |
| 鑲   | 內   | 髮   | 缺   | 虧    | 起    | 假    | 墜    | 簪    | 眼    | 恩    | 通    |

**揆** Erroneously read *k'ui*: to measure, to calculate; to guess, to surmise; to weigh in the mind, to consider how; to examine, to reason out: *k'wi tok*, to estimate, to reason upon; *paik*, *k'wi*, a general superintendent.

(357) K'wi.

**盔** A basin, a porringer; a casque, a helmet, a defense for the head: COM., *k'wi kak*, helmet and mail, armor; *k'wi mō*, or *k'au k'wi*, a helmet or casque of iron plates.

**魁** A star; the head, the chief; the first or highest in a class: COM., *k'wi sing*, the north star—attendant of the god of Literature; *k'wi ngu*, lofty, as hills; *met*, high, tall in stature; *k'wi 'siu*, the first Kūjin, or Chinsz', graduate; *king k'wi*, from the 2nd to the 5th Kūjin graduate; *'a k'wi*, from the 6th to the 12th; *'ung k'wi*, from the 13th to the last of the class; *'hwoi k'wi*, from the 2nd to the 18th Chinsz' graduate; *'k'wi ngwong*, the 2nd of the Kūjin; COLL., *k'wi peng*, the left part of the *k'wi* character—a phrase used opprobriously for cunning, knavish; *k'wi sing tek*, *'tai*, the Star-god kicks the Dipper—is so represented.

**盤** The same as *koi* (to kneel); used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *k'wi*, to kneel in worshiping: *'k'wi pai* to kneel and worship; *'k'wi*

*mu sak*, to kneel before idols; *k'wi sing p'á* to kneel thrice with the head to the ground.

(358) K'wo.

**戈** A kind of halberd, with a cross bar used as a hook; a spear, a javelin: *'kang k'wo*, shields and spears; *tong kang k'wo*, to take up arms, go to war: *'ching k'wo tai' tang* lay on their arms till morning.

**科** A root, the hollow culm of grain; empty, hollow, a vacuum; a rule; medical practice; a class, series, order, rank, gradation; a literary examination; to examine (and decide); in the coll. to reckon, to estimate, as prices: *'k'wo muk*, a series, rank; *'k'wo deu*, bareheaded; COM., *'k'wo tá* examination for literary degrees; *'k'wo tiong*, the examinations for Kūjin degree; *hiong k'wo* and *hwoi k'wo*, examinations for the grades of Kūjin and Chinsz'; *'ong k'wo*, an examination by (imperial) favor; *'k'wo kak, ch'ok, sing*, official rank gained by literary success; *'tek k'wo*, the six departments in a yamun; *'nói k'wo*, internal practice, physie; *'ngroí k'wo*, external practice, surgery; COLL., *k'wo p'ong*, estimate the capital (and sell accordingly); *tioh k'wo nioh, wai* must reckon it how much? *k'wo mū ch'ok*, can't judge how (the matter will turn out); *k'wo 'tē niā nōi* reckon somewhat under (the price mentioned).

<sup>1</sup>魁 <sup>2</sup>星 <sup>3</sup>魁 <sup>4</sup>首 <sup>5</sup>亞 <sup>6</sup>魁 <sup>7</sup>會 <sup>8</sup>魁 <sup>9</sup>魁 <sup>10</sup>拜 <sup>11</sup>薩 <sup>12</sup>千 <sup>13</sup>戈 <sup>14</sup>待 <sup>15</sup>旦 <sup>16</sup>科 <sup>17</sup>目 <sup>18</sup>科 <sup>19</sup>第 <sup>20</sup>科 <sup>21</sup>恩 <sup>22</sup>科 <sup>23</sup>出 <sup>24</sup>身 <sup>25</sup>內 <sup>26</sup>科 <sup>27</sup>科 <sup>28</sup>科 <sup>29</sup>科 <sup>30</sup>科 <sup>31</sup>科 <sup>32</sup>科 <sup>33</sup>科 <sup>34</sup>科 <sup>35</sup>科 <sup>36</sup>科 <sup>37</sup>科 <sup>38</sup>科 <sup>39</sup>科 <sup>40</sup>科 <sup>41</sup>科 <sup>42</sup>科 <sup>43</sup>科 <sup>44</sup>科 <sup>45</sup>科 <sup>46</sup>科 <sup>47</sup>科 <sup>48</sup>科 <sup>49</sup>科 <sup>50</sup>科 <sup>51</sup>科 <sup>52</sup>科 <sup>53</sup>科 <sup>54</sup>科 <sup>55</sup>科 <sup>56</sup>科 <sup>57</sup>科 <sup>58</sup>科 <sup>59</sup>科 <sup>60</sup>科 <sup>61</sup>科 <sup>62</sup>科 <sup>63</sup>科 <sup>64</sup>科 <sup>65</sup>科 <sup>66</sup>科 <sup>67</sup>科 <sup>68</sup>科 <sup>69</sup>科 <sup>70</sup>科 <sup>71</sup>科 <sup>72</sup>科 <sup>73</sup>科 <sup>74</sup>科 <sup>75</sup>科 <sup>76</sup>科 <sup>77</sup>科 <sup>78</sup>科 <sup>79</sup>科 <sup>80</sup>科 <sup>81</sup>科 <sup>82</sup>科 <sup>83</sup>科 <sup>84</sup>科 <sup>85</sup>科 <sup>86</sup>科 <sup>87</sup>科 <sup>88</sup>科 <sup>89</sup>科 <sup>90</sup>科 <sup>91</sup>科 <sup>92</sup>科 <sup>93</sup>科 <sup>94</sup>科 <sup>95</sup>科 <sup>96</sup>科 <sup>97</sup>科 <sup>98</sup>科 <sup>99</sup>科 <sup>100</sup>科

**局** A wry mouth, a mouth distorted naturally or by disease.  
Kuo.

**搗** To beat, as a bell with a stick: 'k'wo 'ku, to beat drums.  
Chua.

**過** Grass, plants; wide and large; hungry, famished; a large whip, a switch, a lash, in which sense the 2nd is also read *chwa*.  
Kuo.

**靴** Boots: COM., 'tuning' k'wo, satin boots; 'k'wo sek, boot-shape or fashion, as a kind of shoe is made; COLL., 'k'wo hong' boot-tops; 'k'wo 't'eng, the inside of a boot-top; 'chieng p'e' k'wo, sharp-toed boots; pang 'tau k'wo, boots with square toes.  
Hsueh.

**剗** Read ku; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. k'wo: to cut, to clip, to pare off, to round; also to reap with a sickle: 'k'wo y'eng, to cut round, as collars; 'k'wo sioh, kieng, to pare off an edge.  
K'u.

**傀** Read 'k'ui; coll. k'wo, as in k'wo 'loi hié' puppet play; ch'ó k'wo 'loi, to hang one's self—a jesting phrase; k'wo 'loi t'ing 'iu ng' 'hó k'ang' "the puppets again pulled (i. e., played) don't look well;" met., said of certain acts repeated, as begging.  
K'uei.

**顆** A small head, lump, or clod; a numerative of things, as beads, pearls,  
K'o.

shot: 'ek, 'k'wo chio, one bead; 'ki tó k'wo, how many of them?

**課** To try, to essay; to deliberate, to plan; to lead on; an order, series; to advise, to exhort; a task, a lesson, an exercise, an example; literary pursuits: 'k'wo ang, essays; 'swó' k'wo' a tax, a duty; COM., 'kung k'wo' literary work; 'nik, k'wo' a daily task; 'ngwok, k'wo' monthly trials in composing; 'hwoi' k'wo' a literary club; 'k'ó k'wo' to examine essays; 'sieng k'wo' or 'k'wo ngung, the duty levied on salt-merchants; 'k'wo' ch'á, the couriers of a salt-office.  
K'o.

**跣** Read k'ü; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. k'wo, as in k'wo k'a, or k'a k'wo, one foot drawn up, to hop on one foot.  
Ch'ü.

**踉** Read wo; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. k'wo, as in k'wo 'toi siék, kauk, sprained leg and broken bone!—an imprecation; k'wo 'ten, strained, sprained; k'a pwak, k'wo, the foot sprained by a fall.  
Wo.

(359) K'woh.

**曲** Read k'ü k,; coll. k'woh, bent, crooked, twisting about, winding; a song, sonnet, ditty: k'woh, ch'ioh, a carpenter's square; k'woh, tá kieng, boatmen, fishermen; wang k'woh, or k'i k'woh, crooked, winding; k'woh, kié kaik, "crooked cock"—said of one who is perverse or  
Ch'ü.

<sup>1</sup>搗 <sup>2</sup>靴 <sup>3</sup>式 <sup>4</sup>靴 <sup>5</sup>尖 <sup>6</sup>鼻 <sup>7</sup>顆 <sup>8</sup>多 <sup>9</sup>課 <sup>10</sup>稅 <sup>11</sup>功 <sup>12</sup>日 <sup>13</sup>月 <sup>14</sup>考 <sup>15</sup>課 <sup>16</sup>課 <sup>17</sup>銀 <sup>18</sup>會 <sup>19</sup>課 <sup>20</sup>差



mischievous; *ch'iong' k'wok*, to sing songs; *k'wok, 'p'cong*, a song-book.

(360)

K'wok.

↓  
Chüeh.

A hooked stroke; a hook, hooked; the barb of a weapon; a catch or mark; to mark off: *ken k'wok*, to mark off criminals for execution, as done by the emperor at the autumnal assizes.

缺  
缺  
Chüeh.

Broken, defective or cracked, as a vessel; deficient, wanting, short; deficiency, defect; a vacancy in an office; a post, situation; duties of an office: com., *'kang k'wok*, an easy office; *'hwang k'wok*, or *'yeu' k'wok*, an important office; *'k'wok, ch'ok*, a vacancy occurring; *'ch'ok, k'wok*, to fill a vacancy, get an office; *'k'ïeng' k'wok*, deficient, failing; *'k'wok, hwak*, destitute; coll., *'k'wok, pong*, deficient supply of goods; *k'wok, k'a*, want of requisite number of players, as in a game of cards; *'k'wok, 'chieu*, coming short, too few or little.

厥  
Chüeh.

A personal pronoun; he, she, it; his, hers, its; that, that one; short; to project stones; to bow: *'k'wok, 'm'wí*, a stunted, bare tail; *'k'wok, k'ak*, to bow the head to the ground.

厥  
Chüeh.

A gouge, a chisel, a burin, used by carvers and carpenters: *'k'ïé k'wok*, a graving tool.

槓  
Chüeh.

A post in the middle of a gateway; a stake, a pile; a stick, a piece of wood; the bit of a bridle; a drum-stick: in the coll. read *k'wok*, q. v.

獺  
Chüeh.

Rude, unruly: *'ch'iong k'wok*, violent, ferocious, as robbers, or animals.

蕨  
Chüeh.

An edible fern, whose stalks are cooked for food when tender; supposed to resemble an *aspidium*, or the foot of a tortoise: in the coll. read *k'wok*, q. v.: *k'wok, 'hung*, farina of fern-root.

蟹  
Chüeh.

An animal that is said to carry another; refers to some marsupial animal (?)

蹶  
Chüeh.

To stumble, to fall, to slip down; to fail in; prostrate; to leap, to jump: also read *k'wó' q. v.*: *'k'iek, k'wok*, overthrown, subverted.

闕  
Chüeh.

A lookout above a gate; imperial; defective, wanting, lost; to err, to miss; faults, deficiencies; disrespectful: *k'wok, 'm'wong*, His Majesty's palace; *'ng'wok, k'wok*, the waning moon; *'k'wok, 'k'í*, a place in the south of Shantung, where Confucius taught; com., *'k'wok, 'ing*, one of the three internal diseases (*'t'ai' 'ing, 'sien' 'ing, and k'wok, 'ing*) "which are hard to cure", disease of the liver and kidneys.

1 簡 2 要 3 出 4 缺 5 缺 6 厥 7 創 8 猖 9 竭 10 月 11 闕 12 太  
缺 缺 缺 乏 少 角 闕 獺 蹶 闕 里 陰  
13 煩 14 缺 15 欠 16 缺 17 厥 18 闕 19 少  
缺 出 缺 幫 尾 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 陰 陰

**關** To shut the door, to close the office; to stop, to cease, to rest; done; end of a song: *huk, k'wok*, to take off mourning; *ngok, k'wok*, to stop the music.

**櫟** Read *k'wok*; coll. *k'wok*; a block, a stick, a piece of wood: similar to *kwok*, q. v.: *k'w' sioh, k'wok*, saw off a block.

(361) K'wong.

**匡** A vessel for containing rice; a square box, case, or frame; regular, square, rectangular; to frame, to place in a frame; to rectify, to reform; to assist, to deliver: in the coll. used for *k'wong* q. v.: *k'wong k'w' to save, to reform one*; com., *'mwong k'wong*, door-frames; *k'wong mwong*, a door in a wall; *k'wong sing*, to confine the mind, as of a child at study; coll., *k'wong kah*, or *k'wong tang* ruled lines to write by; *'lau k'wong*, square ornamental frames or lanterns; *k'w' chi k'wong*, a kind of fruit-plate divided into sections; *k'wong sioh, toi*, to put (things) together in a box or frame; *k'wong mwong kiek*, jambs of a wall-door.

**勗** Hasty, prompt, eager, zealous: *'k'wong siong*, urgent, hurried, an emergency.

**眶** Socket of the eye; the canthus: *'k'ó k'wong*, sunken eyes; coll., *k'wong 'ngang twai* "the eyes large;" *met.*, proud, aspiring; *k'wong 'ngang sú* "the eyes small;" *met.*, of moder-

ate desires, as in making small gains.

**誑** Lying talk; to deceive, to swindle: com., *'k'wong p'ieung* to cheat, to defraud, to humbug; *'k'wong tu*, to entice one to gamble; coll., *'k'wong t'ó* a scheme to entrap one.

**筐** A square basket; a basket without a cover: *'k'wong p'í*, baskets for sending presents in; *'k'wong ch'ong*, a bed, a couch.

**圈** A coop, a pen for animals; an enclosure, a prison; *met.*, a trap, a snare; cups or bowls of bent wood; to encircle, to surround; a ring, a circle, a stop, a period, to mark or punctuate, in which senses *k'wong* is used in the coll.: com., *'k'wong t'ó* a gin, a snare; *met.*, a plot to entrap one.

**椀** A wooden bowl or cup; vessels of bent wood: *'p'wí k'wong*, cups and bowls.

**壙** The vault or cavity of a tomb; a desert, a solitude: *'k'wong laung* a wilderness; com., *'moo' k'wong*, vault of a grave; *'cheng' k'wong*, to envault (a coffin); *'laung k'wong*, to close a vault; coll., *'k'wong seng chie'* sacrifice in front of a grave.

**纈** Raw cotton; the fibers of cotton, cotton in a silky state.

1 匡 8 匡 5 匡 7 勗 9 誑 11 誑 12 筐 13 筐 14 圈 16 壙 18 進 20 壙  
救 門 格 勸 騙 套 筐 床 套 壙 壙 壙  
2 門 4 匡 6 斗 8 高 10 誑 15 梧 17 墓 19 封  
匡 心 匡 眶 賭 ○ ○ ○ 梧 壙 壙 ○

**曠** Read *k'wong*; coll. *k'wong*, as in *'k'wong yá*, a wild, an uninhabited region.  
K'uang.

**廣** Read *k'wong*; used for the coll. *'k'wong*, as in *'k'wong k'wak*, broad, spacious.  
Kuang.

**勸** To exhort, to advise, to admonish; to encourage, to stimulate; to acquiesce, to assent cheerfully: *'k'wong' mieng*, to incite one; COM., *'k'wong' èi* to admonish officially; *'k'wong' hwa* to reform by admonition; *'k'wong' hwo*, to urge to peace; *'k'wong' ku* to urge (a widow) to marry; *'k'wong' sieng* to exhort to virtue; COLL., *'k'wong' ká*, to advise (people) to settle (their quarrels); *k'wong' kung mch' tu, se' yäng chieng*, to persuade good folks not to gamble is winning money (for them).  
Chüan.

**曠** Clear, vacant, void, empty, waste; wide, distant, extended; long duration, ancient: in the coll. read *'k'wong*, q. v.: *'k'wong' hu*, a bachelor; *'k'wong' wong*, ancient, remote; COM., *'k'wong' yó*, a wild, a desert.  
K'uang.

**槁** Read *heng*; used for the coll. *k'wong*: a tub large at the top, a cask; a barrel, tierce, pipe, butt, hogshead; a wooden cistern: *'k'wong' t'eng*, large tubs; *'chui k'wong*, a water-cistern; *'k'wong' tiäng*, a cooking pan surmounted by a wooden cylinder; *'mieng' hung sióh, k'wong*, a barrel of flour.  
Huang.

*'k'wong*. A coll. prefix, as in *k'wong k'wong*, frames, as for doors; spaces marked off in a regular series.

*'k'wong*. A coll. word, as in the duplicated form *k'wong k'wong*, holes dug in the ground.

*'k'wong*. A coll. word: to govern, to rule, to manage; to oversee during another's absence: *k'wong ch'á*, to take charge of a school; *k'wong ka*, to manage the household; *mó n'eng k'wong*, no one to take charge of.

**匡** Read *k'wong*; used for the coll. *k'wong*: squares, rectangular spaces; also the eye-socket, called *mek*, *chui k'wong*; *k'wong' twai*, the spaces (are) large; *k'wong' kah*, (or *tang*), paper ruled in squares, a writing-slip—same as *k'wong kah*, q. v.  
K'uang

(362) La.

**拉** Read *lak*; used for the coll. *la*: to pull, to drag along; to pull or bend, as a bow; *met.*, to appropriate, to embezzle; imperfect, confused: *la 'ch'ie*, or *lu la 'ch'ie 'ch'ie*, to embezzle; *la i 'chú k'ó* pull him along with (you); *li la*, not clear, confused and wordy, as an essay.  
La.

*La*. A coll. word, as in *la cha*, foul, dirty, filthy.

**喇** Read *lak*, and *lak*, in the dictionaries; used for the coll. *la*: a particle like *'ch'ia*, a, an, a certain one; *o' la n'eng*, there was a  
La.

<sup>1</sup>曠 <sup>3</sup>勸 <sup>5</sup>勸 <sup>6</sup>勸 <sup>7</sup>勸 <sup>8</sup>勸 <sup>9</sup>曠 <sup>10</sup>曠 <sup>11</sup>曠 <sup>12</sup>槁 <sup>13</sup>水 <sup>15</sup>麪  
野 諭 和 嫁 善 解 夫 遠 野 桶 槁 粉  
<sup>2</sup>勸 <sup>4</sup>勸 <sup>14</sup>槁  
勉 化 鼎 一 槁



man; *mó' la má' chó'* nothing that he can't do.

**喇**  
La.

Used for the coll. *la'*, as in *kak, la'* shuffling, tricky, artful, knavish.

**俚**  
Li.

Read *li*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *la*: rustic, vulgar; rude, coarse; jesting, trifling; also sociable, affable, not reserved: *la sūk*, or *chū la*, rustic in manners; *la li*, light, trifling; *chū la li*, coarse, as workmanship; *yǎ la*, very sociable.

*La.* A coll. word, as in *la li*, a name for the *ch'iong sang kak*, the manis.

*La.* A coll. prefix, as in *la lang kieu'*, a jingling, as of metals; *la la kieu'* a rattling sound, as of things dragged on the ground; *la lēng*, void, empty, as from want of food.

(363) Lā.

*Lā.* A coll. word: to thrust the middle finger insultingly toward one who is speaking: *lā sioh, lā*, or *lā sioh, a'* to make an insulting motion with the finger.

**禮**  
Li.

Rites, ceremonies, acts that are suitable in serving the gods; propriety, etiquette, decorum, the rules of social life; good manners, politeness; worship, official obeisance; courtesy prompted by good feeling; offerings, gifts or presents required by usage: com., *'lá so'* or *'lá chēk*, rules of decorum,

politeness; *'lá man'* good manners; *'lá uk*, presents; *'lá ngi*, the forms of propriety; *met.*, gifts, offerings; *'lá mco'* the Board of Rites; *'saēng' lá*, to send presents (to the bride before marriage); *'che' kiēng' lá*, an introductory present to a superior; *'chiū' lá*, *'ngi' lá*, and *'lá ke'* are three of "the thirteen classics"; *'lá pā'* to worship; *'u lá*, impolite, rude; *'sek, lá* have failed in politeness—an apologetic phrase; *'lá seng*, a master of ceremonies—familiarily styled *'lá pah*; *'lung' lá*, meat offerings to the gods; COLL., *lá tiou pā'* bowing (before certain idols in the streets) with incense stuck in stools; *lá seng i tiē'* "ceremony-master's younger brother"—i. e., *lá ting* (am waiting), an ironical phrase denoting refusal.

*Lā.* A coll. word, for which the last is often used in coll. books: before verbs, makes an active participial sense; after certain verbs, is euphonic or implies completion of the action; after nouns, means in, at, from, out of: *k'ie' lá*, standing; *lá 'siong*, is thinking; *tioh, ch'io'* *lá*, is in the house; *chó' lá lau*, done, have finished it; *chwi' lá li hwi' lá k'ó'* "comes from water, goes by fire"—to expend as fast as one earns; *lūng' lá wak*, as spry as a dragon!

**澧**  
Li.

Name of a river flowing into Tungting Lake: *'lá chin*, an inferior prefecture in the north of Hunan; *'lá chiong*, an excellent fountain; *met.*, wine.

2 禮數 3 禮貌 5 禮儀 7 送禮 9 禮周 10 儀禮 11 禮記 12 禮拜 13 無禮 14 失禮 16 禮伯 18 澧州  
2 禮節 4 禮物 6 禮部 8 贊見 15 禮生 17 輩禮 19 澧泉

**醴** Interchanged with the last: sweet wine, newly distilled spirits; *met.*, sweet, excellent, as fountains or showers: 'hiong lá, an imperial feast.

**蠡** A wood-borer, bugs which eat wood: *p'ang lá*, the name of a marsh; the middle portion of Poyang Lake, as marked in some maps. Read *lié*: a calabash: 'i'lié ch'auk, 'hai, measure the ocean with a gourd — presumptuous ignorance.

**Lá**. A coll. word: to pass close to, to graze, as projectiles: *na' lá*, 'chiá kwo' just grazed past him.

**犁** A plow; to plow, to prepare ground for crops; just before dawn, daybreak; a piebald ox; forms part of the names of hordes of 'Li. Huns: 'lá 'ló, old and wrinkled; stained, begrimed; 'tang lá, hordes of Huns; COLL., 'lá 'ch'eng, to plow fields; lá 'tau, or 'lá 'tau 'tiék, a plowshare; lá má' 'tiók, pa' yá' 'tiók, if the plow can't reach it, the harrow can; *met.*, he will effect his object in some way; lá 'sai 'ti, "use a pig to plow with," *met.*, to insist doggedly.

**Lá**. A coll. word: to strike, to rub or brush against; to strand, as boats; to do toilsomely, to push one's way through, persevering, persistent: lá miáng' to have a hard lot, to toil at; lá 'pa, to do persistingly; lá kwo' to press by; sung lá 'ch'eng,

the boat stranded on shallows; lá lá 'pang, even, level, as a steel-yard-bar in weighing.

**璚** A precious stone, a gem: *p'ó lá* (coll. *p'ó lá*), vitreous substances, glass.

**藜** A kind of herb; its leaves are eaten when young, and its stalks are suitable for canes: 'lá 't'iong' a cane; 'chik, lá, a spinous plant used in ophthalmia; 'p'wei' lá, spread forth, confused.

**黎** A kind of glutinous paste, used in making shoes; dark brown, black; many, numerous; interchanged with lá (to plow) in the phrase 'lá ming, early dawn: 'lá ming, the black-haired people—the Chinese.

**驪** Also read *lié*: a fleet horse, a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses: 'lá ka' a carriage and span; 'tó' lá, a swift steed.

**鸚** Read *lié* in the dictionaries: a yellow bird, the 'aoong lá, or mango bird, of a dark yellow color.

**厲** Used for the next four: a whetstone; to rub, to grind, to sharpen; to begin, to commence; to excite, to stimulate, to discipline; stern, severe, majestic; violent, raging; cruel, tyrannical; ugly; dangerous, virulent, as disease; to ford streams: 'lá' 'kwi, a fierce demon; 'lá' ping, to sharpen weapons; to animate

1 享 8 丹 5 犁 6 玻 8 疾 10 黎 11 黎 12 驪 13 盜 14 黃 15 厲 16 厲  
醴 犁 頭 璚 黎 明 民 駕 鸚 鸚 鬼 兵  
2 犁 4 犁 鐵 7 黎 9 沛  
老 田 ○ 杖 黎 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

troops: 'lá' *míng*, to oppress the people; com., 'ngiêng lá' stern and strict.

**勵**

Li.

To exert strength; to arouse, to animate, to encourage, to urge to: com., 'lá' *che* to bend one's mind to, to do resolutely; 'miêng lá' to urge, to rouse to effort.

**灑**

Li.

Read *lié* in the dictionaries: to cross a stream on stepping stones, to ford streams: 'ch'ing *chaik*, lá' if deep then use stepping stones.

**癘**

Li.

Virulent ulcers, noisome sores, plague spots; a pestilence, epidemic; noxious vapors.

**礪**

Li.

A coarse sandstone, a grindstone, whetstone for sharpening tools; to grind, to sharpen.

**糲**

Li.

Unhulled rice, rice not cleansed; coarse food, rough fare: 'lá' *sik*, coarse food; 'ch'iu lá' rough, plain, as one's fare.

**蠣**

Li.

Read *lié* in the dictionaries: a rock oyster, called 'meu lá'; the shell (*lá' sung*) is used medicinally: used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *tié* q. v.

**麗**

Li.

A stag walking and then stopping; an adjective of praise, elegant, graceful, adorned, good, fine, lovely, fair, beautiful, glorious; bright, flowery; luxurious, extravagant; to couple, a pair; attached, belonging to, relying on; to strike, to hit in shoot-

ing; a number; a small boat; a beam: 'lá' *p'i*, two skins—anciently used as a symbol of union in marriage; 'sióng ho' lá' proportionate, as guilt and punishment; 'lá' *ch'ung*, the bright, flowery spring; com., 'hwa lá' splendid, magnificent. Read *lá* (in the dictionaries (*lié*), as in 'kó lá kwok, Korea.

**儷**

Li.

A pair, a couple, as husband and wife; mates, fellows, companions; and, together with: 'k'aung' lá' a match, a pair, conjugal union

**戾**

Li.

To stoop, to bend; curved, crooked, distorted; perverse, stubborn, rebellious; set, fixed, determined; criminal, guilty; to extend, to reach to: 'chói' lá' wicked; 'pó' lá' rebellious; tyrannical, fierce; 'yong hi lá' *t'iêng*, the kite soars to heaven.

**𪔐**

Like the last: perverse, intractable, to oppose; to bind so as to force out the blood; virulent, incurable; a plant which yields a green dye: 'lá' *hu*, an unreasonable fellow; 'chek' lá' perverse, reckless, as thieves.

**唳**

Li.

The chirping of birds: 'liu lá' the scream of storks or herons; 'leu lá' chirping, twittering.

**捩**

**𪔐**

Li.

A plectrum for thrumming a guitar; to thrum, to snap the strings; to twitch, to snap asunder; to guide as a helm.

<sup>1</sup>厲 <sup>3</sup>勵 <sup>5</sup>深 <sup>6</sup>糲 <sup>8</sup>牡 <sup>10</sup>麗 <sup>12</sup>高 <sup>13</sup>伉 <sup>15</sup>暴 <sup>18</sup>戾 <sup>20</sup>嘯  
民 志 則 食 螭 春 麗 儷 天 賊 𪔐 唳  
<sup>2</sup>嚴 <sup>4</sup>勉 <sup>7</sup>灑 <sup>9</sup>粗 <sup>11</sup>華 <sup>14</sup>罪 <sup>16</sup>鳶 <sup>17</sup>𪔐 <sup>19</sup>噉  
厲 勵 ○ 糲 皮 麗 ○ 戾 飛 夫 唳 ○



**棣**

Li.

A sort of small plum, in size like the cherry; a wild cherry found in Shansi; piece of wood under a carriage.

**隸**

Li.

Joined, attached, belonging to; official attendants, underlings; base, menial, as services; low, abject, vile, ignoble: 'puk, lá<sup>2</sup> servants, a suite; 'tik, lá<sup>2</sup> directly attached to, as the *chín* and *t'ing* departments are under the control of officers above district magistrates; com., 'tik, lá<sup>2</sup> 'seng, the province of Chihli; 'lá<sup>2</sup> 'chü or 'lá<sup>2</sup> 'che' the plain, square character; 'chó<sup>2</sup> 'lá<sup>2</sup> official runners, lictors; lá<sup>2</sup> 'chok, underlings.

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Laě.

**鑢**

Read *těu*; coll. *laě*: a file, a rasp; to file; also to rub, to scour, to give polish to: *laě* 'tong, the file is dull; 'laě 'kěu' to file a saw; 'laě 'těng, to scour brass; 'laě 'kwong, to polish, make bright or smooth; 'laě 'meng' to rub the face, as with a cloth.

*Laě*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: to claw, to scratch, to scrape or rake; to scrape, as rice into the mouth with chopsticks: *laě* 'sioh, 'toi, to scrape together; 'pa *laě*<sup>2</sup> to scratch, as a hen in the dirt.

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Laěk.

*Laěk*. A coll. word: to become loose, loosened, parted, separated; to become tired of, to give up: *laěk*, 'te' stem dissevered, as of ripe fruit; 'p'i *laěk*, 'k'ó' the scab has come off; 'jing *laěk*, to fall off, intermit gradually; 'k'ěuk,

*laěk*, to tire of, disgusted and giving up; 'mó tek, *laěk*, can't stop or get rid of; 'k'a 'ch'iu *laěk*, *laěk*, 'song, the feet and hands relaxed and aching, as from fatigue.

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Laěng.

*Laěng*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: an interval of time or space; a crack, crevice, interstice; to leave spaces or intervals; not doing, unemployed: *laěng* 'sioh, 'nik, interval of one day; *laěng* 'hwong' a wide interval; *laěng* 'p'ong' an interstice; *laěng* 'k'aěng' interval, vacant space; 'tiěng *laěng* to watch or wait for a leisure time; *laěng* 'la tio' to leave a road or passage-way.

**衢**

The first read *tung* and *tong*<sup>2</sup>, the second read *haěng*<sup>2</sup>; used for the coll.

Tung.

**街**

*laěng*<sup>2</sup>: a narrow street, an alley—mostly narrower than a *haěng*: 'teng Hung. *laěng*<sup>2</sup> a lane, alley; 'tió' *laěng*<sup>2</sup> a path, a passage

to; 'hié 'ch'iong *laěng*<sup>2</sup> a way between walls; 't'uk, 't'au *laěng*<sup>2</sup> an alley shut at one end; 'ch'ong 't'au *laěng*<sup>2</sup> spaces or passages at the two ends of a bed; 'laěng' pang' a straight passage, as in front of rooms.

**弄**

Read *lióng*<sup>2</sup> or *hwong*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *laěng*<sup>2</sup>: to make sport of, to use badinage; to tease, to annoy, to trifle with; to make, to prepare, as dishes of food; to plan, to work for, or get by scheming: 'hié *laěng*<sup>2</sup> or 'ch'auk, *laěng*<sup>2</sup> to trifle with, to annoy; 'moh, *laěng*<sup>2</sup> 'i, don't tease him; 'laěng<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>僕<sup>8</sup>直<sup>4</sup>隸<sup>6</sup>鑢<sup>8</sup>鑢<sup>9</sup>鑢<sup>10</sup>路<sup>11</sup>火<sup>12</sup>秃<sup>15</sup>頭<sup>15</sup>戲<sup>16</sup>作<sup>2</sup>隸<sup>8</sup>直<sup>4</sup>隸<sup>6</sup>鑢<sup>8</sup>鑢<sup>9</sup>鑢<sup>10</sup>路<sup>11</sup>火<sup>12</sup>秃<sup>15</sup>頭<sup>15</sup>戲<sup>16</sup>作<sup>2</sup>直<sup>8</sup>直<sup>4</sup>隸<sup>6</sup>鑢<sup>8</sup>鑢<sup>9</sup>鑢<sup>10</sup>路<sup>11</sup>火<sup>12</sup>秃<sup>15</sup>頭<sup>15</sup>戲<sup>16</sup>作<sup>2</sup>隸<sup>8</sup>直<sup>4</sup>隸<sup>6</sup>鑢<sup>8</sup>鑢<sup>9</sup>鑢<sup>10</sup>路<sup>11</sup>火<sup>12</sup>秃<sup>15</sup>頭<sup>15</sup>戲<sup>16</sup>作<sup>2</sup>隸<sup>8</sup>直<sup>4</sup>隸<sup>6</sup>鑢<sup>8</sup>鑢<sup>9</sup>鑢<sup>10</sup>路<sup>11</sup>火<sup>12</sup>秃<sup>15</sup>頭<sup>15</sup>戲<sup>16</sup>作<sup>2</sup>隸<sup>8</sup>直<sup>4</sup>隸<sup>6</sup>鑢<sup>8</sup>鑢<sup>9</sup>鑢<sup>10</sup>路<sup>11</sup>火<sup>12</sup>秃<sup>15</sup>頭<sup>15</sup>戲<sup>16</sup>作<sup>2</sup>隸<sup>8</sup>直<sup>4</sup>隸<sup>6</sup>鑢<sup>8</sup>鑢<sup>9</sup>鑢<sup>10</sup>路<sup>11</sup>火<sup>12</sup>秃<sup>15</sup>頭<sup>15</sup>戲<sup>16</sup>作<sup>2</sup>隸<sup>8</sup>直<sup>4</sup>隸<sup>6</sup>鑢<sup>8</sup>鑢<sup>9</sup>鑢<sup>10</sup>路<sup>11</sup>火<sup>12</sup>秃<sup>15</sup>頭<sup>15</sup>戲<sup>16</sup>作<sup>2</sup>隸<sup>8</sup>直<sup>4</sup>隸<sup>6</sup>鑢<sup>8</sup>鑢<sup>9</sup>鑢<sup>10</sup>路<sup>11</sup>火<sup>12</sup>秃<sup>15</sup>頭<sup>15</sup>戲<sup>16</sup>作

*kwong*, to have influence, as a favorite servant; *'laeng' pe'* to cheat, to embezzle; *'laeng' sioh*, *k'wok*, to scheme so as to get an office; *'laeng' p'wong'* to cook rice; *'laeng' 'kien' 'huang' ch'wok*, scheme cleverly and have it turn out stupidly—to overreach one's self; *'laeng' 'nū' ch'ek, tieng' paik*, 'tō, he fools you topsy-turvy most completely!

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Lai.

*Lai*. A coll. word, as in *lai tai*, filthy, dirty in person and dress; an untidy, seedy, appearance.

**籬**  
Lai.  
Lai.

Read *'lai*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *'lai*: a small bamboo basket, called *t'ēk, 'lai*, having a contracted top; it is worn by fishermen at the girdle for containing shell-fish, etc.: *'lai' kiāng*, small fish-baskets.

**瀨**  
Lai.

Water flowing over sand; shallows in streams, rapids: COLL., *'lai' yā' ch'ēng*, the rapid is very shallow.

*Lai'* A coll. word, similar to *lá' and lá'* as in *lai' kwo'* to graze, to rub or scrape past or over.

*Lai'* A coll. word: the opposite of *huk, tuk*; mild, amiable, not gruff, not morose: *i' ch'ó' n'ēng lai' lai' t'ioh*, he is a very mild, pleasing person.

**籟**  
Lai.

A musical pipe with three tubes or reeds; a combination of pipes, as in an organ; a moaning or sighing noise: *'tiēng*

*lai'* a whirring in the air, whistling of the wind; *'t'ēk, lai'* sough among the bamboos—a poetical phrase.

**來**  
**來**

To come, to reach, coming, arriving; to effect, to attain, to bring about, to induce; denotes the future or succession of time; after

*Lai*. verbs, implies action or its completion; with a nega-

tive inserted between, expresses impracticability of the idea of the preceding verb; joined with *k'ēn'*, denotes coming and going, here and there, again and again; after the verbs *k'ī* and *ch'ok*, it means to begin and expresses the commencement of the action of a previous verb: in the coll. read *li, q. v.*: *'siong pok, k'ī lai*, can not recall it; *'taik, lai*, have obtained it; com., *'lai' wong*, or *'wong lai*, coming and going, intercourse with; *'lai lai*, to and fro, both ways; *'ch'ung lai*, hitherto; *'hain' lai*, hereafter; *'k'ēng lai*, just now, recently; *'li' song*, a great-great-great grandson; *'lai sié'* the future world or life; *'lai in*, the origin, cause; *'lai lik*, the history, antecedent circumstances of; prestige, as of rank; *'lai e'* the object of one's coming; *'lai l'ing*, the coming dragon—a geomantic term; *'lai sung k'ūn' ngu*, three in and five out—to spend more than one gains; *'ngwong lai*, originally, yes, so of course; COLL., *lai t'au*, immediate help or relief; *lai tio'* a resource, an opening, as for one without employment. Read *lai'*: to meet, to receive kindly one coming.

1弄 2弄 3弄 4弄 5弄 6天 7反 8巧 9得 10起 11來 12從 13後 14近 15來 16來 17來 18來 19來 20來 21來 22來 23來 24來 25來 26來 27來 28來 29來 30來 31來 32來 33來 34來 35來 36來 37來 38來 39來 40來 41來 42來 43來 44來 45來 46來 47來 48來 49來 50來 51來 52來 53來 54來 55來 56來 57來 58來 59來 60來 61來 62來 63來 64來 65來 66來 67來 68來 69來 70來 71來 72來 73來 74來 75來 76來 77來 78來 79來 80來 81來 82來 83來 84來 85來 86來 87來 88來 89來 90來 91來 92來 93來 94來 95來 96來 97來 98來 99來 100來 101來 102來 103來 104來 105來 106來 107來 108來 109來 110來 111來 112來 113來 114來 115來 116來 117來 118來 119來 120來 121來 122來 123來 124來 125來 126來 127來 128來 129來 130來 131來 132來 133來 134來 135來 136來 137來 138來 139來 140來 141來 142來 143來 144來 145來 146來 147來 148來 149來 150來 151來 152來 153來 154來 155來 156來 157來 158來 159來 160來 161來 162來 163來 164來 165來 166來 167來 168來 169來 170來 171來 172來 173來 174來 175來 176來 177來 178來 179來 180來 181來 182來 183來 184來 185來 186來 187來 188來 189來 190來 191來 192來 193來 194來 195來 196來 197來 198來 199來 200來 201來 202來 203來 204來 205來 206來 207來 208來 209來 210來 211來 212來 213來 214來 215來 216來 217來 218來 219來 220來 221來 222來 223來 224來 225來 226來 227來 228來 229來 230來 231來 232來 233來 234來 235來 236來 237來 238來 239來 240來 241來 242來 243來 244來 245來 246來 247來 248來 249來 250來 251來 252來 253來 254來 255來 256來 257來 258來 259來 260來 261來 262來 263來 264來 265來 266來 267來 268來 269來 270來 271來 272來 273來 274來 275來 276來 277來 278來 279來 280來 281來 282來 283來 284來 285來 286來 287來 288來 289來 290來 291來 292來 293來 294來 295來 296來 297來 298來 299來 300來 301來 302來 303來 304來 305來 306來 307來 308來 309來 310來 311來 312來 313來 314來 315來 316來 317來 318來 319來 320來 321來 322來 323來 324來 325來 326來 327來 328來 329來 330來 331來 332來 333來 334來 335來 336來 337來 338來 339來 340來 341來 342來 343來 344來 345來 346來 347來 348來 349來 350來 351來 352來 353來 354來 355來 356來 357來 358來 359來 360來 361來 362來 363來 364來 365來 366來 367來 368來 369來 370來 371來 372來 373來 374來 375來 376來 377來 378來 379來 380來 381來 382來 383來 384來 385來 386來 387來 388來 389來 390來 391來 392來 393來 394來 395來 396來 397來 398來 399來 400來 401來 402來 403來 404來 405來 406來 407來 408來 409來 410來 411來 412來 413來 414來 415來 416來 417來 418來 419來 420來 421來 422來 423來 424來 425來 426來 427來 428來 429來 430來 431來 432來 433來 434來 435來 436來 437來 438來 439來 440來 441來 442來 443來 444來 445來 446來 447來 448來 449來 450來 451來 452來 453來 454來 455來 456來 457來 458來 459來 460來 461來 462來 463來 464來 465來 466來 467來 468來 469來 470來 471來 472來 473來 474來 475來 476來 477來 478來 479來 480來 481來 482來 483來 484來 485來 486來 487來 488來 489來 490來 491來 492來 493來 494來 495來 496來 497來 498來 499來 500來 501來 502來 503來 504來 505來 506來 507來 508來 509來 510來 511來 512來 513來 514來 515來 516來 517來 518來 519來 520來 521來 522來 523來 524來 525來 526來 527來 528來 529來 530來 531來 532來 533來 534來 535來 536來 537來 538來 539來 540來 541來 542來 543來 544來 545來 546來 547來 548來 549來 550來 551來 552來 553來 554來 555來 556來 557來 558來 559來 560來 561來 562來 563來 564來 565來 566來 567來 568來 569來 570來 571來 572來 573來 574來 575來 576來 577來 578來 579來 580來 581來 582來 583來 584來 585來 586來 587來 588來 589來 590來 591來 592來 593來 594來 595來 596來 597來 598來 599來 600來 601來 602來 603來 604來 605來 606來 607來 608來 609來 610來 611來 612來 613來 614來 615來 616來 617來 618來 619來 620來 621來 622來 623來 624來 625來 626來 627來 628來 629來 630來 631來 632來 633來 634來 635來 636來 637來 638來 639來 640來 641來 642來 643來 644來 645來 646來 647來 648來 649來 650來 651來 652來 653來 654來 655來 656來 657來 658來 659來 660來 661來 662來 663來 664來 665來 666來 667來 668來 669來 670來 671來 672來 673來 674來 675來 676來 677來 678來 679來 680來 681來 682來 683來 684來 685來 686來 687來 688來 689來 690來 691來 692來 693來 694來 695來 696來 697來 698來 699來 700來 701來 702來 703來 704來 705來 706來 707來 708來 709來 710來 711來 712來 713來 714來 715來 716來 717來 718來 719來 720來 721來 722來 723來 724來 725來 726來 727來 728來 729來 730來 731來 732來 733來 734來 735來 736來 737來 738來 739來 740來 741來 742來 743來 744來 745來 746來 747來 748來 749來 750來 751來 752來 753來 754來 755來 756來 757來 758來 759來 760來 761來 762來 763來 764來 765來 766來 767來 768來 769來 770來 771來 772來 773來 774來 775來 776來 777來 778來 779來 780來 781來 782來 783來 784來 785來 786來 787來 788來 789來 790來 791來 792來 793來 794來 795來 796來 797來 798來 799來 800來 801來 802來 803來 804來 805來 806來 807來 808來 809來 810來 811來 812來 813來 814來 815來 816來 817來 818來 819來 820來 821來 822來 823來 824來 825來 826來 827來 828來 829來 830來 831來 832來 833來 834來 835來 836來 837來 838來 839來 840來 841來 842來 843來 844來 845來 846來 847來 848來 849來 850來 851來 852來 853來 854來 855來 856來 857來 858來 859來 860來 861來 862來 863來 864來 865來 866來 867來 868來 869來 870來 871來 872來 873來 874來 875來 876來 877來 878來 879來 880來 881來 882來 883來 884來 885來 886來 887來 888來 889來 890來 891來 892來 893來 894來 895來 896來 897來 898來 899來 900來 901來 902來 903來 904來 905來 906來 907來 908來 909來 910來 911來 912來 913來 914來 915來 916來 917來 918來 919來 920來 921來 922來 923來 924來 925來 926來 927來 928來 929來 930來 931來 932來 933來 934來 935來 936來 937來 938來 939來 940來 941來 942來 943來 944來 945來 946來 947來 948來 949來 950來 951來 952來 953來 954來 955來 956來 957來 958來 959來 960來 961來 962來 963來 964來 965來 966來 967來 968來 969來 970來 971來 972來 973來 974來 975來 976來 977來 978來 979來 980來 981來 982來 983來 984來 985來 986來 987來 988來 989來 990來 991來 992來 993來 994來 995來 996來 997來 998來 999來 1000來 1001來 1002來 1003來 1004來 1005來 1006來 1007來 1008來 1009來 1010來 1011來 1012來 1013來 1014來 1015來 1016來 1017來 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1184來 1185來 1186來 1187來 1188來 1189來 1190來 1191來 1192來 1193來 1194來 1195來 1196來 1197來 1198來 1199來 1200來 1201來 1202來 1203來 1204來 1205來 1206來 1207來 1208來 1209來 1210來 1211來 1212來 1213來 1214來 1215來 1216來 1217來 1218來 1219來 1220來 1221來 1222來 1223來 1224來 1225來 1226來 1227來 1228來 1229來 1230來 1231來 1232來 1233來 1234來 1235來 1236來 1237來 1238來 1239來 1240來 1241來 1242來 1243來 1244來 1245來 1246來 1247來 1248來 1249來 1250來 1251來 1252來 1253來 1254來 1255來 1256來 1257來 1258來 1259來 1260來 1261來 1262來 1263來 1264來 1265來 1266來 1267來 1268來 1269來 1270來 1271來 1272來 1273來 1274來 1275來 1276來 1277來 1278來 1279來 1280來 1281來 1282來 1283來 1284來 1285來 1286來 1287來 1288來 1289來 1290來 1291來 1292來 1293來 1294來 1295來 1296來 1297來 1298來 1299來 1300來 1301來 1302來 1303來 1304來 1305來 1306來 1307來 1308來 1309來 1310來 1311來 1312來 1313來 1314來 1315來 1316來 1317來 1318來 1319來 1320來 1321來 1322來 1323來 1324來 1325來 1326來 1327來 1328來 1329來 1330來 1331來 1332來 1333來 1334來 1335來 1336來 1337來 1338來 1339來 1340來 1341來 1342來 1343來 1344來 1345來 1346來 1347來 1348來 1349來 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1848來 1849來 1850來 1851來 1852來 1853來 1854來 1855來 1856來 1857來 1858來 1859來 1860來 1861來 1862來 1863來 1864來 1865來 1866來 1867來 1868來 1869來 1870來 1871來 1872來 1873來 1874來 1875來 1876來 1877來 1878來 1879來 1880來 1881來 1882來 1883來 1884來 1885來 1886來 1887來 1888來 1889來 1890來 1891來 1892來 1893來 1894來 1895來 1896來 1897來 1898來 1899來 1900來 1901來 1902來 1903來 1904來 1905來 1906來 1907來 1908來 1909來 1910來 1911來 1912來 1913來 1914來 1915來 1916來 1917來 1918來 1919來 1920來 1921來 1922來 1923來 1924來 1925來 1926來 1927來 1928來 1929來 1930來 1931來 1932來 1933來 1934來 1935來 1936來 1937來 1938來 1939來 1940來 1941來 1942來 1943來 1944來 1945來 1946來 1947來 1948來 1949來 1950來 1951來 1952來 1953來 1954來 1955來 1956來 1957來 19

徠  
Lai.

Used for the last and the next: *chū lai*, name of a hill.

勅  
Lai.

To warn and encourage, to reward, to induce one to come: also read *t'ek*, q. v.

峽  
Lai.

A mountain in Sz' chuen, a peak of the Min Mts., near the confines of Shensi.

稜  
Lai.

A local name for wheat in Shantung.

簾  
Lai.

A species of bamboo; used for the coll. *lai*, a bamboo basket, a kind of basket mostly without bails: *lai tung* a cooly's two baskets; *lai ch'ioh*, *yong k'ung k'ie*, a basket of paddy to rear a pound-fowl; *met.*, small gains at great expense.

萊  
Lai.

A thistle, wild herbs in waste places; sterile, untilled ground; to clear up jungle: *'diéng lai*, a fallow, neglected fields; *'lai 'ch'ó*, an esculent sow-thistle; *com.*, *'p'ung lai 'tó*, the enchanted isles.

駮  
Lai.

A mare seven cubits high; a tall, strong horse: *'lai ping sang ch'íéng*, 3000 tall mares.

雷  
Lei.

Read *loi*; coll. *lai*: thunder: *'lai kung*, the god of thunder, thunder; *'lai p'ah*, *'hwí sieu*, the thunder strikes and fire (lightning) burns; *met.*, hasty, urgent; *'lai p'ah*, *ch'ek*, *sié*

*k'íéng*, the thunder smites (him for) the crimes of his seven trans-migrations.

眯  
Lai.

The pupil of the eye distorted, to squint: *'niéng lai* to glance sidewise; to look at earnestly.

癩  
Lai.

A virulent eruption, a chronic cutaneous disease; sores, blotches, scrofulous affections, itch, impetigo; specifically, the leprosy: *'lai*, *ch'ong*, ulcers, itch sores; *com.*, *'sióng lai* (coll. *pang lai*), leprosy; *'kang lai* dry leprosy; *'hwí lai* the virulent, running leprosy; *'lai*, *t'èng*, leprosy-worms; *'kwo lai* "the leprosy contagious;" *met.*, a troublesome affair shifted onto another.

瀨  
Lai.

To break, to destroy; fallen in ruins: *'n lai* to curse one. Read *'ang*: remiss in sacrificing.

賴  
Lai.

A water vegetable, a sort of duckweed, called *ping lai*; to shade, to cover, shaded.

賴  
Lai.

To depend, to lean on; to rely on, to confide in, to trust to; to get advantage, to profit one's self; to assume, to trump up; to calumniate, to accuse falsely; to blame, to charge on one who is innocent: *com.*, *'wong lai* to defame; *'tu lai* to criminate the guiltless; *'u lai*, *chí tu*, an unreliable fellow, a loafer, a suspicious chap; *'lai* ok, to stick to a house; — *scil.*, and refuse to pay rent for it; *'lai*, *tiéng*, a usurping farmer, one in arrears for his field-rent;

1 田 8 蓬 牝 公 燒 世 9 上 11 火 13 過 15 圖 之 18 賴  
萊 萊 三 雷 雷 上 賴 賴 賴 賴 徒 佃  
草 島 千 拍 拍 乾 賴 寬 無 賴 屋 ○  
駮 雷 火 七 賴 蟲 賴 賴 賴 屋 ○



COLL., *lai' k'co'* lean (on the table) farther along; *lai' tié' tau*, to lie sulkily on the ground; *lai' po' kié' mó*, "a hen sitting (on eggs) inveterately"; *met.*, one careless in dress, a sloven; *'si' si' p'woh, lai' 'ngwai*, persistently bent on criminalizing me.

**賚**  
Lai.

To confer, to bestow on an inferior; a reward, a largess; *lai' 'u*, to bestow, to grant; *ló' lai'* to reward for services.

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Laing.

*Laing'*. A coll. word, as in *pá laing'* to turn the wrong side up, to invert; *met.*, to talk inconsistently, to contradict one's self; *i' ch'oi' á'*, *pá laing'* his talk is contradictory; *pá laing' lí, pá laing' k'ó'* to turn up and down; full of inconsistent (assertions).

(369)

Lain.

*Lain'*. A coll. word, as in *lain' a'* or *lain' lóh, k'ó'* to slip, as a child from a chair; to slide, as one does in a sitting posture down a steep place.

**廖**  
Liao.

A man's name; a surname; the name of a state.

**料**  
Liao.

Read *lieu'* in the dictionaries: commonly read *laiu'* in the following senses; stuff, materials of which things are made; vitreous substances, glass; a mineral substance of which ornaments are made resembling *ng'woh*; ability, talent, clever-

ness, as of an employé; grain, provender; manure; to reckon, to consider, to suppose: also read *lieu* and *lieu' q. v.*: *'laiu' k'e'* glass-ware, ware like *ng'woh*; (gems); *'laiu' ch'io*, glass-beads; *'sieu lai'* ware of melted vitreous substances; *'yoh, lai'* materia medica; *'ma lai'* horses' provender; *'ch'ieu lai'* spices; *'ch'a lai'* timber, lumber; *'k'eng lai'* work and materials; *'laiu' to'* assortment of relishes; *'laiu' 'siong*, to reckon, to suppose; COLL., *'kwí' chi lai'* dried fruits; *'ch'ok, lai'* to give out the strength, as things steeped; *'sioh, lai'* one lot of ingredients.

**漏**  
Lou.

To drip, to leak, to ooze out; a clepsydra; to forget, to lose, to let slip; to moisten, to bedew; to evade, to escape from; *met.*, to disclose, to divulge, to blab; a crack, an aperture, a leak: in the coll. read *lau'* and *lau' q. v.*: COM., *'tiéng k'í pok, k'ó lai'* *siék*, you must not disclose celestial secrets;—i. e., don't predict such calamities; *'sung to' kong t'ung' pro lai'* *ti*, when the boat has reached the middle of the river it is too late to stop the leak—an exhortation to prudence.

**痛癰**  
Lou.

A scrofulous swelling, as on the neck; an old sore, a running ulcer: *'laiu' 'ung*, an ulcer breeding worms; COLL., *'laiu' 'kwong*, the tubercles in piles; *'sang' 'ch'íd lai'* to have the piles.

1 料 8 燒 5 馬 7 柴 9 料 11 果 12 出 14 天 漏 江 遲 管  
器 料 料 料 度 子 料 機 洩 中 痛 生  
2 料 4 藥 6 椒 8 工 10 料 料 一 船 補 癰 者  
珠 料 料 料 想 ○ 料 可 到 漏 痛 痛

**陋**<sup>2</sup>

Lou.

A strait, a narrow place; a vile, dirty residence; low, mean, rustic, vulgar; ugly, ill-favored; ignorant, uninformed, simple: <sup>1</sup>*lun*<sup>2</sup> *liok*, mean, useless; <sup>2</sup>*ku* *laiu*<sup>2</sup> lone, solitary; <sup>3</sup>*ch'iu* *laiu*<sup>2</sup> ugly and deformed; <sup>4</sup>*chai*<sup>2</sup> *laiu*<sup>2</sup> *huang*<sup>2</sup> in a poor, narrow lane—where Yentzū lived; COLL., *laiu*<sup>2</sup> *auk*, *tek*, <sup>5</sup>*t'eng*, very mean and stingy.

(370)

Lak.

**襤**

La.

Read *lak*, coll. *lak*, as in *lak*, *sak*, mean, shabby apparel; this phrase is not very commonly used.

*Lak*, A coll. word: bald, bare; worn, rubbed off; peeled, flayed; all gone, stripped bare: *lak*, *t'au*, a bald head; *lak*, *chū*, or *lak*, *k'ó*, a bald person; *p'ui* *lak*, *k'ó* a fur (garment) worn bare; *lak*, *p'ui* *ló* <sup>1</sup>*ch'ü*, (like) a scalded rat—i. e., worn off, rubbed bare; *lak*, *chū* *ch'ó* *hwo* *siong*<sup>2</sup> the bald man is a (ready-made) Buddhist; *met.*, opportune, just the thing; *lak*, *chū* *siäh*, *k'iek*, *chū*, the bald living on the hare-lipped; *met.*, one beggar borrowing of another, etc.; *lak*, *t'ak*, *cheng*, *kwong*, completely stripped, all gone.

*Lak*, A coll. word: to move or slip up or down, as a string or ring which binds something: similar to *lak*, q. v.: *lak*, *k'ä*<sup>2</sup> slip it down.

*Lak*, A coll. word, as in <sup>1</sup>*k'a* *lak*, to repair, to mend; to adjust, put in order.

*Lak*, A coll. word: to catch, as with a lasso or noose;

*met.*, to entrap, to overreach, to injure by cunning: *k'ëak*, *nieng* *lak*, *k'ó*<sup>2</sup> ensnared by others; *lak*, *i* *t'au* *lä*, noosed his head—i. e., entrapped him.

**刺**

La.

Often confounded with *ch'ën*<sup>2</sup> (to pierce): perverse, intractable, wicked; harsh, inhuman, unkind; to mangle, to lacerate: <sup>1</sup>*kwai* *lak*, perverse; <sup>2</sup>*peak*, *lak*, the twang of a bowstring; <sup>3</sup>*pak*, *lak*, noise of fish springing out of the water.

**喇**

La.

To talk rapidly: in the coll. used for *la* and *la'* q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*hak*, *lak*, precipitate utterance; COLL., <sup>2</sup>*lak*, (or *la*) *pa* *cheng*, the Lama of Tibet, a Lama-priest.

**痢**

La.

Inward pains, pain in the bones; bitter, painful: <sup>10</sup>*lō* *lak*, an incurable disease; <sup>11</sup>*t'ong* *lak*, poisonous drugs.

**捌**

La.

To turn over, to spread out, to extend; in the coll. to take off; to rub or scrape, as with the hand; to slip, to shove up or down: COLL., <sup>12</sup>*lak*, *k'i*, to take off, as a ring from the finger; <sup>13</sup>*ch'iu* *wong* *lak*, *keng*, to shove up the sleeve; <sup>14</sup>*lak*, *k'ó*, scrape it away; *lak*, *kwong* *kwong* *tioh*, rub it smooth.

**拉**

La.

To pull, to drag along, to induce one to go; to break, to destroy: used for the last in the coll. senses; in the coll. also read *la*, q. v.: <sup>15</sup>*lak*, *hiék*, to break one's ribs.

<sup>1</sup>陋 <sup>3</sup>醜 <sup>4</sup>在 <sup>5</sup>乖 <sup>7</sup>跋 <sup>9</sup>喇 <sup>10</sup>癩 <sup>11</sup>痛 <sup>13</sup>手 <sup>14</sup>捌 <sup>15</sup>拉  
劣 陋 巷 刺 刺 叭 癩 癩 袖 去 脅  
<sup>2</sup>孤 <sup>6</sup>撥 <sup>8</sup>喝 <sup>12</sup>捌 <sup>16</sup>起  
陋 刺 喇 起 高

粒

A kernel of rice or other grains; *met.*, food; a pellet, a numerative of small round things, as pearls, beads, grains, buttons, pebbles, etc.: 'lak, sik, rice, food; *com.*, 'lak, so' the number, as of seeds, grains, &c.; *coll.*, 'pwong' lak, grains of cooked rice; 'tiah, tau'ng' lak, all the fruit plucked off; o' 'ch'eh'g tau' lak, 'twai' as large as a field-bean.

攪

To hold and manage; to break off; in the coll. mixed, confused: lak, lak, noise of breaking, as of branches in a violent wind; *coll.*, 'lak, chak, mixed, heterogeneous, odds and ends.

熾

Fiery, blazing; the crackling of flames; used in the coll. in a sense similar to *puk*, q. v.: *coll.*, 'lak, nuk, to smoke pork; pok'g' 'hw' ing 'lu lak, to cure in the smoke.

獵

To hunt wild animals; the chase, gunning; fowling, hawking; to shake, to move; to get by experience, to pursue earnestly, as one's studies: 'siek, lak, to wade and hunt (through books); *com.*, 'lak, ho' huntsmen; 'ta lak, to hunt; 'lak, 'k'eng, a hunting-dog.

腊

Read *sek*; used for the next in the following senses; dried meat; to sacrifice after the winter solstice; the 12th month: lak, nuk, jerked meat.

臘

Dried meats; sacrifice after the winter solstice; to dry flesh: 'keu' lak, the 12th moon of last year; 'lak, ng'wok, the 12th month; 'lak, paik, the 8th of the 12th month—when meats should be cured.

蠟

Wax, bees-wax; waxy; waxed, glazed: *com.*, 'wong lak, yellow wax, bees-wax; 'pah, lak, white wax—obtained from bugs on the 'lak, sen' (wax-tree); 'lak, ch'ieh'ng, paper polished with a waxed stone, glazed paper; 'luk, mu', a flower (Chimonanthus fragrans); *coll.*, 'lak, ch'ieh, wax-candles; lak, 'chwi, a hawfinch (Coccothraustes melanura).

躡

To tread, to stumble; to go out of the way, to stride or pass over, to overstep: 'lak, 'teng, to overstep (i. e., disregard) the regular order; 'siek, lak, to trivel over; *met.*, to acquire experience or knowledge.

鬃

Also read *lek*; the bristles of a hog; a horse's mane; long pectorals or cirri of fish; stiff hair on animals' heads; stiff, bristles, hairy, bearded: in the coll. read *lek*, q. v.: kong lak, a hog; 'tong lak, long beard.

鱗

A common term for many fishes like the perch, having strong spinous dorsals.

1 粒 8 飯 6 燻 7 獵 9 獵 11 臘 13 臘 13 黃 14 白 16 蠟 18 蠟 20 涉  
食 粒 肉 戶 犬 月 八 蠟 蠟 箋 燭 躡  
2 粒 4 攪 6 涉 8 打 10 舊 15 蠟 17 蠟 19 躡  
數 搥 獵 獵 臘 樹 梅 等



辣  
辭

Hot, as pepper; biting, piquant, pungent, sharp, acrid; used in the coll. in a *met.*, sense, severe, stringent, injurious, formidable: *La.* *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*lak*, *kiang*, ginger-root; <sup>2</sup>*kai* *lak*, mustard; <sup>3</sup>*lak*, *chieu chiong* strong pepper sauce; <sup>4</sup>*lak*, *ch'ai* 'hot vegetables'—i. e., the heart of mustard plants boiled up; *coll.*, *ch'ai* *lak*, *pak*, strongly scented; *met.*, unsavory, as one's name; *lak*, *chiäh*, *lak*, or *lak*, *kaing* *kaing* very biting or pungent; *ch'iu* *ya* *lak*, has a very hot hand—is formidable in his plots.

涉

Read *siäk*, used for the coll. *lak*: to pass through <sup>2</sup>water, to ford, to wade across; <sup>1</sup>*lak*, *chwi*, to wade in water; <sup>3</sup>*lak*, *kno* *k'á*, to wade a brook or stream; *lu* *lak*, wet, sloppy.

*Lak*. A coll. word, as in *pa* *lak*, to give a twisting motion to, to turn, as a key in a lock; *pa* *lak*, *tau*, to shake the head—unwilling, dissenting.

(371) Lang.

*Lang*. A coll. word: the sound of bells, a metallic sound; to clink, to tinkle: *lang* *lang* *kien* to tinkle, tinkling.

懶

Lazy, listless, remiss; indolent, averse, disinclined to do; sluggish, sleepy: *La.* *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*lang* *tó* lazy, indolent; <sup>2</sup>*tio* *lang*, to shirk work; *coll.*, <sup>3</sup>*lang* *si*, lazy carcass, you lazy lout! <sup>4</sup>*lang* *sang*, to slight work; <sup>5</sup>*lang* *chó* to

idle, to laze; *lang* *ch'ok*, *macong*, indisposed to go abroad; *lang* *luëk*, to tire of, to stop and leave incomplete; *lang* *lo* foul, filthy; as one's dress.

覽

To behold, to survey, to contemplate; to look at carefully, to see from a distance; to perceive, to understand: <sup>1</sup>*kwang* *lang*, *La.* to survey; <sup>2</sup>*ek*, *lung*, at one view; <sup>3</sup>*pink*, *lang*, extensively read, learned.

攬

To grasp, to carry firmly; to gather, to carry in both arms; to usurp, to monopolize, to hoard; grasping; in the coll. to clasp, to encircle with the arm and hold close to one's person: <sup>1</sup>*lang* *ch'á*, to take or seize all; *com.*, <sup>2</sup>*pan* *lang*, to engross, to monopolize; *coll.*, <sup>3</sup>*k'á* *i* *lang* *sing* *lá*, hold him (the child) close to the person; *lang* *kwang* (or *seng*), to hold loosely in the arms.

欖

The Canarium, or Chinese olive, called <sup>1</sup>*kang* *lang*: <sup>2</sup>*pek*, *lang*, the Canarium album; <sup>3</sup>*u* *lang*, Canarium pimela; *coll.*, <sup>4</sup>*ka* *lang*, olives; <sup>5</sup>*ka* *lang* *piäng*, olives pressed and sweetened; <sup>6</sup>*mik*, *kro* *ka* *lang*, a kind of small, sweetish olive; <sup>7</sup>*tü* *mó* *ka* *lang*, a large variety of olive.

纜

Read *lang* in the dictionaries; a rope, a hawser, a painter, a cable; to tie, to bind; to drag with a rope, to tow: <sup>1</sup>*kai* *lang*, to loose the hawser, to weigh anchor.

辣  
薑

辣  
椒

芥  
辣

菜  
涉  
水

涉  
過  
溪

懶  
惰  
躲  
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纜

**苔** Mallows; budding flowers; variegated, flowery: <sup>1</sup>*hang lang*, the Hibiscus mutabilis.

<sup>2</sup>*Lang*. A coll. word: spittle, saliva; the watering of the mouth: <sup>3</sup>*ch'oi' lang*, spittle; <sup>4</sup>*p'oi' lang*, to spit; <sup>5</sup>*lang p'wok*, frothy spittle; <sup>6</sup>*lang ch'ia*, a child's bib, pinafore; <sup>7</sup>*lang hu toi*, a long bib with pocket at the bottom; <sup>8</sup>*lang hwa*, particles of spittle, as forced from the mouth in speaking; <sup>9</sup>*lang t'ang*, phlegm; <sup>10</sup>*lan lang*, to sllobber, to drool; <sup>11</sup>*ch'ing lang*, watering of the mouth; <sup>12</sup>*mai' sin lang*, can't stomach (such food).

<sup>13</sup>*Lang*. A coll. word, as in <sup>14</sup>*ch'iang lang* insipid, too fresh, as things not salted enough.

**婪** Covetous, greedy of gain, extortionate; to covet, to desire, to long after: COM., <sup>15</sup>*t'ang lang*, avaricious, niggardly.

**嵐** Vapor, cloudy mist on hill-tops, called <sup>16</sup>*sang lang*: <sup>17</sup>*k'ó lang*, a hill near Ta-yuen-fu in Shansi.

**藍** As in <sup>18</sup>*lang t'ang*, thin and widely spread; in the coll. means large rocks, boulders: COLL., *lang t'ang l'eng* (or *k'eng*), caves in rocks.

**籃** Baskets, usually with cross-handles and made of bamboo or rattan: <sup>19</sup>*lang k'wong*, baskets; COM., <sup>20</sup>*ch'ai' lang*, a vegetable-basket; <sup>21</sup>*tiung lang*, baskets which students carry to

the examinations; <sup>22</sup>*sing cheng lang*, a basket in parts or sections; COLL., <sup>23</sup>*huai sik lang*, a provision-basket.

**藍** Used for the next: a plant used in dyeing blue; a surname: *lang tieng*, the Blue Field, a famous place near Si-ngan-fu in Shensi; COM., <sup>24</sup>*lang saik*, a blue or indigo color; <sup>25</sup>*lang tai'ng*, native indigo; <sup>26</sup>*yong lang*, Prussian blue; <sup>27</sup>*ch'ie'ng lang*, light blue; <sup>28</sup>*ne' lang*, navy blue; <sup>29</sup>*kieu lang*, a fine, light indigo; <sup>30</sup>*lang sang*, a blue robe—worn by Siutsai graduates.

**褴** A coverlet or covering; a single garment, one without collar, lining, or border; mean, ragged clothes; COM., <sup>31</sup>*lang lü*, or <sup>32</sup>*lang l'ü*, dirty, shabby, as raiment; COLL., <sup>33</sup>*i sang lang lü k'auk*, <sup>34</sup>*nung k'i*, one clad in tattered clothes is imposed on by others.

**闌** Used for the next two: a door-screen; to screen, to seclude, to separate; late, evening; failing, fading; exhausted, finished; few, rare, scarce; in limited quantities, moderate: <sup>35</sup>*lang ik*, to enter abruptly; <sup>36</sup>*mwong lang*, door-screens; <sup>37</sup>*yä' lang*, late in the night; <sup>38</sup>*chiu lang*, the wine nearly exhausted—the feast almost over; COLL., *lang tóh*, <sup>39</sup>*tá*, leavings of a feast.

**攔** To stop with the hand, to hinder, to prevent; to obstruct, to impede, to embarrass; to screen off, to separate: COM., <sup>40</sup>*chiä lang*, to screen from view; *lang*

1 苔 3 山 5 藍 7 菜 9 盛 食 12 藍 14 二 16 藍 18 褴 20 門 22 酒  
2 貪 4 嵐 6 籃 8 場 10 火 13 洋 15 嬌 17 褴 19 闌 21 夜 23 遮  
婪 嵐 僅 籃 色 藍 藍 襪 入 闌 攔





*ing*, low, mean fellows; coll., *te' a' cheng' lang'* the ground is very wet; *lang' pwang'* or *lang' jē*, dirty, untidy, as in dress; *'lang' huan'* easy, careless, negligent; *lang' lēk*, "dip up indiscriminately"; *met.*, to buy up things good and bad; *'lang' lang'* while yet moist or wet; *phah, lang'* to become wet, wetted.

**爛**

Lan.

To cook thoroughly; boiled to shreds; rotten, corrupted, putrid; torn, tattered, worn out; broken, spoiled; bright, splendid; splendor, brightness: com., *'chū lang'* to boil soft; *'ch'ang lang'* brilliant, refulgent; *'lang' chōi'* very drunk; coll., *'pō' lang'* rotten, decayed; *'lang' ch'ong*, a running sore; *'lung' ch'ang'* (like) the pointed dumplings—i. e., very soft; running, festered, &c.; *'lang' mēk, kiēng*, sore eyelids; *'lang' k'a' tiēng k'ok*, *mwong taing'* a sore shin (is sure to) knock against the threshold!

**爛**

Lan.

Used for the last in the senses following; broken, destroyed, ruined, spoiled; rotten, corrupt; running, festering, mortified, as sores.

—<sup>2</sup>

—

Erh.

Read *ne'*; used for the coll. *lang'*: two: *'lang' chiāh*, or *lang' kī*, two persons or things; *lang' 'a' nēng*, two persons; *lang' 'a' sang*, twice three; *'lang' pa*, two bunches or bundles; two, as of certain implements having handles; *lang' 'au' mōi*, the two ends; *lang' 'a' sang ch'iang ch'ok*,

"two hills, please go out!"—a witty phrase referring to the character *ch'ok*, as composed of "two hills".

(372)

Lau.

*Lau*. A coll. word: to lift, to draw up, as the skirts in walking; to appropriate fraudulently, to embezzle; to put in and take out soon, as in cooking slightly; to draw toward one, as in reaping with a sickle: see also in *la*: *lau' keng*, lift (the skirt) high; *lau' sioh, 'a' or lau' sioh, 'kung*, give it a slight cooking; *lau' sioh, to'* to embezzle an amount.

**了**

Liao.

Read *lieu*; coll. *'lau*: done, finished, completed; always, of course, spontaneously; after verbs, a sign of the past tense, have, has: *'chō' lau*, has done, finished; *'wong lau*, completed; all exhausted; *'i lau lau' chiong wang'* he always, or of course, will do just so.

**溜**

Liu.

Read *lew*; coll. *lau'*: to flow, to run out; to drop, as grains from a hole; to drink in; to pour, as melted lead in adulterating money; to put, to slip in slyly; to go about: *'lau' yong*, to adulterate with lead; *'lau' t'ong*, to drink broth; *'lau' tang*, or *lm' 'a' tang*, to insert the cord at the heels (of girls' shoes); *lau' lau' sūk*, thoroughly acquainted, glib, as in reading; *lau' sioh, lau'*, to take a turn, to go about; *lau' 'ch'iu' wong' tiē*, slip it into the sleeve.

<sup>1</sup>濫 <sup>3</sup>煮 <sup>5</sup>爛 <sup>7</sup>爛 <sup>9</sup>爛 <sup>10</sup>爛 門 <sup>11</sup>二 <sup>12</sup>二 <sup>13</sup>做了 <sup>14</sup>完了 <sup>16</sup>溜  
<sup>2</sup>泛 <sup>4</sup>爛 <sup>6</sup>醉 <sup>8</sup>痞 <sup>10</sup>目 <sup>11</sup>閨 <sup>12</sup>隻 <sup>13</sup>把 <sup>14</sup>了 <sup>16</sup>湯  
<sup>2</sup>還 <sup>4</sup>燦 <sup>6</sup>腐 <sup>8</sup>爛 <sup>10</sup>墩 〇 <sup>11</sup>〇 <sup>12</sup>〇 <sup>13</sup>〇 <sup>14</sup>〇 <sup>16</sup>溜  
<sup>2</sup>濫 <sup>4</sup>爛 <sup>6</sup>爛 <sup>8</sup>粽 〇 <sup>11</sup>〇 <sup>12</sup>〇 <sup>13</sup>〇 <sup>14</sup>鉛 <sup>16</sup>單

漏

Lau.

Read *lau*; coll. *lau*: like the last; to drip, to ooze out; to overlook, to let slip, to miss: *lau' kau*, to overlook a lot or ballot; *'lau' so* to miss entering into the account; *'lau' swai* to shirk toll, to smuggle; *'lau' p'ien*, a sort of skimmer; *lau' sioh, che'* to leave out a word; *lau' tek, si'* much oozed out, or missed.

劉

Liu.

Read *liu*; coll. *liu*: a surname: *'Lau pi'* a famous general of the Three States—the prince *Lau-sieng'chio*. A.D. 221; *'lau hai tien' sieng*, Lauhai angling for the three-footed toad—a picture; *lau' kau 'ma neng' tang' sui'* Laukau's wife mistakes another for her husband; *met.*, to mistake, take the wrong for the right one.

樓

Lou.

Read *lou*; coll. *lou*: a loft; the upper floor or story: *'lou pang*, a wooden terrace on a roof; *'lou ting* and *'lou o'* the upper and lower stories, above and below; *'lou ai*, a ladder; *'lou chang*, a sky-light; *'lou kóh*, a loft; *'ku lau*, the drum tower, as over South street, Foochow; *se' chong lau*, a dressing boudoir; *'chau 'nu lau*, a veranda; *yong' lau*, the north tower of Foochow; *ch'ung lau*, a belfry; *lau bak*, the floor crushed or fallen in.

流

Liu.

Read *liu*; coll. *liu*: to flow, as water; to drift, to float, to glide down; a time, once over: *'lau kek*, to flow swiftly; *'chui*

*lau*, water flowing; *'lau mek' chai*, to shed tears; *lau pre' chui*, running of the nose; *lau tang*, to slaver; *lau pah, chok*, white urinary emissions; *lang'* *lau*, twice over.

留

Liu.

Read *liu*; coll. *liu*: to detain, to stop, to stay; to retain, to keep back, to keep by one: *lau sieng' kau*, to stay a guest; *'lau ka'* let me detain your honor! *'lau siang*, keep the city-gate open, as awaiting the return of officers or idols; *'lau sa'*, to leave whiskers unshorn; *lau' tu' mui*, to leave a balance, as of debts, work, &c.; *lau miang' kang' tai' ping*, to enjoy some prosperity (after a hard lot).

*'Lau*. A coll. word, as in *ka lau*, to roll about, as round things do; *ku lau' shing*, dizziness of the head.

*'Lau*. A coll. word: used with *sioh*, (one) as an emphatic suffix to adjectives; very, extremely, very much indeed: *'yá táng'* *sioh, lau*, exceedingly heavy, very weighty indeed.

老

佬

Lao.

The first read *'lo*, and the second *liu*; coll. *lau*: old, aged, advanced in years; a term of respect, venerable; to die, dead, deceased—said of the aged and adults: *'lau' sieng*, an aged person; *'lau' kang* and *'lau' 'nu*, husband and wife; *lau lau'* old man, venerable Sir! *lau' ngwoi'* and *lau' tung'* the characters of old men and old women in plays; *lau' sié*, a snake; *lau' heng'* old people's

1 漏閣 2 漏數 3 漏稅 4 漏瓢 5 劉備 6 劉海 7 樓棚 8 樓頂 9 樓下 10 樓梯 11 樓井 12 樓閣 13 鼓樓 14 流急 15 水流 16 流目 17 留駕 18 留城 19 留鬚 20 佬伙 21 佬公 22 佬媽

whims; *lue yoh*, a species of hawk, a kite; *lue chue' moi kang*, old trees without roots; *met.*, old, infirm people; *lue niang' kang' i' ping' (or p'ing)*, will risk my old life in the contest with him; *lue pwoi'* or *lue 'mung tung*, old blockhead! *lue k'o'* deceased; *tieng bar* in old age.

**漏**

Lou.

Read *lue'*; coll. *lue'*: to leak, to run out; leaking, leaky; *lue' t'it'*, a leaky bottom, as of a tub; *lue' 'chieng*, has leaked (till the water is) shallow; *ch'ien lue'* the house leaks; *sing lue'* to catch leaking water; *k'ak, lue'* to arrange tiles so as to stop a leak.

(373)

Lauk.

**曄**

Lo.

Clear, open, manifest, patent: *lauk, luek*, to excel; distinguished, pre-eminent; *Lauk, luek*, clearly understood. Read *lok*; a speckled or brindled cow.

*Lauk*. A coll word: to saunter; to put or fit in; to tread, as into mire or a hole; put in, fitted: *luek, luek*, to saunter about; *luek, 'tie*, to place, to thrust into; to slip, as the foot into a plash; *luek, luek, sieng*, rambling genii; *met.*, persons strolling about at leisure; *luek, luek, k'wang*, large, fitting loosely, as shoes.

(374)

Laung.

**崙**

Lun.

Read *lung* and *long*; coll. *laung*: a mountain, a mountain ridge or slope; a classifier of hills and mountains: *'chi lung'* *laung'* these two hills; *'chiung, sang chiung*

*laung'* the whole hill or ridge, as bought for a grave-site.

**論**

Lun.

Read *laung'* in the dictionaries; coll. *laung'*, as in *laung' laung'* to dry in the sun, as clothes; *pong' sik, 'tau 'li laung' sioh, a'* put it in the sun and dry it.

*Laung'*. A coll. word: to open, to make trial; to rehearse, as in learning songs: *laung' t'ing'* to open a new shop, to commence selling.

**垠**

Lang.

A tomb, a cemetery: *'harang laung'* a burial place; *'k'cong laung'* a desert wild.

**浪**

Lang.

Waves, billows, surges; a drum; dissipated, dissolute, profligate; wasteful, extravagant; careless, unsettled; rude, impertinent, disrespectful: *'maing' laung'* reckless, rude, bragging; *'ngiok, laung'* to mock, to ridicule; *com.*, *'p'o laung'* or *'laung laung'* waves, billows; *'u hang 'ki laung'* waves raised without wind; *met.*, causeless trouble; *'laung' t'ung'* inconstant, vagabondish; *'laung' 'ch'u*, a spend-thrift; *'laung' 'eung'*, wasteful; *coll.*, *'chang 'chwi ma' 'ki tek, laung'* well-water can't raise waves; *met.*, incapable, without skill to effect a thing. Read *long*, as in *'ch'ong long*, a river in Shantung.

**蛋**

Tan.

Read *tang'* in the dictionaries: a tribe of the Miautsz'; an egg: *com.*, *'kie laung'* hens' eggs; *'laung' 'ching* or *'laung' pah*, the white of an egg; *laung'*

1 全 2 墻 4 孟 5 謔 6 波 7 風 8 無 9 浪 10 浪 11 浪 12 滄 14 蛋  
山 垠 浪 浪 浪 浪 風 浪 子 用 浪 精  
全 3 墻 13 雞 15 蛋  
崙 垠 蛋 白  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



*wong*, the yolk; *'laung' kó*, sponge cakes; *'hwa laung'* painted ducks' eggs—sent by a maternal grand-mother to a grand-child when a month old; COLL., *'pui laung'* preserved eggs; *'laung' móh*, thin film inside of an egg-shell; *'pó' laung'* to hatch eggs; *'laung' pi*, embryo eggs; *laung' pui*, eggs cooked in gravy, fried eggs; *laung' laung'* *kwoong*, smooth and shining, glossy.

**論**  
Lun.

To discourse about, to consider and discuss; to think upon, to reason, to consult; a reasoning process, a full investigation and account of; counsel, deliberation, discourse; according to, by the; speaking of: *'tó laung'* to search into, to investigate; COM., *'kong lhung'* to discourse upon; *'pi laung'* to illustrate, an illustration, for instance; *'yok, laung'* if we admit; premising; *'laung' nik*, by the day; *'li laung'* to argue, to reason or remonstrate with one; *'siang hang laung'* a medical book; COLL., *'mó laung'* without regard to, no matter (how, what, how many, &c.); *laung' k'i li*, to speak of—a prefatory phrase; *laung' li á' sai tek*, to judge from its reasonableness it will do. Read *lung'* to say directly or to the point, to discourse correctly and in order.

**亂**  
Luan.

Read *lu'ng'*; coll. *laung'*: to confuse, to disorder; confused, disordered, wrong; reckless. indiscriminate; anarchy, discord, insurrection, tumult: *laung' t'ai*, to slay indis-

criminately; *laung' li*, to act recklessly, to go from bad to worse; *'t'ie' neng laung'* to follow others in disorderly conduct; *laung' kong laung' t'ing'* to lie, lying, mendacious; *lung' hung laung'* confusion, anarchy.

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Le:

**利**  
Li.

Profitable, useful, advantageous, beneficial; happy, fortunate; gain, profit, interest on investments; also read *le' q. v.*; COM., *'pok, le'* unlucky, not profitable; *'ik, le'* or *'nak, le'* to pay interest; *'le' sek*, or *'le' chieng*, or *'chieng le'* interest on money; *'piong le'* (coll. *'mó le'*) principal and interest; *'le' koi hung*, what per cent interest a month? *'le' chwi*, a urivative medicine; *'chui le'* deputy of a district magistrate or marine inspector; COLL., *'le' yáh*, profit, advantage; *'king' p'wong taeng' le'* small capital and large profits.

*Le'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *le' lae'* to file; *le' leu'* to saw off with a knife; *le' lie'* to cut, to slit open; *le' loi'* to bore.

**利**  
Li.

A sharp point or edge, keen-edged; acute, clever; address, fluency; greedy of gain, covetous; hurtful, formidable; to oblige, to benefit; also read *le' q. v.*; *'le'* *'k'et*, fluent speech; COM., *'le' tó*, a sharp knife; *'le' hai'* formidable, hurtful; stingy; *'ming le'* (the pursuits of) literature and trade; *'chieng chai le'* avaricious, stingy; *'kiu le'* to seek wealth.

1 蛋 2 糕 3 皮 4 花 5 蛋 6 膜 7 抱 8 蛋 9 討 10 講 11 比 12 若 13 論 14 日 15 傷 16 寒 17 利 18 入 19 本 20 利 21 利 22 口 23 利 24 刀 25 害 26 錢 27 財 28 利

**俐**<sup>2</sup> Clever, cunning: com., <sup>1</sup>*ling le* clever; also trim, shapely; as the person; <sup>2</sup>coll., *ichu wá tek, ling le* this (map) is finely drawn; *ma le* expert, active.

**痢**<sup>2</sup> A flux, a dysentery: com., <sup>1</sup>*le cheng* (coll. *pung le*), a dysentery; <sup>2</sup>*huik, le* bloody flux, dysentery; <sup>3</sup>*hín sek, le* a chronic diarrhoea; <sup>4</sup>*keng k'eu le* dysentery and loss of appetite; <sup>5</sup>*ha le* (coll. *ma le*), a flux; <sup>6</sup>coll., <sup>7</sup>*hong le* flux from opium-smoking; <sup>8</sup>*eng pah, le* the bloody and bloodless fluxes.

**莉**<sup>2</sup> A flower highly prized by the Chinese, called *mwak* (coll. *mick*); <sup>1</sup>*le hwa*, the white jasmín; also the name of a popular song.

**蒞蒞莅**<sup>2</sup> Rushes, aquatic grasses; to come down, to descend towards, to arrive at; to enter on the duties of an office; the official seat or place; the first and second also mean water running down: <sup>1</sup>*le eng* to go to one's office; <sup>2</sup>*le ming*, to govern the people; <sup>3</sup>*le sui* to attend actively to business; <sup>4</sup>*le* *krang*, official rule or conduct; <sup>5</sup>*le le* sound of flowing water.

**吏**<sup>2</sup> An officer; magistrates, rulers; a subordinate executive, as a deputy or secretary; to rule: com., <sup>1</sup>*chū le* government writers; <sup>2</sup>*le pwo* Board of Civil Office; <sup>3</sup>*le pung*, department in a yamen which receives officers;

<sup>4</sup>*le tung*, one who is promoted from the clerkship; <sup>5</sup>*le'eo le* treasury-clerks; <sup>6</sup>*meang le* term of clerkship completed.

**Le**<sup>2</sup>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *le' lo* to go on a round of inspection; *le' lai* to lean against; *le' loi* to beat, as a drum or door; *le' lien* to stir, as things being cooked; *le' lie* to withdraw; *le' len* to strain, to filter; *le' loi* to sort, to class.

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Lē.

**Lē**. A coll. word, as in *lē' to*, to recline at full length; *lē' tik, tik*, to stretch one's self out straight; *lē' sioh, to*, to fall down sprawling.

**魯**<sup>2</sup> Read *lu*; coll. *lē*, as in *lē lē*, dull, obtuse; *lē chū*, a dull person.

**驢驢**<sup>2</sup>

Read *lu*; coll. *lē*: an ass: <sup>1</sup>*lē keng*, a jackass; <sup>2</sup>*lē ma kar* term for Mohammedanism; <sup>3</sup>*lē mó tuk*, a kind of hair-stocking from Shantung; <sup>4</sup>*lē kiáng ng' kwo' chang*

the ass will not pass the post-house; *met.*, obstinate, decided, as not to give more; <sup>5</sup>*hióng lē*, a country clown—used derisively.

**Lē**. A coll. word: to project, to extend, to put forth: *lē' tui*, to thrust the head forward; *lē' t'au' lá k'ang* to put out the head to see; *ch'iu lē' tung kwo' li to*, reach the hand far out and take it.

**Lē**. A coll. word: to curse, to rail at, to backguard: *lē p'oh*, to revile scurrilously;

<sup>1</sup>伶 <sup>2</sup>血 <sup>3</sup>痢 <sup>4</sup>下 <sup>5</sup>蒞 <sup>6</sup>蒞 <sup>7</sup>書 <sup>8</sup>吏 <sup>9</sup>庫 <sup>10</sup>驢 <sup>11</sup>教 <sup>12</sup>鄉  
<sup>13</sup>俐 <sup>14</sup>痢 <sup>15</sup>噤 <sup>16</sup>痢 <sup>17</sup>任 <sup>18</sup>事 <sup>19</sup>吏 <sup>20</sup>房 <sup>21</sup>吏 <sup>22</sup>庫 <sup>23</sup>驢 <sup>24</sup>教 <sup>25</sup>鄉  
<sup>26</sup>痢 <sup>27</sup>休 <sup>28</sup>口 <sup>29</sup>煙 <sup>30</sup>蒞 <sup>31</sup>蒞 <sup>32</sup>吏 <sup>33</sup>吏 <sup>34</sup>滿 <sup>35</sup>驢 <sup>36</sup>毛  
<sup>37</sup>症 <sup>38</sup>息 <sup>39</sup>痢 <sup>40</sup>痢 <sup>41</sup>民 <sup>42</sup>官 <sup>43</sup>吏 <sup>44</sup>吏 <sup>45</sup>吏 <sup>46</sup>馬 <sup>47</sup>襪 ○





taken and put by the little finger, and four others are then selected to put with it, the remainder of the parcel being distributed between the other two fingers; the other parcel is divided in the same manner on the other hand, and the lengths of the two compared with the 64 diagrams to ascertain the luck; the word also means to bind.

**芳**

Li

A sort of rush or sedge; spines on plants; prickly, spinous: *tóí' miéng' lek*, the Gardenia spinosa; *'lò' ch'ü lek*, a rough grass, the Spinifex squarrosus; *'ngiu chié lek*, a medicine to check hemorrhage.

**芳**

A species of spinous, thorny bamboo, used for hedges; roots of bamboo, spines, thorns: com., *tërk lek, siéng*, salt heated in the *lek*, bamboo—used as a febrifuge and expectorant.

**肋**

Lieh

The ribs, the sides of the body: in the coll. read *lëk*, q. v.: *'hiék lek*, the ribs; *'kié lek*, hen's ribs—though having little meat, they are not to be thrown away; *met.*, said of an employment which is better than none. Read *käng*: power of the muscles, sinews.

**癰**

Li

Read *lik*; coll. *lek*: the scrofula, scrofulous sores on the neck below the ears, which sometimes induce a rigid deflexure of the

head: *sang lek*, to have scrofula; *lek, hong*, scrofulous scars.

*Lek*. A coll. word: to draw, to pull: *lek, 'king 'king tióh*, pull it very tight.

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Lëk.

**六**  
**陸**

Lu

Liu

The second read *luk*, in other senses; used as a complex form of the first: the cardinal number six: com., *'sek, lëk*, sixteen; *lëk, lëk*, thirty six; *'lëk, lëk*, six pairs or couples; the six points, north, south, east, west, zenith, nadir; the 12 horary characters in pairs; *'lëk, sek, kak, 'chü*, the cycle of 60 years; *'pai' lëk*, Saturday; *'lëk, kaëk*, hexagonal; *'lëk, chiék*, six-tenths, as paid in compounding for a debt; *'lëk, chiong*, the six assistants of the god *T'ai'* (*Sang*—(in the coll.) *tong pang, 'á paik*, *'kiä, 'só, 'ngü, 'tau, 'ma miéng'*; *'lëk, ngwok, siok*, a kind of pear; *'lëk, ek, 'sang*, a cooling medicinal powder; coll., *'lëk, 'eng*, the six reds—red beans, used as dice with white ones in the streets; also a kind of wine; *'lëk, mah, ng' tien hwo*, the six pulses not composed—applied to one who is fearful or apprehensive.

**礪**

Read *luk*; coll. *lëk*, as in *lëk, tëk*, a roller of stone or wood for leveling fields; *p'ah, lëk, tëk*, to use the roller; *ak, 'mó, 'teng siäh, k'ëük, lëk, tëk, p'ah*, the duck coveting food is crushed by the roller; *met.*, one injuring himself by covetousness or gluttony.

1對 鼠 芳 5雞 6十 7六 甲 10六 12六 雪 15六 不  
面 芳 4脇 肋 六 合 子 角 將 14六 紅 調  
芳 3牛 肋 六 十 拜 六 折 18六 一 和  
老 脂 ○ ○ ○ 六 六 月 散 16六 脈 ○

肋

Lieh.

Read *lek*<sub>2</sub>; coll. *lĕk*<sub>2</sub>, as in *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *teu kauk*, the ribs; *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *ten*, the spare-ribs, as of pork or mutton.

鹿

Lu.

Read *lak*<sub>2</sub>; coll. *lĕk*<sub>2</sub>: a deer: *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *ang*, tips of deer's horns—used medicinally; *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *hu*, dried deer's meat; *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *kang*, deer-tendons; *amoi* *hwa lĕk*, the white-spotted, axis deer; *lĕk*, *kaek*, *ka*, the viscous extract of deer's horns; *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *keng* *tiang*, magistrate of the *Lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *keng* district, Formosa.

鬃

Lieh.

Read *lak*, and *lek*<sub>2</sub>; coll. *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> as in *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *chĕng*, a horse's mane,

*Lĕk*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word, as in *lĕk*, *chui*, to wade, or walk about in the wet; *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *tiang k'ó* to wade home in the rain.

*Lĕk*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: to dip up; to strain, to filter: *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *pien*, to dip duck-weed; *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *pwong* to lade rice (from the cooking-pan); *lang* *lĕk*, "scoop them up indiscriminately", as in buying or eating things, or employing persons.

*Lĕk*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: to curse and rail, as women do; *lĕk*, *kaing* in the habit of cursing.

*Lĕk*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word, as in *lĕk*, *p'ĕk*, (falling of hail); used wholly in the *met.*, sense of urgent, pressing, rapid; *lĕk*<sub>2</sub> *p'ĕk*, *kang kau* to arrive and crowd in rapidly, as a multitude; *lĕk*, *p'ĕk*, *ting* *lôh*, *li*, to rattle down like hail, as the rain or falling tiles.

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Leng.

*Leng*. A coll. word, as in *leng*, *heng*, sated and indifferent to, as food, small gains, etc.

冷

冷

Leng.

Cold, icy, chilly; indifferent to, frigid, cool, neglectful; still, quiet, clear: *leng* *ngang*, a cool, indifferent look; *hang* *leng*, cold, chilly; com., *tieng* *leng*, chilly weather; *hong* *leng*, hot water cooled; *leng* *ch'ieu* to smile coldly or sarcastically at; *leng* *tang* distant, cool towards; insipid, tasteless, as books or employment; dull, as a place; *leng* *kung*, the still palace—for discarded wives; *leng* *ching* *ching*, still, quiet, lonely; *leng* *ngiong* *leng* *ngü*, cold, mocking words; *ying* *ching* *leng* *nuang*, men's feelings are very changeable; coll., *chang* *leng*, (things eaten) raw and cold; *k'au* *ch'au* *k'wok*, *leng*, the limbs cold, as in severe sickness.

*Leng*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. word: a carpel, a lobe; a triangular section, natural or artificial, of round things, as fruit, etc.: *kang sioh*, *leng* a section of a cooly-orange; *k'ek*, *lung* lobes of a mandarin orange; *met.*, the pieces composing the crown of a child's cap.

*Leng*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *leng* *lĕng*, to roll, rolling about; tossing about, as on one's bed; *leng* *lung* to make trial, to rehearse, as songs; to dry in the sun.

蓮

Lien.

The lotus or nelumbium; com., *leng* *hwa*, water-lily; *leng* *puang*, (coll. *leng* *puang*), the

<sup>1</sup>鹿 <sup>3</sup>鹿 <sup>鹿</sup>筋 <sup>6</sup>鹿 <sup>7</sup>冷 <sup>9</sup>天 <sup>11</sup>冷 <sup>13</sup>冷 <sup>清</sup>清 <sup>語</sup>語 <sup>暖</sup>暖 <sup>蓮</sup>蓮  
<sup>耳</sup>耳 <sup>筋</sup>筋 <sup>鹿</sup>鹿 <sup>港</sup>港 <sup>眼</sup>眼 <sup>天</sup>天 <sup>笑</sup>笑 <sup>宮</sup>宮 <sup>15</sup>冷 <sup>16</sup>人 <sup>17</sup>蓮 <sup>房</sup>房  
<sup>8</sup>鹿 <sup>4</sup>梅 <sup>角</sup>角 <sup>廳</sup>廳 <sup>寒</sup>寒 <sup>10</sup>湯 <sup>12</sup>冷 <sup>14</sup>冷 <sup>言</sup>言 <sup>情</sup>情 <sup>花</sup>花 <sup>○</sup>○  
<sup>脯</sup>脯 <sup>花</sup>花 <sup>膠</sup>膠 <sup>○</sup>○ <sup>冷</sup>冷 <sup>淡</sup>淡 <sup>清</sup>清 <sup>冷</sup>冷 <sup>○</sup>○ <sup>○</sup>○

receptacle of the lotus; <sup>1</sup>*deng* 'chí, lotus-nuts; <sup>2</sup>'ch'ái *deng*, to pluck the lotus; *met.*, to get contributions, as for a 'Ngu tá' temple; <sup>3</sup>'king *deng*, the golden lilies—i. e., a lady's feet; <sup>4</sup>*deng* hwa chó' the lotus-seat—seat of a Buddhist idol; <sup>5</sup>*deng* 'pung k'ai' lotus-shaped buttons; *coll.*, <sup>6</sup>'chai í (or 'ha í) kwáng' *deng*, (picture of) a boy holding a lotus-flower and treading on a lotus-root; *deng* hwa san' a beggar's song; <sup>7</sup>*deng* 'yü', a fish, perhaps a species of carp; <sup>8</sup>*deng* 'ch'ó tói' a pair of the *deng* and 'ch'ó fish—i. e., one of each given as a present.

**連**

Read *lieng*; coll. *deng*, as in *deng* kong k'ang' the Lienkiang district of Foochow prefecture.

**菱**

Read *ling*; coll. *deng*, as in <sup>9</sup>*deng* k'ek, water-caltrops, a three-horned aquatic vegetable; <sup>10</sup>*deng* k'ek, 'kwi, small caltrops; <sup>11</sup>*deng* k'ek, 'kwi ch'ok, 'chiéng, small caltrops putting forth horns; *met.*, a child or a dolt attempting a great matter.

**龍**

Read *lung*; coll. *deng*, as in <sup>12</sup>*deng* 'keng, the lungan or dragon's eye; *deng* 'keng 'kó, lungan-jelly; *deng* 'keng hok, 'k'ang' 'niéng tui' throw lungan-pits at different people differently; *met.*, use partiality—a play on the two coll. words tui' meaning respectively to throw and to treat.

**憐**

<sup>1</sup> Lien.

Read *ling*; coll. *deng*, as in 'k'ó *deng*, to pity, to compassionate; to show kindness or sympathy toward.

**令**

**令**

Ling.

<sup>2</sup> Law, rule, orders; to command, to enjoin on, to warn against; a period of time, season; good, excellent, worthy; hence in direct address, your, your honor: used for *liéng*<sup>3</sup> in the coll. q. <sup>4</sup>'si *ling*<sup>3</sup> times and seasons; <sup>5</sup>*ling*<sup>3</sup> tai, virtue, great excellence; <sup>6</sup>'k'ang' *ling*<sup>3</sup> a district magistrate; *com.*, <sup>7</sup>'meng' *ling*<sup>3</sup> a command; <sup>8</sup>'hwak, *ling*<sup>3</sup> or ch'ok, *ling*<sup>3</sup> to issue orders; <sup>9</sup>*ling*<sup>3</sup> 'chong, your father; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'cheng' your wife; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'deng, your son; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'tang, your son-in-law; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'chiéng' a triangular warrant, as issued to patrols; a flag stuck in a criminal's ears; a warrant from an idol, as used to expel demons; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'pá, an official tablet by which orders are conveyed. Read *ling*: to cause, to occasion; to serve of, to send: 'sü *ling*, to employ, to send one to do.

**另**

Ling.

<sup>1</sup> To be or dwell apart, separate, distinct, alone, particular, another; besides, furthermore; to cut open, to divide: *com.*, <sup>2</sup>*ling*<sup>3</sup> 'ngwoi' besides, in addition; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'che' by itself; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'kü, to dwell apart; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'ngang, to give special regard to; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'sanny' to put in a separate account; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'nik, another day; *ling*<sup>3</sup> 'chai 'k'í 'k'ó, additional paper for rough drafts—*scil.*, must not be taken to the examinations.

<sup>2</sup>蓮子  
<sup>2</sup>探蓮

<sup>8</sup>金蓮  
<sup>4</sup>蓮花

座蓮  
<sup>4</sup>蓮房  
鉤蓮

<sup>6</sup>孩兒  
<sup>4</sup>扣蓮

<sup>5</sup>蓮魚  
<sup>5</sup>蓮草

對菱  
<sup>10</sup>菱

角鬼  
<sup>11</sup>菱角

鬼出  
<sup>12</sup>龍

眼時  
<sup>13</sup>令  
<sup>14</sup>令

德縣  
<sup>15</sup>令  
<sup>16</sup>命

令發  
<sup>17</sup>令  
<sup>15</sup>令

尊另  
<sup>19</sup>外  
○



吝  
吝  
吝  
Lin.

Avaricious, stingy, mean, sordid, sparing; to dislike, to part with, to spare; regretting, ashamed of: <sup>1</sup>*leng*<sup>2</sup> *saik*, close, niggardly; <sup>2</sup>*hwó*<sup>2</sup> *leng*<sup>2</sup> regretful, disconsolate; com., <sup>2</sup>*p'i leng*<sup>2</sup> avaricious, sordid.

腎  
Shên.

Read *seng*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *leng*<sup>2</sup>, as in *leng*<sup>2</sup> *p'a*, the scrotum; *leng*<sup>2</sup> *hok*, (or *k'ok*) *chi*, the testicles.

蘭  
Lin.

Also read *neng*<sup>2</sup>: a rush suitable for making mats; a surname, name of a place: *ma leng*<sup>2</sup> the iris or fleur-de-lis; *leng*<sup>2</sup> *sik*, stones on

walls for casting down on an enemy.

躡  
Lin.

Also read *neng*<sup>2</sup>: the rut of a wheel; to pass over, to run against or drive over one: *in leng*<sup>2</sup> to tread, to trample on.

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LĒng.

*LĒng*. A coll. word, as in *lĒng lié*, a kind of screen, fixed in the center of the fronts of rooms; *lĒng lié mwoy*, a screen with doors.

*LĒng*. A coll. word, as in *lĒng lĒng*, a cave, grotto; *sang lĒng*, a mountain cave; *k'ê lĒng*, a hole, orifice.

*LĒng*. A coll. word: a cool or chilly sensation: *t'au kiéng lĒng lĒng t'ioh*, the head feels coolish (without the cap).

攏  
Lung.

Read *lung*; coll. *lĒng*: to cause to approach, to bring near, to draw close to; to gather together; *met.*, to open a negotia-

tion: <sup>1</sup>*kiéng lĒng*, to walk close to; <sup>2</sup>*sung tang lĒng ngiáng*, pole the boat close to the shore; <sup>3</sup>*lĒng sióh*, *toi* to gather (things) together; <sup>4</sup>*lĒng tau* or *lĒng kéng*, to place close or near to; <sup>5</sup>*lĒng sǎng*, to press near one, as in a fight; <sup>6</sup>*lĒng k'o*, overalls—worn by boatmen; <sup>7</sup>*lĒng tau hwok*, to comb the hair in a knot, as girls about 16 years old; <sup>8</sup>*k'ó* *lĒng i*, go and negotiate with him.

籠  
Lung.

Read *lung*; coll. *lĒng*, as in *t'au lĒng*, or <sup>1</sup>*lĒng sióng*, a kind of bamboo box or chest: also read *lĒng* in the coll., q. v.

籠  
Lung.

Read *lung*; coll. *lĒng*: a cage, an open-work basket of bamboo: <sup>1</sup>*kié lĒng tau*, a movable hen-coop; <sup>2</sup>*chau lĒng*, a bird-cage; <sup>3</sup>*hwí lĒng*, a hand-stove, consisting of a basket with an earthen pot holding coals; <sup>4</sup>*p'wó lĒng*, a clothes-drying basket or frame of bamboo.

礮  
Lung.

Read *lung*; coll. *lĒng*: a hand-mill for hulling rice; to remove the husks, to hull, for which the last is commonly used: *t'au lĒng*, a hulling-mill; *lĒng pié*, the handle of a hulling-mill; *lĒng ch'ioh*, to hull paddy; *lĒng k'o*, hulling-mill and mortar.

嚨  
Lung.

Read *lung*; coll. *lĒng*, as in *hó lĒng*, or *hě lĒng*, the trachea; the throat; *hó lĒng tau* (or *te*), the top of the throat—under the chin.

1 吝 3 鄙 5 蘭 7 行 攏 9 攏 10 攏 11 攏 12 攏 髮 籠 17 火  
吝 吝 吝 石 攏 岸 一 攏 身 襴 籠 卑 籠  
2 悔 4 馬 6 蹂 8 船 堆 13 攏 14 籠 16 鳥 18 焙  
吝 蘭 躡 撐 ○ ○ ○ ○ 頭 雞 籠 籠

**櫥**  
Lung.

Read *lung*; coll. *lêng*:  
a cage, a den; a wooden  
stockade or inclosure, as  
for animals: *ch'in lêng*,  
a cage for carrying pris-  
oners; *kwong lêng lá*, shut up  
in a cage.

**瓏**  
Lung.

Read *lung*; coll. *lêng*:  
clear, translucent; *met.*,  
discerning, perspicacious:  
*'t'êng lêng*, translucent;  
*'s'ü' p'ek, ling lêng*, the  
four walls letting in the light—  
i. e., broken, dilapidated; *i' pok*,  
*'lô' tié má' t'êng lêng*, his mind  
is not clear, he don't understand  
it.

**聾**  
Lung.

Read *lung*; coll. *lêng*:  
deaf, hard of hearing:  
*'lêng chü*, a deaf man;  
*'ngé' lêng*, deaf, deafness;  
*'tiêng lêng té' a*, very  
deaf and dumb!—stupid, doltish;  
*'ch'au' lêng*, you stupid fellow!  
*tiäng lêng*, half-deaf, as from  
disease in the ears; *'tú' lêng*, to  
pretend to be deaf, to feign ig-  
norance of.

*'Lêng*. A coll. word, as in *lêng*  
*'t'au*, to put out the head  
and peer at; *lêng' sioh, a'* take a  
stealthy look.

*'Lêng*. A coll. word: to stir up,  
to excite: *se' i lêng kwo'*  
*li*, it is he that stirred up (the  
quarrel).

(381) Leu.

**萼**  
Lou.

Read *leu*; coll. *leu*: the  
leaf of the betel-pepper  
(Piper betle), called *'leu*  
*nioh*.

*'Leu*. A coll. word, as in *leu*  
*ch'ok, li*, to thrust (food

from the mouth) with the tongue,  
to reject food, as a babe does.

*'Leu*. A coll. word: to speak  
well, as of a child's fine  
health and looks—is regarded as  
unlucky and injurious: *móh, leu*,  
don't speak in praise (of him)!

**簍**  
Lou.

Also read *leu*, in the  
dictionaries: a bamboo  
basket or hamper: *com.*,  
*'t'ëk, leu*, an open-work  
bamboo basket; *'t'ang*  
*leu*, a coal-basket; *'leu' mi*,  
hamper-rice—from the upper Min  
districts.

**圃**  
K'ou.

Read *eu*; used in the  
*Paik, Ing* for the coll.  
*'leu*: to dig into, to scoop  
out, to gouge, to excavate:  
*'leu t'êng t'au'* to dig  
through, as a wall; *'leu ch'ing*,  
to dig deep, as into the rotten part  
of fruit; *'leu sioh, k'êng*, or *'leu*  
*k'êng k'a'ng'* dig a hole through.

*'Leu*. A coll. word: to lick,  
to taste with the end of the  
tongue: *'leu sioh, tek*, take a little  
on the tongue; *'leu kang'* take a  
lick and see.

*'Leu*. A coll. word: a strip, a  
slice, a piece; an incision,  
a stroke, a gash: *'chai sioh, leu*,  
a strip of paper; *hiang leu*, a  
transverse slip, one made across  
the grain; *wa sioh, leu*, to cut a  
gash; *'leu' p'eo*, to cut out and  
insert, to patch.

**溜**  
Liu.

A river in Kwangsi; to  
flow, to issue forth; the  
eaves, a gutter under  
eaves; in the coll. to slide,  
to slip down; to slip out;  
as slippery things from the grasp;  
a fatal current on the Formosan

<sup>1</sup>通 <sup>2</sup>玲 <sup>3</sup>耳 <sup>4</sup>天 <sup>5</sup>臭 <sup>6</sup>詐 <sup>7</sup>萼 <sup>8</sup>竹 <sup>9</sup>炭 <sup>10</sup>簍 <sup>11</sup>米 <sup>12</sup>圃 <sup>13</sup>深  
<sup>14</sup>瓏 <sup>15</sup>四 <sup>16</sup>壁 <sup>17</sup>子 <sup>18</sup>地 <sup>19</sup>啞 <sup>20</sup>空





𧈧  
Lou.

As in 'leu ku, the mole-cricket; a kind of ant; 't'u leu, a fabulous four-horned goat; 'leu k'ook, a small, green frog.

𧈧  
Lou.

A skull without flesh and skin: 'tuk, leu, the skull, upper bones of a skull; 'ku leu, a dry skull, a skeleton.

𧈧  
Liu.

Read leu'; coll. leu': to steam over in order to preserve from spoiling: 'leu' k'ui, to steam rice-cakes over.

Leu'. A coll. word: quick, spry, swift, expeditious; sprightly, nimble: 'kiäng 'yá leu' to walk very swiftly; 'ma 'lá leu' as nimble as a cat.

Leu'. A coll. word: to employ busily, to send to and fro on business, to weary one, as by onerous duties; to lead about, to exercise: leu' kaing' or leu' suk, accustomed to being wearily employed; leu' sioh, 'tióng, (or lau), sent on a round, as of errands; leu' 'ma, to exercise a horse; leu' yok, fagged out by imposed labor.

Leu'. A coll. word: the first appearance or sprouting of a bud or shoot: 'sing 'yong chiäh, 'p'ook, leu' the new bud has just sprouted.

(382) Lëü.

屢  
Lü.

Often, many times, frequently, repeatedly; reiterated, continual; quick, prompt: 'lëü chiäng' frequent battles; com., 'lëü ch'ëü' often, many times; coll., 't'ung lëü' (or nëü'), repetitious, as talk.

屨  
Lü.

Shoes or sandals, anciently made of coarse cloth: 'chek, lëü' to make sandals; 'pi lëü' leather shoes (for winter).

窶  
Chü.

Poor, miserable; rude, rustic, unpolished, unceremonious; dwelling at ease, without ceremony: 'lëü' ping, rustic and poor; 'lëü' so' a defence for the head in carrying burdens.

縷  
Lü.  
Lou.

Fiber of hemp or silk not yet spun; a hank or knot; a forfeit of cloth: 'p'io' lëü' coarse cotton cloth; 'ek, lëü' si, a thread or knot of silk-floss; 'terü 'hüng lëü' sek, to arrange and speak of points in order; 'kiék, lëü' a kind of grass.

褸  
Lü.

Also read 'ü: torn, spoiled garments: in the coll. read lëü' q. v.: 'lang lëü' a ragged, seedy garment; 'lëü' liék, torn and spoiled, as the clothes of the poor. Read leu': the lappet of a coat.

鏤  
Lü.

A file, a rasp; a polishing tool; to file smooth, to polish, to give luster to; met., to correct, to reform one's self; in the coll. to cut or saw off with a knife: also read lëü' in the coll. q. v.: 'mó lëü' to polish; coll., 'lëü' taung' or lëü' tóí' tong, to cut or saw in two with a knife; pong' 'lá lëü' set to be sawed on — i. e., killed by inches, as said of one being gambled out of all his money.

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**哩** <sup>Li.</sup> An expletive, a colloquial particle used at the end of a sentence; in Foo-chow it marks an interrogation, with the tone somewhat indefinite, as in *sié' nóh, 'li* (or *li*), what is it?

**哩** <sup>Li.</sup> As in *tuk, 'li*, brothers' wives, for which *'mu'sing* is commonly used.

**理** <sup>Li.</sup> To work gems according to their veins; to polish gems; the veins or striæ; style; to govern, to regulate; to rule, manage, adjust, or put to rights; reason in man, right principles, the natural rule of action, what is felt to be right or proper; the principle, power, mode, or rules, by which matter is kept in its essence: *com.*, *'tiéng'li*, heavenly reason or principle—analogue to overruling Providence; *'te' li*, geography; geomancy; *'teu' li*, regulations; *'mah' li*, the doctrine of the pulse; *'ching' li*, natural feeling, as of gratitude; *'lieu' li*, to regulate, to manage; *'pok' li*, not to regard or treat well; *'li hwoi'* to comprehend; *'li sêu'* to attend to a matter; a manager; *'li hok*, philosophical, sage-like; *'li so'* to settle accounts, pay debts; *'li huak*, the right rule or mode; *coll.*, *'li k'ieck*, his right is scant—is plainly in the wrong; *'li teng i*, pay him (what is due); *'li má' k'wi* (or *tik*), can't bring it out straight—i. e., receipts fall short of expenses; *au' mang' li*, opposed to reason, bad, wrong; *'li' li*, only, constantly, invariably; *'li*

*'li chó' sioh, yong'* to do only one kind of work.

**鯉** <sup>Li.</sup> The carp (Cyprinidae), the king of fishes and fabled to change into a dragon: *'sèng' li*, an epistle; *'K'ung' li*, the son of Confucius; *com.*, *'li ngü*, a carp; *'li ngü kak*, scales of a carp; *met.*, carving or embroidery like carp's scales; *'li ngü' t'ieu' lung mwong*, the carp leaps the dragon-gate; *met.*, to gain a literary degree.

**履** <sup>Lü.</sup> A leather shoe; to put on shoes; to tread or walk on; *met.*, to act in a certain way, actions, conduct; a salary, living, subsistence, dependence: *'li ing*, to do humane acts; *'li jheng*, to walk; the conduct; *'hok' li*, subsistence; *'ü' li pok, ping*, like treading on thin ice; *met.*, need of caution; *com.*, *chio' li á*, red shoes—such as worn by retired officers or those having honorary titles; *'li lik*, a record of good deeds; statement of one's antecedents (to a superior).

**裏裡** <sup>Li.</sup> The inside of a garment, a lining; the inner surface of, inside, within; home: used for the coll. *'tié, q. v.*: *'pieu' li*, outside and inside; *coll.*, *'li meng'* inside and outside, inner and outer surface; *'li nëuk*, the lining wrinkled; *chiong' t'au' li*, the lining all of one material; *'peng' t'iong' li*, to turn the inside out.

**Li.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'li' leu*, to gouge, to cut or scoop out.

<sup>1</sup>天 <sup>8</sup>條 <sup>5</sup>情 <sup>7</sup>不 <sup>9</sup>理 <sup>11</sup>理 <sup>13</sup>雙 <sup>15</sup>鯉 <sup>甲</sup>龍 <sup>19</sup>履 <sup>21</sup>如  
理 理 理 理 事 數 鯉 魚 鯉 門 行 履  
<sup>3</sup>地 <sup>4</sup>脈 <sup>6</sup>料 <sup>8</sup>理 <sup>10</sup>理 <sup>12</sup>理 <sup>14</sup>孔 <sup>16</sup>鯉 <sup>18</sup>履 <sup>20</sup>福 薄  
理 理 理 會 學 法 鯉 魚 跳 仁 履 水



**裡**

A basket or hod for carrying earth; a spade or narrow mattock: *lii*, a hod, dirt-basket.

**梨**

A pear: *tong' li*, the "cold pear"; *met.*, a face discolored with age; *com.*, *'tong li*, the native sugar-pear; *'siok li* and *'ning li*, two varieties of russet pear from Shantung;

*'mu' wo li*, a kind of large, darkish pear; *'ch'iu pah li*, the autumn-white — a clear-skinned sort; *'wong li*, the pineapple; *'li hwong 'ch'iu tá'* play-actors; *coll.*, *ch'eng' p'ong' li*, the cold-rice pear—so called because it is dry and mellow like cooked rice; *li' sing k'e' te'* pear-heart and persimmon-stem; *met.*, small, trifling, worthless.

**蜆**

A sort of small yellowish clam, called *kak li*, found on the coast of Fookien; *coll.*, *kak li p'ong'* to halve the edges of boards in laying floors.

**狸**

A name for small animals like the fox, raccoon, wild cat, &c.: *'ma li*, a sort of wild cat; *'hai li*, a seal; *'hiong li*, the civet; *'ngiu 'mwi li*, the ox-tailed fox — a white-faced species; *com.*, *'hu li*, the fox; *hu li' ma*, or *hu li' ma chidng*, the fox-elf—i. e., the fox which can assume a human shape.

**來**

Read *lai*; *coll. li*: to come, to arrive, to reach; after verbs, implies completion of their action; in

apposition with *k'ó'* (to go), denotes coming, here, again, &c.; after the particle *tek*, it expresses the practicability, and after the negative *má'* the impracticability, of the idea of the preceding verb; after *k'í*, it marks the beginning of an action: *'tié li*, to come in; to return, come back; *li' a muoi'* has he yet come or not? *'li' lau*, has come; *li' ló*, come! arrived! *'kong li*, to speak out; *'tó li*, to bring; *chó' má' li*, can't do it, impracticable; *á' chó' tek li*, practicable; *'ch'ieu tek li*, he rarely comes; *li' k'ang'* come and see; *li' tek, 'cha*, to come early.

*Li.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *li' lá*, to plow; *li' loi*, to gripe and twist with the fingers, as one's flesh; *li' ló*, to scald or cook hastily in boiling water; *li' lē*, to rail at.

(384) Liā.

*Liā*. A coll. word, as in *liā' liā'* or *liā' sek*, beautiful, elegant, as dress; *i' siong 'yó liā'* the clothes are very pretty.

(385) Liāh.

**刮** Read *lik*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *liāh*: to tear, to rend a part; to slit open, to split, as with a knife; a rattling sound, as of bamboos dragged before idols: *liāh, lóh, li*, split down, riven, as a wall; *liāh, tó'*, *'peng*, split in two; *liāh, liāh*, *k'ieu'* sound of tearing; the rattling of bamboos.

**霹**

Read *lik*; *coll. liāh*: the crashing sound of thunder: *liāh, sióh, siāng*,

<sup>1</sup>糖 <sup>8</sup>摸 <sup>梨</sup> <sup>6</sup>黃 <sup>子</sup> <sup>8</sup>貓 <sup>海</sup> <sup>10</sup>香 <sup>狸</sup> <sup>18</sup>入 <sup>15</sup>講 <sup>17</sup>少  
梨 梨 梨 弟 狸 狸 狸 來 來 的  
<sup>2</sup>雪 <sup>4</sup>梅 <sup>5</sup>秋 <sup>7</sup>梨 <sup>9</sup> ○ <sup>11</sup>牛 <sup>12</sup>狐 <sup>14</sup>來 <sup>16</sup>掏 <sup>17</sup>來  
梨 窩 梨 園 ○ 尾 ○ 了 來 ○



令

Ling.

Read *leng*; used in the coll. for *liang*, as in "*chiu liang*" a forfeit to drink wine, as in feasts.

(388)

Lié.

'*Lié*. A coll. word: to lay, as bricks in building walls: '*lié chiong*, to lay bricks; '*lié ki*, to lay a foundation; '*lié chau*', to build a kitchen-range.

罹

Li.

Sadness, sorrow; to encounter, to incur; to meet, to happen on: '*paik, lié*' manifold griefs; '*lié ki hüng hai*' have suffered malicious injury from him.

荔

Li.

A fruit tree, the lichi (*dimocarpus leche*); a kind of flag having fibrous roots: in the coll read *lié*, q. v.: '*pek, lié*' a kind of fragrant flag.

詈

Li.

To scold about, to blame or be angry with: '*lié ma*' to rail at; '*lié uk*, to disgrace by obloquy; '*lié paung*' to blame covertly, to slander.

裂

Lieh.

Read *liék*; used for the coll. *lié*: to cut apart, to slit; to tear straight, as paper after folding it: '*lié chai*, to slit or tear paper; '*kak, lié ki tá*, a theme composed of parts of consecutive sentences.

攤

Li.

To stretch or open out, to spread forth, as wings; to set out, to place in order, to display.

漓

Li.

Water dropping and soaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instil by drops;

thin, poor: '*ling lié*, sound of falling rain; '*hiu lié*, false, perverse.

璃

Li.

A vitreous, translucent substance; glass, in the coll. *pó lá*, q. v.: '*liu lié chio*, glass-beads; coll., '*lié pui kong*, large, flowery, glazed jars.

离

Li

Used for *lié* (a mountain elf); interchanged with the next: bright, clear, elegant; the 30th diagram.

離

Li.

A yellow bird of a beautiful plumage; to leave, to part from; scattered; dispersed, absent, separated from; to divide, to cut in two; arranged, as in pairs; the 30th diagram; a mountain elf, a fairy: also read *lié*, q. v.: '*lié ming*, the morning; '*lié song*, a sister's grandchild; '*pok, lié hi neu*, (the parrot) is still nothing but a bird; com., '*lié piék*, to part from, to leave, as friends; '*lié sang*' scattered, dispersed; '*lié chu*, a bill of divorcement; coll., '*lié hu*, widely astray, as doing improperly; '*lié lié ch'iu*, to keep the hands off, to stand aloof, have nothing to do with; '*pwong lié hwa*, the althea.

籬

Li.

A bamboo hedge, called *hwang lié*; to fence, to inclose: com., '*lié pa*, a wattle or fence of bamboo; coll., '*chia lié*, a bamboo-ladle, skimmer.

1 酒

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16 離

散

17 離

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18 離

芭

19 箴

籬

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○



**藕**  
Li.

To adhere, to attach to, to stick on; sticky, pasty, glutinous: *lié, kéu*, birdlime.

**縞**  
Li.

A sash, an ornamented girdle, put on a bride by her mother; a perfumed bridal veil; to sew shoes; also sharp, piercing, as a cold blast: *kiék, lié*, has the girdle put on — is married.

**螭**  
Li.

A dragon without horns, or just molted; term applied to cruel men: *ch'ek, lié*, the female dragon; *luk, lié chung*, the green-dragon horse—a fine steed.

**魍**  
Li.

A mountain elf or demon, a goblin, called *lié mwoi* supposed to be malicious.

**謔**  
Li.

Deceitful language; jests, jokes, sportive talk, bantering; to ridicule: *lié ié* verbose, exaggerated talk; not trustworthy.

**醅**  
Li.

Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor: *lié lok*, the dregs of liquor.

**嫠**  
Li.

A woman whose husband is dead: *lié ho* a widow; *sok, lié*, to relieve or support a widow.

**釐**  
Li.

Used for *li* (to govern): to rule, to regulate, to cause one to submit; the 1000th part of a taél, nominally equivalent to the coin called a cash; the second term in fractions, the hundredth,

as of an inch; a grain, a very little; twins, a pair; to give, to bestow: *te, lié*, geomancy; *tek, lié*, paper made from sea-weed; com., *lié ting*, a small money-steelyard; *lié hó*, a small fraction, a trifle; *lié king*, an extra local duty levied on goods; *sek, chi hó lié ch'a i ch'íeng li*, a trifling mistake makes a difference of a thousand miles!

**荔**  
Li.

Read *lié*; coll. *lié*: a fruit tree, the lichí (dimocarpus leche), called *lié chié ch'eu*; *trai' hok, lié chié* and *ch'eu' hok, lié chié*, the large-pitted and small-pitted sorts.

**例**  
Li.

To compare, to classify, to adjust, to arrange; laws, by-laws, rules, regulations; the mode or custom; order, arrangement, disposition of: *chaik, lié* regulations, rules of the Boards; *pi lié* to compare together; com., *luk, lié* laws; *suk, lié* custom, common practice; *lié keng* forbidden by the rules; *lié hó* or *lié hié* the ordinary expenditure, as in lawsuits, village-fees, &c.; *sing lié* to become a custom; coll., *tó lié* to receive customary fees, as from dependents, unlicensed establishments, &c.; *mó ch'ia lié* there is no such rule.

**砵**

To cross a stream on stones; to lift the clothes in crossing streams.

**離**  
Li.

To retire, to withdraw, to separate from, to leave; removed, withdrawn, distant, a certain interval from: also read *lié*, q. v.:

<sup>1</sup>赤 <sup>2</sup>螭 <sup>3</sup>綠 <sup>4</sup>螭 <sup>5</sup>魍 <sup>6</sup>嫠 <sup>7</sup>恤 <sup>8</sup>釐 <sup>9</sup>陟 <sup>10</sup>釐 <sup>11</sup>釐 <sup>12</sup>釐 <sup>13</sup>金 <sup>14</sup>毫 <sup>15</sup>釐 <sup>16</sup>差 <sup>17</sup>以 <sup>18</sup>千 <sup>19</sup>里 <sup>20</sup>比 <sup>21</sup>例 <sup>22</sup>律 <sup>23</sup>例 <sup>24</sup>禁 <sup>25</sup>例 <sup>26</sup>耗 <sup>27</sup>成 <sup>28</sup>例

COM., 'lié' *ka*, to leave home; 'wong' *lié* to keep aloof, as from bad men; COLL., 'lié' *k'wi*, to separate, remove from; 'lié' *tó* to go aside (and play), as a child not always staying by his mother; 'lié' *tek*, *hwong* far removed; 'lié' *sióh*, *peng*, to yield one side of the way; 'lié' *ch'ioh*, 'pa *te* distant over one foot.

(389)

Liék.

龍  
Lung.

Read *lung*; used for the coll. *liék*, as in *liék*, (or *liék*,) *miék*, *ch'au*, the dragon-tongue grass, a species of cactus (?), the juice of which is used on ladies' hair.

烈  
Lieh.

Read *liék*, used for the coll. *liék*, bright, glowing, fiery: *eng liék*, *liék*, fiery-red, as flames or the clouds at sunset; a bright red.

列  
Lieh.

To separate, to distinguish; to arrange in order, to dispose properly, to spread out; to state in order; files of soldiers; a rank, series, order; regularly, seriatim: 'liék' *teng* troops in ranks; COM., 'pá *liék*, to set in order; 'liék' *oi* you, gentlemen! 'liék' *kwok*, a name given to the feudal states of China, B.C. 300-225; 'teu *liék*, a set of rules; COLL., 'liék' *k'wi*, or *liék*, *lang*, *peng*, to separate, to dispose on two sides, as persons or things.

冽  
Lieh.

A cold air; cold, chilly: *hung liék*, a chilling wind; *lek*, *liék*, very cold.

栲  
Lieh.

Also read *lié*: a kind of wild chestnut, a hard, tough wood, used by cartwrights; trees growing in rows.

烈  
Lieh.

A raging fire; hot, flaming, burning, ardent; impetuous, energetic, daring; zealous, enthusiastic; fierce, cruel; faithful to principles, meritorious; excellent, eminent, dignified, majestic, imposing: used for *liék*, in the coll. q. v.: 'liék' *séu* a patriot; 'liék' *liék*, sad, mournful; majestic; 'liék' *chu*, eminent ancestors; 't'ung *liék*, zealous; COM., 'liék' *ho* or *liék*, *nü*, a chaste woman, one who hangs herself at the death of her husband; 'hwi *liék*, fierce flames.

裂  
Lieh.

Remnants, the clippings of silk; to tear, to rend in two; to split, to crack open: used for the coll. *lié* q. v.: 'p'ó' *liék*, to tear open; 'miék' *liék*, to destroy, to subvert, as principles or customs; COLL., *liék*, *k'wi*, or *liék*, *hié*, rent asunder; *pek*, *pek*, *liék*, *liék*, seamed, marked with cracks, as crockery.

(390)

Liéng.

斂  
Lien.

To gather in, as harvests; to receive, to collect; to hoard, to amass; to husband, sparing of; a hoard, ingathering: also read *liéng* q. v.: 'siu' *liéng*, to gather in, to harvest; in the coll. careful, cautious, prudent; 'liéng' *ch'au* to collect; 'liéng' *chong*, to hoard up.

離<sup>1</sup> 離<sup>8</sup> 列<sup>5</sup> 列<sup>7</sup> 條<sup>9</sup> 烈<sup>11</sup> 烈<sup>12</sup> 忠<sup>13</sup> 烈<sup>14</sup> 火<sup>15</sup> 滅<sup>17</sup> 斂<sup>19</sup>  
家 開 陣 位 列 烈 祖 烈 婦 烈 裂 聚  
遠<sup>2</sup> 離<sup>4</sup> 排<sup>11</sup> 列<sup>8</sup> 烈<sup>10</sup> 破<sup>16</sup> 收<sup>18</sup> 斂<sup>20</sup>  
離 道 列 國 士 ○ ○ ○ ○ 裂 斂 藏

**潑**

Lien.

Water overflowing; to overwhelm in the waves; the edge of waves: 'liéng yéng' brimful, running over; 'huang' 'liéng, to float on the water.

**臉**

Lien.

The cheek; the face; *met.*, one's reputation, honor; *com.*, 'liéng miéng, the face; *met.*, shamefacedness, modesty; 'tiu' 'liéng, to feel ashamed; 'ch'ieu' 'liéng, a smiling face; 'au' 'liéng, or 'pok, 'ko' 'liéng, shameless, brazen-faced; 'liéng miéng' 'hó' 'chong, what has become of your shame! *coll.*, 'dau' 'la' 'liéng 'k'auk, 'i, leave him his face—don't wholly ruin his good name.

**檢**

Lien.

To draw the hands in to the sleeves: 'liéng' 'ing, to sleeve the hands, a courtesy; 'liéng' 'ing 'pai' pays her respects—phrase on a lady's card.

**揸**

Lien.

To bear, to carry in the hands; to remove, to transport, to convey, to take things to one: 'liéng' 'ná, to carry earth, as insects in making their nests.

**璉**

Lien.

Vases or chargers to hold grain at sacrifices in the ancestral hall, called 'hu' 'liéng.

**輦**

Nien.

A sort of barrow or hand-carriage, called 'li' 'éng 'kú; the imperial chariot; *met.*, the court, the emperor; to draw, to take to; to transport, to convey: 'liéng' 'ha' 'at court; 'i' 'kú' 'liéng 'mu, took his mother in the carriage; *com.*, 'liéng' 'koi' a long

box or safe on wheels; *coll.*, 'liéng' 'chi, a wheel; rollers to move heavy things on; 'i' 'k'á' 'ngwai' 'tó' 'li' 'chó' 'liéng' 'chi, he makes a roller of me — uses me as a drudge.

'Liéng. A coll. word, like the next, but less frequently used: to turn; to revolve, to roll, as on wheels; to roll to and fro, as animals on the ground: 'liéng' 'chió' 'ch'iu' 'chi, small ornamental rings, finely braided and worn at the sides of a finger-ring.

'Liéng. A coll. word: to turn about, to revolve; to roll, as round things: 'liéng' 'liéng' 'tiong, to roll to and fro; 'kieu' 'liéng' 'sióh, 'tiong, turn the sedan round; 'liéng' 'liéng' 'pó, gaming with the 'pó' 'tau and 'pó' 'chi; 'kung' 'tung' 'liéng' to revolve incessantly; *met.*, persistent, pertinacious.

**連**

Lien.

To connect, to continue, to join; reaching to, conjoined, contiguous, annexed; connection by marriage; a junction, a succession of; an adversative, connective particle at the beginning of a clause or sentence, and, also, even, with; a surname; in the coll. to occur suddenly, just at the time, unexpectedly: used for 'liéng' in the coll. q. v.: 'liéng' 'ing, allied by marriage; 'liéng' 'sek, tin ore; *com.*, 'pi' 'liéng, connected, adjoining; 'liéng' 'chiék, to gain degrees at successive examinations; 'liéng' 'k'auk, or 'liéng 'moo' at once, instantly; 'liéng' 'loi' to involve; 'liéng' 'kong, the district of Lienkiang in the Foo-

1 潑 3 丟 5 無 7 何 9 以 11 輦 13 輦 15 連 17 連 19 連 21 連 23 連  
2 潑 4 臉 6 臉 8 存 10 車 12 櫃 14 姻 16 錫 18 捷 20 刻 22 累  
3 臉 4 笑 5 臉 6 輦 7 輦 8 母 9 輦 10 輦 11 連 12 連 13 連 14 連 15 連 16 連 17 連  
面 臉 面 下 母 輦 輦 連 連 連 連 連 連 連 連 連



chow prefecture; <sup>1</sup>liéng 'k'eu eng' s'ing, to assent as soon as asked; <sup>2</sup>liéng 'p'wong tai' le' both the principal and the interest; <sup>3</sup>liéng s'ing sang ngeh, promoted three grades in succession; coll., ko' liéng or 'po' liéng, in addition to, besides; <sup>4</sup>liéng si tai' a matter coming up suddenly; <sup>5</sup>prah, liéng k'wang, successive firing of guns; <sup>6</sup>liéng meng' tu ng' 'sá, does not even wash his face.

**漣**

Lien.

Ripples on the water, a rippling appearance; name of a river; weeping; <sup>1</sup>ch'ing 'ch'ia' liéng, pure and rippling; <sup>2</sup>k'ek, 'á' liéng liéng, to shed tears incessantly.

**濂**

Lien.

A mountain stream falling in a sheet of water, a cascade; thin, poor.

**廉**

Lien.

On one side, a corner, angle of; economical, sparing, moderate; pure, disinterested, incorrupt; to examine: com., <sup>1</sup>diéng 't'í, modest, shamefaced, regardless of one's name; <sup>2</sup>u liéng 't'í, shameless, avaricious; <sup>3</sup>ch'ing liéng, incorruptible, as an officer; <sup>4</sup>h'ui liéng, filial and pure—applied to the literary Kūjin; <sup>5</sup>yong liéng, anti-extortion allowance to officers; <sup>6</sup>'ka' liéng, not high-priced.

**簾**

Lien.

A curtain; a screen of cloth, hung before doors: <sup>1</sup>mwong liéng, a door-screen; <sup>2</sup>'kieu' liéng, sedan-curtains.

**簾**

Lien.

A screen or curtain of bamboo-splints: com., <sup>1</sup>t'auk, liéng, bamboo-blinds; <sup>2</sup>'kwong liéng, roll up the screen; <sup>3</sup>'nó' liéng kwang, examiners of essays appointed by the governor.

**礪**

Lien.

A coarse sandstone, unfit for polishing; <sup>1</sup>met., spurious, hypocritical; a red color: <sup>2</sup>liéng s'ing, feigned kindness.

**繡**

Lien.

Fringes on flags; the embroidered quartering on a banner, on the inner edge near the staff.

**矚**

Lien.

The calf of the leg, the shin: coll., <sup>1</sup>'ka' liéng, the shin-bone; <sup>2</sup>lung' 'ka' liéng, a festered shin.

**鎌**

Lien.

A sickle, a reaping hook: com., <sup>1</sup>liéng t'ó (coll., <sup>2</sup>diéng k'auk), a sickle.

**鏈**

Lien.

Unrefined lead or tin; connected, locked together, as by a chain.

**鯉**

Lien.

A species of carp, the Abramis brama (?) ; the fish called <sup>1</sup>liéng ngü in Foochow (?), for which see under the word <sup>2</sup>liéng (lotus).

**奩**

Lien.

A lady's dressing case, a toilet-box, a perfumery-case: com., <sup>1</sup>ch'ong liéng, a bride's trousseau; <sup>2</sup>ch'iang kwang liéng, please (come and) see the bridal outfit—words written on cards.

**聯**

Lien.

Connected, joined, as the ear to the head; to combine, to unite harmoniously, to assemble, to

<sup>1</sup>連口應承

<sup>2</sup>連本帶利

<sup>3</sup>連陞三級

<sup>4</sup>僅連<sup>5</sup>連時

事廉<sup>6</sup>廉耻<sup>7</sup>無

廉耻<sup>8</sup>清廉<sup>9</sup>廉

<sup>10</sup>孝廉<sup>11</sup>廉

<sup>12</sup>價廉<sup>13</sup>廉

<sup>14</sup>轎轅<sup>15</sup>轅

<sup>16</sup>捲簾<sup>17</sup>內簾

官礪<sup>18</sup>礪仁

鐮刀<sup>19</sup>救奩

associate; to join in a regular order; a distich, parallel aphorisms: COM., *'liêng k'rong*, distich-frames; *'tôi' liêng*, antithetical couplets on scrolls—hung up in houses; *'sô' liêng*, funeral couplets; *'chung liêng*, inscriptions on red paper at new year's; *'liêng kak*, unions, an organization of families by tens; COLL., *'t'eu' liêng*, flat or oval tablets on posts.

**帘**

Lien.

A flag showing where wine is sold: *'chên liêng*, a tavern-signboard; *met.*, a tavern.

**棟**

Lien.

A tree bearing a sour berry, a species of cherry or bullace (?); the fruit is bell-shaped, and river-dragons are said to abhor

it: COM., *'k'u liêng' 'chi*, the bitter *liêng' berry—a medicine.*

**煉**

Lien.

Interchanged with the next: to fuse metals, to purify from dross; *met.*, to discipline, to test and perfect the character:

COM., *liêng' yoh' acong*, to make up pills; *liêng' tang*, to refine pills; *met.*, to become immortal, as Taoists say.

**鍊**

Lien.

To smelt ores, to refine and work metals; to forge; wrought, forged; the mutual action of the five elements; *met.*, to discipline;

matured, disciplined, exercised; expert, skilled, practiced; a chain of any metal: *'patk, liêng'* thoroughly refined; *'liêng' ching*, well disciplined, perfect, as Taoists say; COM., *'tiék, liêng'* an iron chain; *'sîn liêng'* to

practice austerity, to become religious; *'kwa' liêng'* bound with a chain on the neck; COLL., *'tù' mô' liêng'* an iron cable; *'t'au' liêng'* to remove the chain—release the prisoner.

**練**

Lion.

To boil silk, to soften its harshness by boiling; to try, to experiment on, to learn by practice; to drill, as troops; accustomed to,

skilled; to select, to choose; white, shining, a whitish color; a piece of silk: *'kang liêng'* to select veteran soldiers; *'liêng' i*, mourning for a year or thirteen months; COM., *'liêng' sùk*, experienced, mature; *'t'wang liêng'* ward-organization and drill; *'ch'au liêng'* parade-drill; COLL., *liêng' kung t'au*, to practice in pugilism; *kwang' liêng'* accustomed, skilled in.

**斂**

Lien.

To gather a harvest; to collect, to amass, to hoard; to extort money; avaricious, extortionate: also read *liêng*, q. v.: *'liêng'*

*'chá*, to harvest the ripe grain; *'sîn liêng'* to gather, to harvest; *ch'eu' liêng'* to hoard up; to extort, as illegal duties.

**殮**

Lien.

To dress a corpse, to lay out a body in all its clothes for the grave; the shroud, bandages of cloth or silk tied in knots about

the *seu' i* (grave-clothes): *'sîn liêng'* or *peng' liêng'* to shroud and encoffin; COM., *'liêng' k'eu'* the shroud or bandages for the corpse; *'ching liêng'* and *peng' liêng'* the complete, and the half, sets of bandages.

1 聯 3 素 5 聯 7 酒 子 10 鍊 12 修 14 簡 16 練 18 操 20 收 22 殮  
 匡 聯 甲 帘 百 精 鍊 鍊 練 熟 練 斂 斂 具  
 2 對 4 春 6 柱 8 苦 鍊 11 鐵 13 掛 15 練 17 團 19 斂 21 收 23 全  
 聯 聯 聯 棟 ○ 鍊 鍊 衣 練 斂 斂 殮 殮







small drums: also read *lieu* and *liu* q. v.: *lien ming*, to take the census of a people; *lien 'hu t'eu*, to pull the tiger's beard; com., *lieu 'li*, to arrange, to manage.

*Lieu*. A coll. word: to cut to pieces, a mode of torture like flaying alive: *lieu 'si sá' kak*, to execute by cutting to pieces.

**料**<sup>2</sup> To judge, to measure, to estimate, to reckon, to calculate; in the following senses usually read *liu*: stuff, materials; ability, cleverness, talent, as of an employé; grain, provender; manure: also read *lien*, q. v.: com., *lieu' siong*, to judge, to estimate; *'pok, lieu* (coll. *ng' lieu*), unexpected, sudden; *'king lieu* to disparage, as for a trivial matter; com., *lieu má' chok*, or *má' lieu tek*, *chok*, incalculable, inscrutable.

**撩**<sup>2</sup> To grasp, to catch, to take hold of; in the coll. to disturb, to molest, to interfere with; to stir, as things while cooking: also read *lien*, q. v.: coll., *lieu' sák*, stir it till done: *móh, lieu* don't molest (the things), as said to a child.

**療**<sup>2</sup> To cure diseases, to heal; to stop, to appease; medical practice: *'lieu peng* to cure an illness; *'lieu' ki*, to appease hunger.

*Lieu*. A coll. word, as in *lieu' lieu* a sort of vegetable like garlic; it is salted and seasoned for food.

*Lieu*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word, as in *lieu' k'ieu* curled stiff, rigid in death!

(392) *Lik*.

**力**<sup>2</sup> Strength; muscular power, brawn, nerve; the full use of an organ; force, vigor, spirit, mental energy; divine help; the material properties or strength of things; the stiffness of a bow; active, energetic, vigorous; a surname; the 19th radical: com., *'la lik*, strength, strong; *'k'ang lik*, muscular energy; *'lik, liong* capacity, aptitude; *'lik, k'e* constitutional vigor; *'ch'ok, lik*, or *'äng' lik*, to exert one's self; *'lik, 'kà*, to recommend one strongly; *'pek, lik*, a nervous style; chaste penmanship; *'ngau lik*, keenness of eyesight; *lik, kiong* (or *chaung*), robust strength; *'lik, pok, ch'ung' sing*, one's strength unequal to his will; coll., *tu mó' kwí lik*, has no strength at all; *nióh, mai' lik*, what is the stiffness (of this bow)?

**立**<sup>2</sup> To stand, to stand erect; to establish, to institute, to set up, to found, to perfect; to fix, to effect, to settle, to agree upon; to place in order, to arrange; the arrival of the time of; soon, speedily, at once; the 117th radical: *'tuk, lik*, to stand alone, fixed, upright; com., *'lik, ch'ung*, the first of the 24 solar terms, beginning of spring; *'sí'k, lik*, to establish; *'sing lik*, established (in life), as one arriving at maturity; *'lik, s'ü* to adopt an heir; *'lik, che'*

1 料 2 輕 3 療 4 料 5 療 6 輕 7 筋 8 力 9 力 10 筆 11 力 12 獨 13 設 14 成 15 立  
想 料 饑 力 氣 舉 力 不 立 立 立 立  
不 4 療 6 腎 8 力 10 出 12 從 14 立 16 春 18 立  
料 病 力 量 力 心 春 志

to resolve; *lik*, *ngiék*, to acquire property; to enter a profession or calling; *lik*, *sá*, to found an ancestral temple; *lik*, *k'áik*, instantly; *lik*, *kung leng' ch'ang* to make a military vow, as to destroy the enemy; *met*, to contract under heavy penalties; COLL., *lik*, *te'ch'á* 'sá, to kill on the spot; *lik*, *ta lik* 'sá, to die while being beaten.

笠  
Li

A pen or inclosure, a basket for confining or carrying pigs; a medicinal plant, called *pek, lik*.

笠  
Li

A rain hat, made of splints and leaves; a conical cap of braided straw; an open basket or hamper: COM., *'ing lik*, a ceremonial cap of finely woven straw or rattan; *'hoi' lik*, a tasseled silk-hat; *'ch'au lik*, a broad-brimmed straw hat; *'lik*, *ro'* the inner ring or lining of a hat; COLL., *lik*, *k'áek*, or *lik*, *t'ai*, the bodies of ceremonial hats; *lik*, *kwang* cap-strings; *'au lik*, an umbrella-hat of bamboo, splints and leaves.

栗  
Li

Read *lek*; coll. *lik*, as in *lik*, *chi*, a chestnut; *lik*, *ch'á k'áek*, chestnut-shells,

櫪  
Li

A sort of oak, bearing edible acorns; a pen, a stable: *'chung lik*, frames for worms to weave cocoons on; *'ma lik*, a stable; *'lik*, *sá*, to squeeze the fingers between sticks; thumb-screws.

櫪  
Li

A kind of hard, tough oak, considered a useless wood, not even fit for fuel; in some places used as a depreciatory term for one's self; name of a bird.

曆  
Li

The course of the spheres, a representation of the heavenly bodies; to calendar times and seasons; an almanac, for which the next is also used; *'lik*, *ch'iong* representation of the heavens; *'lik*, *hwak*, astronomy; COM., *'wong lik*, an almanac.

歷  
Li

To pass by or over; to pass, as ages and generations; to pass through, to experience; to transgress, as the laws; arranged, in order, orderly; successive, next in order; disordered, confused; to expend, to exhaust; to say all; silent, retired; wide apart: *'lik*, *kó* to make a full statement; *'lik*, *ch'i*, the teeth wide apart; *'lik*, *hwang* confused; *'lik*, *lieng* experienced in; COM., *'lik*, *tai* (coll. *lik*, *tóí*), successive generations or ages; *'lik*, *qieng*, a series of years; *'lik*, *dai*, from the first till now; *'yok*, *lik*, to pass through, have experience of; *'li lik*, a report of one's merit or antecedents.

瀝  
Li

To drip, to fall in drops; a very little left in a cup; *'sá, lik*, sound of rain or hail; *'á lik*, the dregs of a cup; *'lik*, *hiék*, to shed one's blood; *'lik*, *ching k'aiw' k'ong*, to petition humbly and sincerely; *tek, lik*, to drip, to drop.

1 纓 3 草 5 櫪 7 櫪 9 曆 11 歷 13 歷 15 歷 17 歷 19 履 21 餘 23 瀝  
笠 笠 櫪 櫪 法 告 亂 代 來 歷 歷 情  
2 緯 4 笠 6 馬 8 曆 10 王 12 歷 14 歷 16 歷 18 閱 20 浙 22 瀝  
笠 套 櫪 象 曆 齒 練 年 歷 瀝 血







**蛉**

Ling.

An insect; some say a grasshopper: <sup>1</sup>*ming ling* an insect found on mulberry trees; *met.*, an adopted child; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ing ling*, dragon-flies (*Libellulidae*)—called *ma chu* in the coll. q. v.

**玲**

Ling.

To walk or saunter about: <sup>3</sup>*ling ting*, to walk sidewise, to walk irregularly.

**鈴**

Ling.

A small bell like a sleigh-bell; they are hung on horses' necks and on flags to announce approach: *com.*, <sup>4</sup>*ma ling*, horse-bells, sleigh-bells; <sup>5</sup>*paug' ling*, bells with handles; <sup>6</sup>*ma tau ling*, the capsules of lilies—used in pulmonary complaints; <sup>7</sup>*king ling' chu*, a sort of medicinal nut—a specific for stomach-aches.

**鶇**

Ling.

A small bird, the wag-tail, called *chek*; <sup>8</sup>*ling*; some say a kind of titmouse; *com.*, <sup>9</sup>*paik ling*, a singing lark.

**齡**

Ling.

The front teeth; *met.*, the age, years: <sup>10</sup>*hok ling*, storks' age—longevity; <sup>11</sup>*ha ling*, old, gray-headed; <sup>12</sup>*mieu ling*, young, under age.

**苓**

Ling.

A kind of tonic medicine, the China root: <sup>13</sup>*ling' ngi*, a sort of edible boletus or fungus; *com.*, <sup>14</sup>*huk ling*, China root; <sup>15</sup>*hung ling*, the Yunnan root; <sup>16</sup>*tu ling*, a dark, reddish sort of China root.

**菱**

Ling.

An aquatic vegetable, the *ling kaik*, water-caltrops (*trapa bicornis* or *tricornis*), also called buffalo's horns: in the coll. read *ling*, q. v.: *ling hwa*, a poetical term for a mirror.

**玲**

Ling.

The tinkling of gems: <sup>17</sup>*lung ling*, a tinkling sound, as of gems or metals.

**琳**

Lin.

A sort of precious stone, called <sup>18</sup>*kin ling*, perhaps a kind of prase-quartz.

**璘**

Lin.

A veined appearance, like that of agate: <sup>19</sup>*ling pi'eng*, streaked, variegated; *ling ping*, lustrous, chatoyant.

**淋**

Lin.

A disease of the bladder or ureter; a strangury or dysury: *com.*, <sup>20</sup>*haik ling*, bloody urine; <sup>21</sup>*kek ling*, the gravel.

**林**

Lin.

A clump of trees, a grove, a wood, a forest; a luxuriance, abundance of; a group, a company; one's native groves, home; a surname: <sup>22</sup>*ling chung*, a note in music; <sup>23</sup>*luk ling*, a mountain in Hupeh; *met.*, a den of thieves; <sup>24</sup>*kui ling ha* to retire to one's home, as an officer; *com.*, <sup>25</sup>*ng'ien ling kung*, the Imperial Guard; <sup>26</sup>*hang ling yeng* the Hankin college.

**櫺**

Ling.

A wooden lattice, window-bars; beams over doors; a plate under the eaves: <sup>27</sup>*ling' k'ang*, a window having lattice or bars.

<sup>1</sup>螟蛉 <sup>3</sup>鈴鈴 <sup>5</sup>柄鈴 <sup>7</sup>鈴鈴 <sup>8</sup>百鈴 <sup>10</sup>遐齡 <sup>12</sup>苓耳 <sup>14</sup>雲苓 <sup>16</sup>瓏玲 <sup>18</sup>璘璘 <sup>20</sup>綠林 <sup>22</sup>軍翰  
<sup>2</sup>蜻蛉 <sup>4</sup>馬鈴 <sup>6</sup>馬鈴 <sup>9</sup>鶴齡 <sup>11</sup>妙齡 <sup>13</sup>扶苓 <sup>15</sup>猪苓 <sup>17</sup>球琳 <sup>19</sup>林鐘 <sup>21</sup>御林 <sup>23</sup>翰林



**棱楞**

Interchanged with the next: a square piece of timber; a corner, four-cornered; a beam in a temple-roof: <sup>1</sup>*ku ling*, the Ling, highest point of a house; <sup>2</sup>*mo ling*, to aim at two objects, fickle, time-serving.

**稜**

An angle, a corner; a segment; a kind of rice, called *u ling*; a classifier of fields: <sup>3</sup>*ku ling*, angular; <sup>4</sup>*ui ling*, grand, awe-inspiring; <sup>5</sup>*ki ling tieng*, how many fields?

**綾**

Thin silk having a fine, glossy surface, thin satin; damask: com., <sup>6</sup>*woong ling*, a thin, yellow silk; <sup>7</sup>*hwa ling*, damask; <sup>8</sup>*u ling*, lastings; <sup>9</sup>*pah ling tieng*, funeral aphorisms on white silk; <sup>10</sup>*ling lo pek*, *taung* silks, gauzes, and satins.

**陵**

Interchanged with the next: a large mound, a barrow, a hillock; a cemetery, mausoleum; to insult, to desecrate; to invade, to usurp; to aim high, to aspire: <sup>11</sup>*ku ling*, a high mound or hill; <sup>12</sup>*pok ling chiek*, not act disorderly; com., <sup>13</sup>*ling ti sa kak*, ignominiously cut to pieces—a punishment like quartering.

**凌**

An accumulation of ice, an ice-house; to insult, to disgrace, to dishonor, to put to shame; shameful, injurious; to advance, to have high aims: <sup>14</sup>*ling sek*, an ice-house; <sup>15</sup>*ling hung*, aspiring to the clouds, ambitious; <sup>16</sup>*ki ling*, to abuse, to insult; com., <sup>17</sup>*ling*

*ik*, to disgrace; to deflower, to treat basely.

**凌**

To gallop over, to pass beyond; to tremble; a river in Kwangsi: <sup>18</sup>*ling lek*, trembling; *huang hai ling sang*, to cross seas and mountains—to travel far.

**潐**

Name of a river; clear water, such as issues from rocks and runs among the hills.

**淋**

To water, to wet; to soak, to moisten; water dripping and running off: <sup>19</sup>*tai u ling lie*, drenched by a heavy rain; *ling hwa*, to water flowers; com., *haik ling ling*, blood flowing profusely.

**霖**

Interchanged with the last: incessant rain, a timely rain of three days duration: <sup>20</sup>*ling u*, continuous showers; *kang ling*, a good, reasonable rain.

**零**

The last drops of a shower, small rain; what is over, a fraction, residue, remainder; the excess of a round number; in numeration, means "and" or implies that one denomination is not used, a cypher: <sup>21</sup>*ling ting*, a solitary individual; <sup>22</sup>*kie ling*, a surplus, residue; com., <sup>23</sup>*ling sing* or *ling ch'oi*, odd ends, fragments; *ling lok*, scattered, nearly all fallen off, as leaves; *sang liong ling paik*, *hung*, 3 taels and 8 candareens; COLL., *sioh pah ling sang*, one hundred and three; *ling tau kie mui*, the odd amounts, something thrown in or not reckoned, as

<sup>1</sup>板 <sup>3</sup>觚 <sup>5</sup>黄 <sup>7</sup>羽 <sup>9</sup>正 <sup>11</sup>不 <sup>13</sup>陵 <sup>15</sup>凌 <sup>17</sup>欺 <sup>19</sup>凌 <sup>21</sup>淋 <sup>23</sup>零  
<sup>2</sup>棱 <sup>4</sup>棱 <sup>6</sup>綾 <sup>8</sup>綾 <sup>10</sup>緞 <sup>12</sup>陵 <sup>14</sup>室 <sup>16</sup>凌 <sup>18</sup>慄 <sup>20</sup>漓 <sup>22</sup>丁  
<sup>3</sup>模 <sup>5</sup>威 <sup>7</sup>花 <sup>9</sup>綾 <sup>11</sup>丘 <sup>13</sup>節 <sup>15</sup>凌 <sup>17</sup>凌 <sup>19</sup>大 <sup>21</sup>霖 <sup>23</sup>零  
<sup>4</sup>棱 <sup>6</sup>菱 <sup>8</sup>羅 <sup>10</sup>陵 <sup>12</sup>割 <sup>14</sup>雲 <sup>16</sup>辱 <sup>18</sup>雨 <sup>20</sup>雨 <sup>22</sup>星

cash, pounds, feet; *se' teng ling*, a little past 4 o'clock.

**靈**  
**靈**  
**靈**

A spirit, a soul, a mysterious, disembodied agency; a divine influence or energy; spiritual, incorporeal, subtle, ethereal, Ling. pervading; efficacious, miraculous, felicitous, able to act effectively on other powers; intelligent, discerning, penetrative; the type or most excellent of a class, as man of created things; ingenious; obscure; lucky, opportune, as a rain: *seu' ling*, the four superior of all feathered, scaly, shelly, and hairy, beings—i. e., the phoenix, dragon, tortoise, and unicorn; *ling ki*, a curious contrivance; intelligent, astute; *sieng ling*, one's ancestors; *ing ling*, ghosts, the dead; *seng ling*, animated beings; *sang ling*, sun, moon, and stars; com., *ling hung*, the human soul; *ling k'eu'* the coffin with the corpse in it; *ling oi'* place of the spirit (of the deceased)—where his picture and chair are set; *mi' ing wang' uk*, *chi ling*, man is the most intelligent of all beings; *ling hu*, an efficacious charm; *ling tong'* active, lively in mind; *ling pieng'*, apt, ready, having tact; *ling k'ieu'* "the mental apertures"—astute, perspicacious; *ling eng'* or *ling hieng'* a divine response; *seng' ling*, the Holy Spirit, as used by some; COLL., *ling' k'eu tai'* *chiong kung*, a dog-headed attendant of the god *Ngwong soi'*; *ling' hong' ch'au*, a fragrant plant used with hair-oil.

**嶙**

A precipice, lofty peaks of mountains: *ling sung*, a lofty cliff, mountain heights.

**憐**

To pity, to compassionate, to have charity for, to sympathize with: in the coll. read *leng*, q. v.: *ling sok*, to pity; com., *ling' ming* (coll. *k'ó' leng*), to compassionate; *kieng' ling*, to show pity toward; *tung peng' siong ling*, those in the same distress sympathize with each other.

**磷**

An ignis-fatuus, supposed to be an exhalation from the blood of murdered persons; shining, sparkling: *kwi' hwo' ling* Lin. *ling*, the devils' fires flash about; *ling' ling*, the sparkling glow-worm.

**磷**

Water purling among the stones; the clear water flowing over a rocky bottom: *ling ling*, clear, pure and sparkling. Read *leng'* to rub thin; a thin stone, shingle, gravel.

**遴**

To choose, to select with care: *ling' song*, to make a careful selection (of the talented). Read *leng'* to walk with difficulty; covetous, grasping: *t'ang leng'* to covet, niggardly.

**騮**

Also read *leng'*: a piebald horse; a horse having black lips: *ang ling*, a piebald horse.

1 靈 2 先 3 人 4 生 5 靈 6 魂 7 靈 8 位 9 惟 10 萬 11 靈 12 靈 13 靈 14 靈 15 靈 16 聖  
機 靈 靈 靈 魂 靈 位 惟 物 符 便 應 現 靈  
之 動 竅 靈 靈 靈 靈  
○ ○ ○ 靈 樞 人 靈 靈 靈 靈 靈 靈

鄰  
隣

Near, neighboring, contiguous, proximate; connected, associated, assisting, as ministers do; a neighborhood of five families; neighbors: <sup>1</sup>*ling 'li*, the neighbors; <sup>2</sup>*ling kwok*, adjacent countries; COM., <sup>3</sup>*ling k'ing* near to, in the vicinity of; <sup>4</sup>*ling k'ü*, or <sup>5</sup>*ling siä* the next house, a house near by; COLL., <sup>6</sup>*wong ch'ing möh, n'ih, k'ung' ling*, a relative far off is not as good as a near neighbor.

麟

The rumbling of wheels, for which the last is also used; full, abundant; a threshold: *ling ling*, rumbling of chariot-wheels; <sup>1</sup>*ho' ling*, a doorway, threshold.

較

The track or traces of; to follow the track, to run over: *ling lik*, the rut of a wheel; to crush under wheels.

臨

To look down upon, to superintend; to go to, to regard, to condescend, as superiors do; to descend, to visit, as with blessings or curses; at the point of, about to, to commence; during, when, at the time of meeting; makes the present gerundive; large, great; the 19th diagram: <sup>1</sup>*chieu ling*, to shine upon, to illumine; <sup>2</sup>*ling 'aik*, to imitate a writing; COM., <sup>3</sup>*ling 'hwang*, to descend into the world, as a god; <sup>4</sup>*ling 'ngui*, at the critical time (of death); <sup>5</sup>*ling ch'ing*, near decease, dying; <sup>6</sup>*'kaung' ling*, to descend; the advent, as of Christ; <sup>7</sup>*ling 'si*, at

the time; <sup>8</sup>*ling 'puong*, time of parturition; <sup>9</sup>*ling cheng' 'chi nang*, name of a book on diseases; <sup>10</sup>*ling 'ch'ei 'n'ü*, the Mother-goddess, guardian of children—a native of the southern suburbs of Foochow; <sup>11</sup>*ling k'ü 'ch'ing h'eng* at the street and in short alleys—*scil.*, one must speak low; COLL., <sup>12</sup>*ling 'mwong sang 'pwang siang* on arriving look at matters all around, as said by a poor debtor to his creditor.

醕

Generous, rich spirits, made with great care, called *ling lak*.

羚  
麋

A mountain sheep; an antelope or chamois: COM., <sup>1</sup>*ling 'yong kauk*, and <sup>2</sup>*ling 'yong 'chiäng*, chamois' horns and tips of the horns—used medicinally.

麟

The female unicorn; also used for *ling* (bright, clear): *ling 'chi 'ling 'siang*, the unicorn's hoof brings luck; *met.*, an heir is born; COM., *ki ling*, male and female unicorns; <sup>1</sup>*'t'eng s'au' ling 'i*, Heaven grant a fine child!

鯨

A species of carp, the Leuciscus or dace: *sik, ling*, name of a medicine; *ling 'li*, the pangolin or manis—the Chinese say that it is transformed from a fish and grows as large as a kraken.

鱗

The scales of a fish; scaly animals, as fishes and snakes: *ling uk*, the scaly tribes; *ling kak*, scales.

1鄰 3鄰 5鄰 7照 9臨 11臨 13臨 15臨 16臨 街 門 19羚  
里 近 舍 臨 凡 終 時 症 水 淺 三 羊  
2鄰 4鄰 6戶 8臨 10臨 12降 14臨 17臨 巷 般 角  
國 居 隣 帖 危 臨 盆 南 18臨 臨 相 ○



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Lio.

[The next eight are interchangeably read *luo*].

虜

Lu.

To seize, to capture, to take prisoners in war; to take alive; captives, prisoners; a slave to, devoted to: *lio liok*, to capture; *siu chieng lio*, a slave to money.

擄

Lu.

Interchanged with the last: to seize, to capture prisoners; to seize and detain persons as slaves, or for ransom: used for *lu* in the coll. q. v.: *lio ling*, to kidnap people.

蔞

Fruits ripening on the ground, those growing on vines and herbs, as melons, tomatoes, water-caltrops, etc.: *kwò lio*, the two sorts of fruits—those borne on trees and those on vines or herbs.

裹

Kuo.

To wind around, to bundle, to wrap up; to envelop; the capsule or receptacle of flowers, place where the fruit sets; anything wrapped up, a bundle: *lio diang*, to put up provisions for a journey; *pan lio*, to wrap up; *lio cheuk*, to bind the feet, fettered.

裸

Lo.

Naked, nude, bare-backed; the upper part of the person stripped; to strip, to make bare: *lio sing*, or *lio ding*, nude, stripped; *lio dang*, the naked insect; *met.*, *man*.

瘰

Lo.

Also read *loi* in the dictionaries: the king's evil, called *lio lik*; refers

to scrofula only as it appears in the neck.

窩

Lo.

As in *kwò lio*, the solitary wasp or sphex, which imprisons caterpillars in its nest and "makes them turn into wasps": also read

嘯

Read *lio*; used for the coll. *lio*, as in *lio lio* sound made in calling dogs; *yá kong cheu se lio lio* if I am telling a lie, then I'm a dog!

(395)

to read Lioh.

[The next three are interchangeably read *luoh*].

綠

Lu.

Read *lūk*; coll. *lioh*; green color: *lioh chi chi*, or *lioh p'ang p'ang*, very green; *p'ang kwong lioh*, green (cloth) smoothed by the rolling-stone; *teng lioh*, winter-green—a common wood-dye used in cold weather; *in lioh*, to paint green; *lioh tan sieu*, spirits distilled from green beans; *lioh p'ui kang*, shoe-welts of green leather; *teng lioh*, or *lioh tang*, verdigris; *yong lioh*, French green; *tai lioh mó*, to wear a green cap—be a cuckold.

錄

Lu.

Read *lūk*, in the dictionaries: a metallic luster or color; veins on a shell; to copy, to transcribe; to record, to register, make a note of; an order, a series, an index; the teeth: *lioh chik*, record, as of a family; *COM.*, *lioh ch'ü*, to select, as the essays of candidates for a degree; *lioh mi*, to enter (the names of) de-

1 虜 2 虜 3 擄 4 蔞 5 裹 6 裹 7 裹 8 裸 9 裸 10 裸 11 瘰 12 果 13 冬 14 油 15 綠 16 綠 17 燒 18 綠 19 洋 20 錄 21 錄 22 錄 23 錄 24 錄 25 錄 26 錄 27 錄 28 錄 29 錄 30 錄 31 錄 32 錄 33 錄 34 錄 35 錄 36 錄 37 錄 38 錄 39 錄 40 錄 41 錄 42 錄 43 錄 44 錄 45 錄 46 錄 47 錄 48 錄 49 錄 50 錄 51 錄 52 錄 53 錄 54 錄 55 錄 56 錄 57 錄 58 錄 59 錄 60 錄 61 錄 62 錄 63 錄 64 錄 65 錄 66 錄 67 錄 68 錄 69 錄 70 錄 71 錄 72 錄 73 錄 74 錄 75 錄 76 錄 77 錄 78 錄 79 錄 80 錄 81 錄 82 錄 83 錄 84 錄 85 錄 86 錄 87 錄 88 錄 89 錄 90 錄 91 錄 92 錄 93 錄 94 錄 95 錄 96 錄 97 錄 98 錄 99 錄 100 錄

ferred Siutsai, as candidates for the Kujin degree; *teng lioh*, to copy (essays); *muk lioh*, an index; *sa' wrong lioh*, a book on wounds and other causes of death—a coroner's manual; *ma' lioh*, to sell copied lists of graduates; *ngiong hain' lioh*, a record of words and acts; *lioh*, *k'eu k'ing*, to take minutes of evidence; *coll., lioh*, *ch'ok*, *li*, write it, copy it off.

**料** Read *liok*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *lioh*; to strike, to level, as a measure; to wipe, to rub, to smooth with the hand; *lioh*, *pang*, to level, make even; *lioh*, *k'wi*, or *lioh*, *pieng*, to brush aside; *lioh*, *tau h'wok*, to smooth or comb the hair.

(396) Liok.

[The next three are interchangeably read *loek*].

**劣** Infirm, weak, feeble; poor, humble, insignificant, a term used in a depreciating sense, as of one's own talents; a little, scarcely, barely; rustic, vile, rude, mean: *liok*, *sing*, depraved gentry; *auk*, *liok*, very bad; *liok*, *teng*, the inferior grade—Siutsai who cannot pass review; *liok*, *chai*, my poor talents; *in liok*, capable and incapable; *liok*, *pok*, poor, inadequate; *liok*, *mu* and *liok*, *sing*, the wives of brothers so style themselves in epistles.

**埒** A low bank or wall, a mound; to mark or survey lands, and designate their limits; a mountain tarn, a pool; the same, alike,

equal; a class: *mu liok*, a bridle-path; *teng liok*, the same sort; *ch'wi liok*, a tarn.

**掙** To grasp, to take or clasp with the fingers, to draw through the hand; *Liok*, to rub or stroke with the fingers; *liok*, *chai*, to pluck; *liok*, *u*, to milk.

**掠** To take by force, to rob, to plunder; to invade, to waste, as in making forays; to beat, to punish with a stick; *ch'au liok*, to plunder, to filch; *ching liok*, to invade, to make a plundering foray; *pong liok*, to bastinado.

**畧** To divide and mark fields; the limit, boundary; to plan, to contrive, to counsel together; assist, shrewd; to abridge, to diminish, as labor; a resumé, digest, abridgment of; in general, for the most part; a little, almost, about, rather; to slight, to disesteem; a path, a rule; to take, to seize; to offend, to transgress; to walk, to go; to sharpen: *king liok*, to manage; *neu liok*, to contrive; clever at, forecasting; *liok*, *te*, to enter, or pass through, a region; *yeu liok*, the important parts of; com., *tae liok*, or *yok liok*, in general, about, for the most part; *hwok liok*, cursorily; *liok*, *ti ek*, *ne*, to understand a little about it; *coll., liok liok*, *nie* (brogue *lio lio nie*), a little, about, nearly.

1 劣 2 惡 3 劣 4 劣 5 劣 6 劣 7 劣 8 劣 9 劣 10 經 11 畧 12 畧 13 大 14 約 15 忽 16 畧 17 知  
身 劣 等 才 薄 嬌 馬 埒 謀 要 畧 畧 知  
○ ○ ○ 劣 婦 埒 畧 畧 ○ ○ ○ 二





'*liong* 'ch'ó, food, victuals; '*liong* ch'íong' a receipt for payment of taxes; 'ch'ó' *liong* and *heng* *liong*, home and traveling expenses; '*liong* tó' commissioner of the land-tax; *u* *liong* *pok*, *ch'au* *ping*, can't keep soldiers without rations; COLL., *síah*, *chieng* *liong*, to eat rations—in government pay, as soldiers.

**良**  
Liang.

Gentle, mild; benignant, liberal, kind-hearted; excellent of its kind, superior, perfect, valuable; a term of praise; loyal, obedient; able, capable; a long time: '*liong* *ing*, my good-man; my good wife; '*liong* *yá*' late at night, past midnight; COM., '*liong* *sing*, desiring to do right, a good conscience; '*liong* *ming*, a loyal people; '*liong* *sieng*' or *sieng*' *liong*, good, virtuous; '*sung* *liong*, gentle, mild, docile; *ch'ung* *liong*, to become virtuous—i. e., forsake vice and marry a husband; *liong* *kiang*, galangal; COLL., *mó* *liong* *sing*, bad, unconscionable, oppressive; '*liong* *sing* *tieng* *li* *tiang* *la* *mó* *mí*, good and honest, but no rice in the pau—i. e., honest and poor.

**量**  
Liang.

To measure; to take counsel, to deliberate upon; to consider, to think about: also read *liong*' q. v.: COM., '*liong* *chung*, to measure accurately; '*sá* *liong*, to think of; '*song* *liong*, to deliberate; COLL., *liong* *tieng*' to give full measure; *liong* *ch'ioh*, *ch'au* *ung*' to measure in feet and inches; *liong* *ching* *kauk*, 'tau,

to measure the pints and strike the pecks—i. e., to retail, as rice, etc.

**跟**

Liang.

To jump: '*t'ieu* *liong*, to hop and dance about. Read *long*, as in *long* *pong*, to wish to go, ready to start.

**龍**

Lung.

Read *lung*; coll. *liong*, as in *pa* *liong* *sung*, to paddle the dragon-boats, as at the festival of the 5th moon; *liong* *sung* 'ku, the dragon-boat drums.

**量**

Liang.

To measure, to judge, to estimate; to consider, take account of; view of the mind, opinion, estimate; measure, capacity, limit, determinate point or quantity; a liberal mind, good feeling; generosity, magnanimity; ability to eat or drink: also read *liong*, q. v.: COM., '*ai* *liong*' limited quantity; '*to* *liong*' generosity, ability to bear or forgive; '*pok*, *ch'au* *liong*' to over-estimate one's self; COLL., *liong*' *liong*' to consider and judge; *liong*' *pok*, *síah*, 'ch'ui, "calculate capacity to drink water"—to estimate one's ability to do a given thing.

**亮**

Liang.

Clear, bright, as the sun or moon; light, lustrous, illumined; transparent; trusting, believing in, in which sense used for the next; in the coll. clear, sonorous, as the voice: '*kwong* *liong*' bright, lustrous; '*t'iong* *liong*' daylight; COM., '*lien* *liong*' discerning clearly; '*liong*' *sa*, transparent gauze; '*liong*' *p'au* the

1 糧 3 坐 5 良 7 良 9 良 10 循 11 量 13 商 15 度 17 量 18 天 20 亮  
草 糧 人 心 善 良 准 量 量 光 亮 紗  
2 糧 4 糧 6 良 8 良 12 思 14 限 16 不 19 了 21 亮  
道 夜 民 ○ ○ 量 量 自 ○ 亮 炮

morning gun: COLL., *liong' cing*  
'ting, button of secondary-first  
grade; *siang' ing' yá liong'* his  
voice is very clear; *liong' liong'*  
*meng'* an open, honest face.

**諒**  
Liang.

To believe, to trust in,  
to accredit; faithful, vera-  
cious, sincere; to suppose,  
to conjecture; to think  
favorably of; to aid, to  
assist: *'kang liong'* faithful,  
trust worthy; com., *'liong' pek,*  
or *'liong' dai,* to regard as certain  
or quite probable; *'vá liong'* or  
*'kiang' liong'* to think favorably  
of, make allowance for; *liong'*  
*ching,* to take one's circum-  
stances into account; COLL., *liong'*  
*pek, á'king,* think he will most  
probably be willing.

**晾**  
Liang.

To hang in the sun to  
dry; to dry in the sun:  
*sai' liong'* to put in the  
sun to dry.

**輛**  
Liang.

A car, a carriage; a  
pair of wheels; a classifier  
of chariots: *'paik, liong'*  
a hundred chariots.

[The next three are interchangeably  
read *liung*].

**弄**  
Lung.  
Nung.  
Nou.

To play with, to sport,  
to trifle and toy with; to  
use badinage, to treat  
disrespectfully; to feel, to  
handle, to do, to make:  
in the coll., read *laeng'*  
q. v.: *'ngwang' liong'* to play,  
to sport; *liong' ngwa,* to  
bear a daughter; com., *'liong'*  
*'kien' hwang' chwok,* makes in-  
geniously but it turns out a stupid  
failure; COLL., *liong' hó' hó' tshé,*  
to practice thoroughly.

**啁**  
Liang.

The note or song of a  
bird, to chirp; singing,  
chirping.

**戀**  
Lian.

To long for, to think of  
continually; to dote, to  
hanker for; ardent long-  
ing: *'liong' nwo'* to  
cherish strong attachment  
for; *'liong' saik,* lecherous;  
*'liong' liong' pok,* 'sá, loving  
tenderly and unable to part with.

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Lin. *sailes*

**丟**  
Tiu.

Read *tiu*; used for the  
coll. *liu*: to throw away,  
to cast off; to leave un-  
done, to give up; to run  
away from: *liu' hwong'* to  
throw far; *liu' pieng,* to fling  
aside; to throw up (a business);  
*liu' chau,* has absconded.

(Lin. A coll. word: pointed,  
tapering; *met.*, sharp, pierc-  
ing, as a wind: *liu' liu,* sharp,  
pointed; *hung' kiang' liu' liu,*  
the breeze is piercing (to the  
thinly clad poor)!

**柳**  
Lin.

The willow; *met.*, pleas-  
ure, dissipation; cres-  
cent, arched, as the eye-  
brows; the 24th zodiacal  
constellation: *'lin' sá'*  
willow catkins; com., *'ch'ak, liu,*  
to stick up willow-twigs, as at  
the *Ch'ing' ming* festival; *'hoa*  
*ká' lin' hæng'* streets in which  
brothels are located; *'lin' ló,*  
osier buckets; *'ngéi' liu,* a  
species of tamarisk, a decoction  
of which is used to "bring out the  
measles"; COLL., *'lin' moh, mi,*  
arched brows; *'lin' ngá' pah,*  
*ngéng ó' chéi'* to strike persons  
with a willow-bough is a sin—

1 亮 2 簡 4 諒 6 見 8 玩 10 弄 11 戀 12 戀 13 戀 14 柳 15 柳 16 花 17 柳 18 御  
紅 諒 來 諒 弄 巧 慕 戀 柳 街 柳 柳  
頂 諒 體 百 弄 反 不 插 巷 柳  
○ 必 諒 輛 瓦 拙 捨 柳 ○ ○

*scil.*, because used by Taoists to expel imps.

**絡**

Liu.

Every ten threads in a woof of cloth; twenty threads of silk; also used for a knot of thread of a hundred lengths; in the

coll. a classifier of beards, lappets, and periwigs: COLL., *'ch'eng sioh*, *'liu*, one lappet, one false cue; *'ngu, 'liu, 'sü*, the five beards—fully bearded.

**留**

Liu.

A bamboo trap or net for catching fish and crabs, made somewhat like a seine.

**劉**

Liu.

To kill, to slaughter; to arrange, to set in order, to lay out; a certain weapon, a kind of sword: in the coll. read *lau*, q. v.

**瀏**

Liu.

Deep, clear water; a strong, swift wind: *'liu, 'le* the rustling sound of foliage; *'liu, 'yong*, a river in Hunan.

**流**

Liu.

To flow, as water; flowing forth; to pass along, to go from one place to another; to spread, to be diffused; to shed, as tears; to shed (blood); to seek, to select; to beg, to entreat; to cast off restraint, to become vicious; a class, an order, a profession; the vicious, low people; roving, vagrant; shifting, floating; to be transported: in the coll. read *lau*, q. v.: *'liu, 'ming*, vagrants; *'liu, 'loi* to shed tears; *'k'iu, 'liu*, the nine professions; *'nü, 'liu*, females; COM., *'liu, 'hwang* those banished for crime; *'lung, 'liu*, to take turns in doing; *'liu*

*'tung*, current, as good bills; *'liu, 'lok*, or *'liu, 'laung* to wander, to vagabondize; *'liu, 'ch'ui, 'p'wo* a day-book; *'liu, 'ni'eng, 'ong, 'k'e* the luck of the current year; *'liu, 'hwo, 'hung*, inflammatory rheumatism; COLL., *'mwong, 'liu*, banishment, transportation.

**琉**

Liu.

A pearl; a vitreous substance; glassy, shining: COM., *'liu, 'li'ie*, a vitreous substance; *'liu, 'k'iu* (also spoken *'liu, 'k'iu*), Loochoo; *'liu, 'kwong*, small cups used for oil-lamps; *'liu, 'k'iu, 'kwang*, the Loochoo quarter in the suburbs of Foochow; COLL., *'liu, 'kwong, 'tek*, the brass or pewter frame of the oil-cup lamp; *'liu, 'li'ie, 'pok*, a clear, discerning mind.

**旒**

Liu.

The narrow pendants of a flag, called *'k'ei, 'tai*; the pendants of a crown, hung before and behind.

**硫**

Liu.

Sulphur: COM., *'liu, 'hwong* (spoken *'liu, 'wong*) brimstone, flowers of sulphur.

**留**

**留**

**留**

**留**

To stop, to detain, as guests; to hold, to keep by one, to retain; to keep back; to delay, to procrastinate; slow, dilatory; a long time; a surname: in the coll. read *lau*, q. v.: *'ti, 'liu*, to delay; *'ch'ia, 'liu*, a complimentary display in honor of a good officer; *'liu, 'piek*, a parting gift, keepsake; COM., *'liu, 'eng* to keep in office longer; *'liu, 'li'ong* tenderly attached to; *'siu*

1 瀏 2 荇 3 流 4 流 5 九 6 女 7 流 8 輪 9 流 10 流 11 浪 12 流 13 流 14 火 15 琉 16 琉 17 琉 18 琉 19 運 20 遮 21 留  
荇 流 女 輪 通 浪 年 火 璃 球 球 球 球 運 留  
洋 淚 流 流 落 水 運 瘋 球 球 留 別



*liu*, to take care of one left, as an orphan; *liu sing* (or *sing*, or *e*), to keep in mind, to remember carefully.

**榴** The pomegranate tree: com., *'sioh, liu*, the pomegranate; *'hwang sioh, liu*, the guava; coll., *liu eng*, a pomegranate-red; *hwang sioh, liu má' siong' tek, sang kai' tóh*, guavas can't be put (as offerings) on the tables of the gods; *met.*, applied to worthless persons.

**猫** A kind of bamboo rat: *'chek, liu*, a species of dog—famed for catching birds, etc.

**瘤** A tumor, a swelling, a wen, an excrescence on the neck: com., *'hung liu*, a wind tumor; *'haik, liu*, bloody tumors; *'k'e' liu*, a swelling in the neck aggravated by gusts of anger; *'cha liu*, a wen, a tumor.

**遛** Linger, detained on a journey: *'tain' liu*, to loiter; making no progress, hindered.

**騾** A chestnut or bay horse, with black mane and tail: *'chié liu 'ma*, a sorrel horse with dark mane.

**颺** The southing of the wind: *'sen liu*, sighing or whistling of the wind.

**鸛** A species of owl, called *liu lié*, or *'liu lek*, and noted as a bird of bad omen—said to eat birds and mice.

**嘍** Read *leu*; coll. *liu*, as in *liu, ló*, subordinate banditti, the band of a chief robber.

*Liou.* A coll. word, as in *liu ló*, girl, trim, ready for work.

(399) **露** Lo.

Dew, mist which comes in drops and moistens all things; to bedew; to bless; to disclose, to divulge; to open, to exhibit, to make manifest; disclosed, apparent; nude, naked: *'pai' lo'* exposed and frustrated; *'lo' pwo'* general orders in an army; com., *'lo' tai*, the terrace (of a house); *'lo' hung*, exposed to the air; *'p'wak, lo'* wet with the dews; *'lo' ching*, a protruding eyeball; *'lo' t'á*, nude, stripped; *'lo' kauk*, "exposed bone"—i. e., an evil deed brought to light; coll., *lo' tá k'a*, the feet uncovered; *p'au t'au lo' lieng*, to show the face in public, as a lonely woman compelled to manage for herself.

**鹵** Read *'lu*; coll. *lo'* brine, pickle; briny, saltish: *lo' chaik*, brine; *'siéng lo'* brine from salt; *ha lo'* relish of salted prawns; *lo' ho'* brine-besprinkled; *met.*, shameful, scandalous.

**潞** A river in Yunnan: com., *'Lo' ang*, a department in the south-east of Shan-si; *'lo' tong seng*, a sweet, tonic root from Lo-ang.

**路** A road, a path, a way traveled over and made plain; a passage; *met.*, a way of action, duties; overthrown, destroyed;

1 石榴 3 執榴 5 血瘤 7 渣瘤 9 紫騾 11 鸛 13 敗露 15 露臺 17 潞露 19 露體 21 鹽鹵 23 潞黨參

chief, principal, great; a carriage; a large gate: in the coll. read *tio'* q. v.: *lūk' lo'* land travel; com., *lo' keng'* or *lo' t'iang*, ways, roads; *lo' teng*, way-lanterns—those hung in front of houses; *lo' 'ing*, an itinerary—also called *lo' t'iang*.

**璐**<sup>1</sup> Name of a gem: "pó lo' a valuable and beautiful gem.  
Lu.

**籬**<sup>2</sup> A fine, lithe species of bamboo, good for making arrows.  
Lu.

**鷺**<sup>1</sup> A long-legged bird, a heron: com., *'chio lo'* the red-headed crane—name of a song; *'pah, lo'* a white egret—heron; coll., *lo' li* (or *si*), the fishing cormorant; *lo' li p'aung' tloh, t'iek*, "the cormorant falls in with the otter"—rivalry, as in trade, conflicting interests.

**賂**<sup>2</sup> To give money to one, to bribe, to corrupt; to leave; a sacrificial vessel; in the coll. to mock with vain promises, to deceive, to annoy: com., *'wí lo'* to bribe, bribes; coll., *'nū lo' ngwai*, you mock and disappoint me; *cheng' k'ó lo' siang'* shamefully humbugging.

**輅**<sup>2</sup> A large car, a state carriage; the traces of the harness; great, large: *'ngük, lo'* the imperial chariot; *'lo' 'ch'ing*, a post-house for the emperor.

(400)

LŌ.

**囉** Read *lō*; coll. *lō*, as in *lō sō*, troublesome, annoying; *cheng' k'ó' lō sō*, exceedingly vexatious.  
Lo.

**𪛗** A coll. word: slow, dallying, putting off: *lō lō peng*, or *lō lō tloh*, slack, negligent.

**𪛗** A coll. word, also spoken *'lō*: a euphonic particle, equivalent to commas and a period in a vocal enumeration of subjects or articles: *'iē lō, tōh, lō, chū lō*, chairs, tables, books.

**老** Old, seventy years of age; used long, old, out of date; old at, skillful; aged, venerable; a term of respect and honor, prefixed to relationships and surnames, Mr., your; to grow old; the 125th radical: in the coll. read *lau' q. v.*: com., *'lō yok*, old and feeble; *'lō 'mu*, my venerable mother; *'lō eu'* old and young; *'lō sing*, mature, like one having the experience of age; *'lō 'ch'iu*, skilled at, practiced; *'lō ling*, Mr. Ling; *'lō t'ia*, an officer; *'lō iē*, Sir, Your Honor; *'lō kung*, Lautsz', founder of the Taoist sect; *'lō pá*, one who arranges and drums in Taoist or Buddhist rites; *'lō sik*, honest; coll., *'lō 'sien*, a wife; *'lō peng*, the master of a shop, the boss; *'lō ku lō*, a leper; *'má' lō' lō*, short-lived; can't continue long, as a poor business; *'lō 'chio kah*, or *lō kan kwang*, have traded (with him) long; *'lō wa*, a crow, a raven.

1 寶 8 白 5 玉 7 老 9 老 11 老 13 老 15 老 17 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
2 珠 4 鷺 6 輅 8 老 10 老 12 老 14 老 16 老 18 老 老 老 老  
3 鷺 5 賂 7 輅 9 老 11 老 13 老 15 老 17 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
4 鷺 6 賂 8 輅 10 老 12 老 14 老 16 老 18 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
5 鷺 7 輅 9 老 11 老 13 老 15 老 17 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
6 鷺 8 輅 10 老 12 老 14 老 16 老 18 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
7 鷺 9 輅 11 老 13 老 15 老 17 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
8 鷺 10 輅 12 老 14 老 16 老 18 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
9 鷺 11 輅 13 老 15 老 17 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
10 鷺 12 輅 14 老 16 老 18 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
11 鷺 13 輅 15 老 17 老 19 老 20 孤 21 老  
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16 鷺 18 輅 20 孤 21 老  
17 鷺 19 輅 21 老  
18 鷺 20 輅  
19 鷺 21 輅  
20 鷺  
21 鷺

**簍** A basket; a bamboo pan or tray, curving up from the bottom: COM., *mi' ló*, baskets in which rice is exposed for sale; *á' ló*, shoe-basket, lady's work-basket; *wong' ló*, a market-basket; COLL., *ló' ló*, baskets; *ló' pwo*, a large bamboo-tray.

**囉** Read *ló*; coll. *ló*: a particle following *kieu'* or *ch'ing* as in *miäng' kieu' ló sié' nóh*, by what name is he or it called?

**攤** To tear, to rend; to split asunder; to choose, to select.

**潦** A great rain; an inundation, a rushing torrent caused by rains; a collection of water; to soak, to macerate: *heng' ló*, water collected and running in a road, a torrent; *ló' ló*, self-reliant; rough, unmanerly; COM., *ló' ch'ó*, careless, remiss.

**Ló'** A coll. word: to expose to the sun or a fire, as things still damp; to dry thoroughly: *ló' á' siong*, to dry clothes.

**勞** To toil, to labor, to exert one's self; to trouble one; toil, fatigue, hard service; distressed, anxious, careworn; exertion for others, worthy deeds, merit: also read *ló'* q. v.: COM., *ló' k'u*, toilsome labor; *k'üing' ló*, to be diligent; *ló' lok*, (coll. *ló' luk*), wearied and distracted; *k'ung' ló*, merit; *ló' sing' hié' lík*, careworn and fagged; *ló' tong'* or *ló' ló*, to trouble

one (for a favor); *ló' ka'* I trouble you, Sir! COLL., *ló' pwong'* a hard (earned) livelihood; *ló' liéng'* (or *tiéng'*); to impose on, to harass one, as with arduous duties.

**癆** Wasting of the body, consumption, atrophy of the viscera; a pining away from care or grief; in Lao., from *care* or *grief*; in Corea, a term for poisonous drugs: COM., *ló' cheng'* (coll. *ló' pang'* or *t'iek' ló*), consumption, phthisis; COLL., *tié' ló*, has become a settled consumption.

**螞** A kind of univalve shell-fish; also a small species of cicada, called *lú' ló*.

**牢** An inclosure or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals, a corral; domestic animals; a granary; a prison, a jail; firm, secure, strong; to grasp firmly, to remember or know certainly: *lú' ai'* *ló*, an ox; *lú' siéu' ló*, a sheep; *lú' kiéng' ló*, firm, secure; *lú' ló' ké'* to remember well; *lú' lung*, a cage; *met.*, a scheme to injure; COM., *kang' ló*, or *ló' ngwoh*, a prison.

**羅** A spring-net for birds; a kind of dress-silk, woven like gauze; to spread out, to arrange in rows; a surname: *lú' tiong' ló*, to spread a net; *met.*, to borrow money; *lú' tai'* *ló*, the great canopy, heaven; COM., *lú' ló' king'*, or *ló' pang'*, a compass; *lú' ló' hang'*, distinguished disciples of Budh, of whom 18 were personal; *lú' wong'*, a fowler's net; *met.*, a

1 行 3 潦 5 勤 7 功 10 費 12 多 14 癆 16 少 18 牢 20 張 22 羅  
 潦 草 勞 勞 力 勞 症 牢 記 羅 經 網  
 2 潦 4 勞 6 勞 8 勞 9 勞 11 勞 13 太 15 堅 17 牢 19 大 21 羅  
 倒 苦 碌 心 動 駕 牢 牢 籠 羅 漢 ○



snare, the net of the law; 'lò siéng' a gauze-silk fan; 'lò ngwóng, the Loyuen district in Foochow prefecture; 'lò 'ma, Rome, Roman; COLL., 'lò 'tá sa, gauze for sieves; 'pá lò hang' "Buddh's disciples arranged"; met., persons sitting in a row.

**囉** A final sound in singing; the prattle of a child; in the coll. noise, clamor; Lo. also used as a final, emphatic particle: in the coll. read *lō* and *lō*, q. v.: COLL., *\*lō* *chō* a clamor, hubbub; *\*liu lō*, banditti; *hē lō*, has come; *\*hō lō*, good! well done! see *lō*, it's so, yes; *\*i k'ō lō, pá*, has he gone?

**櫟** A kind of tree growing in Hunan, which readily ignites. *lò lok*, a fence made of stakes.

**灘** A river in Hunan, called *Mik<sub>2</sub>, li*, in which *Ch'ü yüan* drowned himself; it flows into Tungting Lake.

**籬** Lo. Bamboo baskets, usually without covers or bails, used to contain fruit or grain; baskets with eared holes for cords to carry by.

**蘿** Parastic plants, as dod-  
der and convolvulus:  
**Lo.** the small stems of plants:  
<sup>9</sup>*kiék, si lô,* the vines  
interlaced — marriage alliance, in  
allusion to the twining plants, <sup>10</sup>*t'o'*  
<sup>11</sup>*si and nü lô;* com., <sup>12</sup>*lô puk,* a  
carrot; a turnip-radish, termed  
in the coll. *ch'au' t'au;* <sup>13</sup>*avong*  
*lô puk,* the yellow carrot; COLL.,

*čeng-ló-pik*, red carrots; *ló-pik*,  
*ch'ái'* a mixed dish of turnips, etc.

**鑼** A gong; it is used in armies for wash-basin and boiler: COM., <sup>13</sup>*lò kú p'eng*, gongs, drums, and rattling-sticks; <sup>14</sup>*lò p'wong*, a brass wash-basin; COL., <sup>15</sup>*k'ieu lò*, <sup>16</sup>*en lò*, and *cha lò*, the names of small gongs; <sup>17</sup>*lò p'wak*, a kind of small cymbal; <sup>18</sup>*lò kwang' kwó sang k'ó' p'ah*, carry the gong over the hills to beat it; *met.*, to make gain abroad or of strangers.

**腕** Also read *wo*: lines in the palm of the hand, by which the Chinese pretend to divine one's fortune; the striae on the ends of the fingers.

**醪** Lao. The thick dregs of spirits; strong wines: *sung lo*, highly flavored spirits, generous wine.

**騾** A mule: com., *pah, ló*,  
a white mule; *k'íe ló*, to  
ride a mule.

**𩚑** Read *yoh<sub>2</sub>*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *lô*: to cook hastily in boiling water, to scald: *lô miêng<sup>2</sup>* to scald vermicelli; *lô kiê*, to scald a fowl (in order to pluck off the feathers).

♫*Lo*. A coll. word: a sort of bamboo or brass horn, curving up at the end, called *lo pa*; it is used at dragon-boat festivals and in processions in the first moon.

去拍 ○

15 鑼扣過山

16 嘔鑼

17 鑼鉤

14 鑼盆

15 叫鑼

13 鑼鼓板

11 蘿蘿

12 黃蘿

9 甩絲女蘿

10

8 結絲蘿 ○

6 囉嘈

7 嘍囉

5 紗排羅漢

3 羅馬

4 羅底

1 羅扇

2 羅源



(402)

Loi.

**撮**

Read *chwi*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *loi*: a knot in wood: *loi t'au*, a knot; *ch'a loi*, knots in wood; *loi loi*,

knots, knotty.

**類**

Read *loi*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *loi*: knots in silk, thread, or cord: *loi t'au*, a knot; *loi kaik*, *king*, the knot tied tight; *loi p'ah*, *sioh*, *chiäh*, tie a knot; *p'ah*, *kiék*, *loi*, knotted, tangled, as thread.

*Loi*. A coll. word: to strike, to beat: *loi sioh*, *kung t'au*, to give a blow with the fist.

*Loi*. A coll. word: used somewhat facetiously for gormandizing or stuffing with food: *loi wong*, all devoured; *loi pa*, has eaten to the full; *i cheng' á loi*, he is very capable as an eater.

*Loi*. A coll. word, used in the country for *tiäh*, to pull, to pluck, as flowers or fruit: *loi sioh*, *pwo*, to pluck a flower.

**雷**

Thunder; a deafening, thundering noise; to imitate, to do like; a surname: in the coll. read *lui*, q. v.: *loi ku*, an

octagonal drum; com.,

*loi kung*, Jupiter tonans, thunder; *loi hwo*, a thunderbolt, lightning; *loi aik*, killed with lightning; *loi hong*, sound of thunder; *loi t'eng*, the same as another, alike, as two essays;

<sup>7</sup>*ping te' ek*, *sing loi*, a clap of thunder on level ground—a sudden surprise; <sup>8</sup>*ti'eng loi ta si*, may the thunder strike you dead!

**搗**

To rub fine, to grind in a mortar, to triturate with pestles; *met.*, to oppress, to treat harshly: in the coll. read *loi* q. v.

**捩**

Read *lá*; used for the coll. *loi*: to grasp with the thumb and fingers, to pinch and twist: *loi mek*, *chiu*, to pinch the eyelids, as of a stupid scholar; *loi k'uk*, *haik*, to make the blood coagulate by pinching.

**螺**

A name of spiral univalves, like the *Lymneus*, *Voluta*, *Helix*, *Murex*, &c.; a conch; a volute; a screw; spiral, screw-like: the 2d also read *lio*, q. v.: com., <sup>11</sup>*tié loi*, pond-snails: <sup>12</sup>*chio loi*, <sup>13</sup>*t'u loi*, <sup>14</sup>*wong loi*, <sup>15</sup>*hwa loi*, the bead, mud, yellow, and figured, univalves—are specimens of marine gastropods; <sup>16</sup>*Loi chiu*, a town on the south Min channel: <sup>17</sup>*loi si*, a screw; <sup>18</sup>*hong loi*, conches—used for horns; coll., *ch'eng loi k'oi*, a spiral coiffure; *loi p'ri ch'au*, a plant having a small, peltate, doubly crenate leaf, used medicinally for the itch.

**罍**

A porcelain wine vase or goblet with looped ears, having clouds painted on it to denote its inexhaustibility; a large bowl or goblet used in sacrifices.

<sup>1</sup>雷鼓 <sup>3</sup>雷火 <sup>5</sup>雷響 <sup>7</sup>平地 <sup>9</sup>天雷 <sup>10</sup>死揆 <sup>11</sup>揆目 <sup>12</sup>揆血 <sup>13</sup>揆池 <sup>14</sup>螺珠 <sup>15</sup>螺黄 <sup>16</sup>螺洲 <sup>17</sup>螺絲 <sup>18</sup>響螺



**Loi.** A coll. word: the crown of the head; curved striae on the tips of the fingers: *seng loi*, a double crown; *loi cai*, the crown awry, or to one side; *ch'iu 'chai 'kwi loi*, a few finger-striae.

**搗** Interchanged with *loi* (to grind): also read *hui*, q. v.: to beat a drum or gong, to drum; to turn over stones: *'loi' 'ku*, to beat a reveille.

**淚** To shed tears, to weep, to cry; tears; grief, sorrow: *'u loi'* to rain tears; *'loi' 'ngang*, weeping eyes; *'chio loi'* pearly tears; *'ha' loi'* or *'lin loi'* to weep; COLL., *mék, loi'* matter in the corners of the eyes.

**累** To involve, to implicate, to compromise; to bring evil, as on posterity; to put an affair on another; involved, embarrassed, troubled with many affairs:

also read *'lui*, q. v.: COM., *'tai' loi'* or *'kiéng loi'* to involve, to implicate; *'nú loi'* to suffer or make amends for another; COLL., *loi' tloh, pek, neng*, to involve others; *loi' tui* or *loi' t'oi'* troublesome, perplexing; *loi' pa' loi' 'ná*, to involve one's parents in trouble.

**類** Knots in silk thread; a flaw, a defect; confused; harsh, perverse, unmanageable: in the coll. used for *loi*, q. v.: *'u loi'* no defect; *'hung loi'* morose and harsh.

**彙** Like the next: a kind of hedgehog or porcupine; a class, a series; many of the same sort, a collection; to classify; dense, abundant: *'che' loi'* a dictionary; *'loi' chik*, to collect; COM., *'loi' 'chà*, to arrange books; *'loi' 'teng'* to arrange and edit collections, as of essays; *'loi' 'mwong loi'* to classify according to subjects.

**類** Good, excellent, unselfish; a class, sort, kind, species; imperial sacrifice; to class with, to become one with: *'hènk, loi'* domestic animals; *'tung loi'* of the same sort; *'siéng' loi'* the good; *'loi' 'ngó* to become like me, one with us; COM., *'loi' 'tiéng*, the book of collections—a work topically arranged; *'sang sek, lek, loi'* the 36 classes, as of miserable ghosts in the *'p'wo to'* rites.

**酌** Also read *liok*, to pour out a libation in worship: *'i 'chiu loi' 'te'* to pour the wine on the ground.

(403) Lói.

**鏤** Read *loi'*; coll. *loi'*: to perforate, to bore, as with an awl or gimlet: *loi' 'la k'èng k'èng*, to bore a hole; *loi' 'sioh, chaung'* to make a hole with the awl.

**搗** Read *loi'*; coll. *loi'*: to drum; to beat or pound with the fist: *'loi' 'ku*, to beat a drum; *'kung 'tau loi'* to beat with the

1搗 8淚 5下 7連 9無 11字 13彙 15類 類 典 類  
鼓 眼 淚 累 類 彙 書 門 同 類 三 播  
2雨 4珠 6帶 6賠 10忿 12彙 14彙 彙 類 我 十六 鼓  
淚 淚 累 累 類 集 訂 畜 善 類 六 〇

fist; 'lói' 'ak, crushed, broken through by pounding.

**耒** The handle and beam of a plow, the plow—invented by Shin-nung; to plow; the 127th radical: *lói' sēn'* a plow; *met.*, agriculture.

**銚** To bore; also a plane: COLL., 'lói' *chaung* 'an instrument for boring holes, the Chinese augur or gimlet—usually called 't'íeng pang lói', also *pu luk, lói'* and *pa lak, lói'*.

*Lói'*. A coll. word; used for *li* (to come): *lói'* *lō*, he has come.

(404) Lok.

**碌** A green-colored stone, chrysoprase or malachite? Lu. stony, rocky; rough, uneven ground; small; laborious, toilsome; in the coll. to pass swiftly, as time; very, extremely: 'üng *lok*, inefficient, worthless; *lok, lok*, rough, uneducated: COLL., 'lok, *lok, kwō'* to pass rapidly, as the days; *lok, lok, u*, very black.

**角用** As in 'Lok, 'li *siēng seng*, one of four noted graybeards in the Han dynasty: usually read *kaēk, q. v.*

*Chiao.*  
*Lok.* A coll. word: to slip out of place, to slip, as a knot; to escape, to sneak away: *lok, 'chau*, to get away, to run off; *lok, 'ch'iu*, to slip from the hand; *lok, k'o'* "slipped from the mortar"; *met.*, has come out, di-

vulged, as a secret, one's poverty, etc.

**咯** To dispute; disputatious, contentious. Read *Lo.* *kauk*, the cry of a cock or wild fowl.

**烙** To burn, to burn in, to brand; a heated needle, a branding-iron; red-hot: *Lo.* *p'au' lok*, the ancient punishment of embracing a heated brass column.

**絡** Hemp not yet macerated; silky cotton fiber, staple of cotton; continuous, joined; to bind, to tie around; to inclose, to wrap; slings, thread-nettings for boxes; the blood vessels: used for the coll. *lōh*, and *lōh, q. v.*: 'mek, *lok*, the pulse; 'liēng *lok*, joined, continuous; COM., 'king *lok*, the blood vessels; 'sing *pau lok*, the pericardium; 'kek, *lok*, (coll. *kek, mōh*), the inner pellicle of orange-peel.

**酪** The thick part of milk, cream; dried milk, curds; or liquors of mare's milk; fat, greasy, unctuous: COM., 'haing' *lok*, 't'ong, a sweetened emulsion of almonds and rice.

**落** The fall of leaves or rain; to fall, to tumble down, to fall into; to come down, to descend to or into; to let fall, to lay down; to put into, to enter, as items in accounts; the place to which one goes, the place of gathering; settled, fixed, arranged: in the coll. read *lōh, q. v.*: *ch'ong lok*, a village res-

1 樁 2 銚 3 天 4 庸 5 碌 6 碌 7 角 8 炮 9 連 10 心 11 橋 12 杏  
場 錐 平 碌 碌 里 烙 絡 包 絡 酪  
湯  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

in  
vain, 1.  
off, as 1.  
lok, l<sup>2</sup> or l<sup>1</sup>,  
wealth, poor; 1.  
certain, as a trace, a  
'ch'ó ai k'ai' "fall into  
and become a robber" -  
compelled by poverty to steal.

**樂** Pleasure, delight, joy;  
happiness, ease; mirth,  
gratulation; to rejoice, to  
delight in, to esteem a  
pleasure: also read ngok,  
and ngau' q. v.: com., 'ang  
lok, peaceful and happy; 'chank,  
lok, to make merry; 'heng lok,  
portrait of a living person; 'tíong  
lok, (spoken tíong lóh,) the  
Changloh district in Foochow  
prefecture; 'lok, e' pleased, con-  
tent.

**樂** Name of a river in  
Shantung. Read p'óh, : a  
bank; a large pool, an  
estuary.

**洛** A river in Honan, a  
large tributary of the Yel-  
low River; a dazzling  
glare from water: com.,  
'lok, yong, the ancient  
Lohyang in Honan, capital  
of Fuhhi; 'lok, yong kio, a fa-  
mous bridge near Chinchew.

**駱** A white horse with a  
black mane; an ancient  
state near Annam and  
Cochin China: com., 'lok,  
tó, a camel.

**雜** last two: a kind of mix-  
ture  
word: 1.  
blow (with the fist).

A coll. word, used in  
tion of articles or subjects, in the  
sense of a  
like.

**Long.** A coll. word, used in  
long long se, a  
rice-ball, boiled and rolled in  
sugar and sesame-seeds.

**朗** Clear, bright, lustrous,  
as the moon or sky;  
clearness; distinct, as  
utterance: in the coll.  
cool, coolish; thin, as  
gruel with only a few kernels of  
rice: 'ming 'long, clear, light;  
'long chieu' ask your aid, bless-  
ed by you—a complimentary  
phrase in epistles; 'ngwok, 'long,  
moonshine; com., 'siang 'ing  
'long 'long, the voice distinct;  
'long 'long ch'ing ch'ing, bright  
and clear; thin, as gruel.

**褌** An unauthorised charac-  
ter used in the Paik,  
Ing for the coll. 'long: a  
garment worn next the  
person, a shirt, a tunic: 'toi 'long,  
a shirt; 'siang' 'long, a shirt or  
jacket of net-work; 't'uk, 'long,  
a shirt of netted bamboo-bugles;  
'sieu seu' 'long, a lady's tunic or  
under-garment; 'long 'long

- |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |   |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1落 | 3落 | 5落 | 6安 | 8行 | 10樂 | 12洛 | 駱 | 15明 | 17月 | 朗   | 清   |
| 空  | 薄  | 草  | 樂  | 樂  | 意   | 陽   | 橋 | 朗   | 朗   | 朗   | 清   |
| 2零 | 4着 | 7爲 | 作  | 長  | 洛   | 駱   | 然 | 16朗 | 15聲 | 19朗 | 20短 |
| 落  | 落  | 寇  | 樂  | 樂  | 陽   |     |   | 照   | 音   | 朗   | 褌   |





**葦** A kind of arundo, a sedge growing in marshes; <sup>Lang.</sup> 'long taung' scammony or comfrey, whose seeds are said to craze people.

**蜋** A mantis, called 'tong long; met., ineffectual efforts; 'tong long pwo' <sup>Lang.</sup> 'sieng, the mantis catches the cicada, (and the shrike catches the mantis). Read *liang*, as in 'kiong liang, the tumble-dung or pellet-beetle.

**軀** As in 'long k'ong, tall in stature; COLL., 'long k'ong, large, bulky, unwieldy, cumbersome.

'Long. A coll. word, as in kó long, whole, entire; kó long teu, the whole piece, or strip.

'Long. A coll. word: to "over-hand" in sewing; also a numerative of lengths of grass-cloth-nettle thread, each consisting of four or five separate threads. (406) Lu.

'Lu. A coll. word: a noise made in calling dogs or hogs; similar to *lio* q. v.

'Lu. A coll. word, as in lu t'i, to carry off things, to take them without leave.

**魯** Blunt, dull, stupid, obtuse; a feudal state, now the province of Shantung; a surname: 'lu tong' dull in intellect; com., 'lu kwok, the native country of Confucius; 'Lu pang, the patron of carpenters; 'Lu nang 'chü, name of an ancient worthy; met., a strict moralist; COLL., 'lu pek, a small bird of a changeable ash

and green color; 'lu pek, sang ngië laung' the 'lu pek, laying goose-eggs; met., a small thing producing great results.

**櫓** The scull on the stern of a boat; the first also means a great buckler of wood used on walls, also a high, movable tower: Lu. com., 'yeu 'lu, to scull; COLL., 'lu k'ek, the scull-pivot; 'lu ch'ong the scull-socket; 'lu tai' or 'lu kwang' sôh, the scull-tie.

**鹵** Salt, rock salt; salt lands, salt ponds or licks; a salt marsh, barren lands; rude, rough, uncivil; the 197th radical: 'lu pwo' order of the imperial cavalcade; 'sung 'lu, barren land; com., 'lu ak, corned duck: 'lu chaik, pickle; 'lu hiong, spice for pickle; 'lu 'mong, or 'ch'u 'lu, rude, boorish; COLL., 'lu ang' a wager between students at an examination.

**搯** Fierce, harsh, violent; to shake violently; to act in an arrogant manner. Lu.

**擄** Read 'lio; coll. 'lu, as in 'lu ch'iong 'lu tok, to take violently—a phrase used chidingly to one taking things without leave. Lu.

'Lu. A coll. word, as in lu 'lu, or 'lu hoi a small yellowish or ash-colored crab; it is salted for the market.

**廬** A thatched hovel, a hut, a cottage, a choltry by the roadside; a shed, a lodge in a field for workmen; a poor house, my

1 葦 8 螳 4 蟻 6 魯 8 魯 子 11 搖 12 櫓 14 鹵 16 鹵 18 鹵 20 鹵  
若 娘 娘 鈍 般 魯 魯 搖 櫓 隙 簿 鴨 香 案  
2 螳 娘 捕 娘 魯 魯 魯 魯 魯 魯 魯 魯 魯 魯  
娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘 娘

mean abode; to pass the night at: *pe' lu*, my house; *tiéng lu*, a lodge in a field; *man lu*, a thatched shed.

**簾** Interchanged with the last: a rush-like bamboo; a large covered basket; the handle of a spear; a prop: com., *'lu t'èuk*, the rush-bamboo; *'lu kwang lu pek*, a superior kind of pencil.

**盧** Interchanged with the last and the next two: a vessel for holding rice; a pan for fire; a grog-shop; a black color; used in the names of a sword, a spear, a bee, and a calabash; a kind of rush; a surname: *'lu hu*, or *hu lu*, to laugh; *lu lu*, a calabash.

**壚** Black, stiff clods, ground not yet harrowed; yellow earth: *'chin lu*, a wine-shop; *'wong lu*, the yellow clods—the grave, hades.

**鑪** A vessel for spirits; a tavern; a furnace, a fire-place: *'hwong lu*, a wine-vessel; *'hak lu*, a long, slender arrow; *'tong lu*, a shop where hot spirits are sold.

**蘆** High rushes along river courses, rushes before they have flowered; reeds for repairing dikes: *'lu wò*, rushes; com., *'lá lu*, hellebore; *'lu kwó*, aloes; coll., *lu 'ch'au ch'ioh*, rush-mats.

**櫨** The blocks of wood between a post and the rafters; a queen-post; the peduncle of flowers: *'lu kek*, the loquat or Chinese med-

lar (*Eriobotrya Japonica*); *'k'è lu*, tie-pieces supporting the rafters.

**瀾** A river in the east of Kiangsi; an inferior prefecture in Sz'chuen on the R. Yangtsz': *'Lu 'ch'oi*, tributary of the Yangtsz' in Sz'chuen.

**爐** A furnace, brazier, grate; a fire-place, a stove; a chafing-dish, a portable grate for coals; a censer: com., *'hwí lu*, a fire-place; *'lu 'hong lu*, an incense-urn; *'ch'iu lu*, a brass hand-stove; *'ch'oi 'hwo lu*, a hot water urn, as in wine and barber shops; *'lu 'chau*, the furnaces—number of families, population; *'lu a' tá 'ch'ü*, the disciple below the censor—i. e., the worshipper.

**璫** A kind of precious stone, a gem of a green color.

**縷** A species of hemp; hempen threads; to hatchel flax or hemp, to make it ready for weaving.

**臚** The skin; the abdomen; to arrange, to set in order, to spread out; to transmit, to convey, as orders; to hand down, to show, to intimate to: *lu tiék*, to arrange; *lu ting*, to communicate, to state; com., *hung lu se'*, the Court of Ceremonies; *tióng lu*, the fourth among the Hanlin.

**櫓** A name for boats; the stem or stern of a vessel: *tük lu*, a boat's stem and stern.

<sup>1</sup>簾 <sup>2</sup>竹 <sup>3</sup>蘆 <sup>4</sup>湖 <sup>5</sup>筆 <sup>6</sup>酒 <sup>7</sup>壚 <sup>8</sup>方 <sup>9</sup>當 <sup>10</sup>黎 <sup>11</sup>蘆 <sup>12</sup>薈 <sup>13</sup>枅 <sup>14</sup>櫓 <sup>15</sup>火 <sup>16</sup>香 <sup>17</sup>手 <sup>18</sup>爐 <sup>19</sup>水 <sup>20</sup>爐 <sup>21</sup>下 <sup>22</sup>弟子





Lu. Mt. Lu—who taught (Li) ...

Read Lu, ... Luk, Lu, a wind ... used in a met. sense, as in luk, lu, ki wa' ambig- ... language.

(408) Lu.

To rub fine, to tritrate with a pestle, to pulverize: also read loi' q. v.: com., 'lui pwak, (or 'wang), an earthen dish to grind paints or medicines in; 'lui ngung lui' to grind paints; com., 'lui cu' cu' or 'lui mwak, to grind fine.

A large rope; black ropes; to bind with cords, as criminals: 'lui siék, fetters, bonds.

Interchanged with the last: to join in a regular series, to concatenate; to place on, to superimpose; to involve, to entangle; to arrest, to detain, to bind

a prisoner; to wind, to spread, as creepers; the hooks or ties of armor: 'lui sing, a servant in bonds; 'lui dié, discontented, forlorn; 'lui hié' to bind with cords.

A kind of hod, a basket for carrying earth; creeping plants: 'lui li, a hod or basket; 'sing lui, a basket full.

Lu.

Lean, emaciated, meager; feeble, infirm; debilita-

Lui. A coll. word: worn by toil, fagged, wearied, care- ... : lui loh, overworked, jaded; lui pang' made sick, as by toil or incessant care; lui 'kwa' nik, overburdened several days.

(409) Lu.

A fixed law, a statute, an ordinance; a regulation, a command; a penal law; a military code; to divide, to adjust; to state, to declare, to record; to estimate the merits of; to trim the hair; the rules of versification; the yang, or sharpened, notes in music; a stanza, a distich: 'lek, luk, the six sharpened notes; com., 'luk, hwaik, laws, penal statutes; 'luk, kai' commandments; 'luk, lié' statutes, code of a country; 'luk, hwaik, nang 't6, hard escape the penalty of la

A general number; the stretch, as of a bow; a seam or opening, as of the lapel in a garment: name of an office.

A large bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats; cords for lowering coffins, or for letting down into mines: in the coll. to raise or lower by cords; to climb up or descend, as by a pole, post, or rope: 'luk, 'nan, cords for lowering a coffin; com., 'luk, sióng' to raise; to climb up; luk, hié' to lower; luk, 'tad' to climb a post:

Bottom section containing various characters and their corresponding pinyin/romanization labels.

a wall, as by a pole set against it; *luk, sóh*, a pulley-rope; *luk, 'piáng*, a pulley.

**臍**

Lü.

The fat about the inwards of a sacrificial animal, anciently burnt in temples: *luk, 'liu*, the inside fat.

**輓**

Lu.

Read *luk*; coll. *luk*, as in *luk, 'lū wa'* ambiguous language, double entente.

(410)

Lük.

**鹿**

Lu.

A stag, a deer, cervine animals; the 198th radical: in the coll. read *lèk*, q. v.: *'in luk*, a doe; com., *'lūk, 'mìng yéng'* a feast to

Küjin graduates at the governor's; *'tūng yéng' lūk, 'mìng*, a second feast furnished them 60 years after the first.

**擣**

Lu.

To move, to shake, to agitate; to shake, as a rattle, to ring: *'lūk, tok*, to rattle a bell.

**輓**

Lu.

The rut made by wheels; a wheel, a roller: in the coll. read *luk*, q. v.: *'lūk, lūk*, a wheel-rut; also a spinning-wheel.

**麓**

Lu.

The foot of a hill, a slope; a wooded declivity: *'lūk, 'siu*, a forester; *'ling lūk*, wooded places on hills.

**簾**

Lu.

A high basket for inclosing fowls: *'chū lūk*, a basket for books.

**錄**

Lu.

A map or chart; ancient records, books: *'tu lūk*, a chart; *'hu lūk*, a written charm.

**漉**

Lu.

A river in Chansha-fu in Hunan; to ooze out; clear water; water drained off: *'lūk, 'chaik, 'sua te'* the dripping water sprinkles the ground.

**祿**

Lu.

The emoluments of office, salary, income, pay; prosperity, enjoyment of good things; to enjoy an income; to salary: *'hong'*

*lūk*, salary; *'sik, lūk*, pleasures of the table; *'kwong lūk, se'* the Banqueting Office at Peking; com., *'hū lūk*, god of fire, a conflagration; *'t'íéng pok, 'seng u lūk, 'chí 'ing*, Heaven does not produce men without the means of living.

**綠**

Lu.

Green color: in the coll. read *lioh*, q. v.: *lūk, 'i 'long*, a rising man, one distinguished for his talents.

**醕**

Lu.

A pleasant kind of spirits, called *'ling lūk*, made with water from Lake Ling in Hunan.

**騾**

Lu.

A famous steed, called *'lūk, 'ngi*, belonging to the emperor Muh-wang of the Chow dynasty.

**蓁**

Lu.

A kind of plant or grass, called *lūk, lūk*, of which cloth may be made.

**蓼**

Liao.

Long and large, as vegetation or grass: also read *'liu*, q. v.: *lūk, lūk, 'chiá 'ngó*, the long, large rush.

<sup>1</sup>鹿

宴

鳴

輓

麓

<sup>10</sup>錄

汁

灑

<sup>13</sup>祿

寺

<sup>16</sup>天

祿

<sup>18</sup>騾

<sup>2</sup>鹿

重

<sup>4</sup>擣

<sup>6</sup>麓

<sup>8</sup>書

<sup>11</sup>灑

<sup>12</sup>俸

<sup>14</sup>光

<sup>15</sup>同

祿

<sup>17</sup>醕

人

騾



倖  
Lu.

Interchanged with the next: to disgrace, to put to shame, to injure; to act foolishly: *'tai' luk*, great disgrace.

戮  
Lu.

To kill, to slay, as in war or for crime, to massacre: to mangle, to disfigure or disgrace a corpse; to disgrace; to act shamefully: *'sak, luk*, to slaughter; *'luk, uk*, to disgrace; *'luk, lik*, united effort; com., *'luk, si*, to treat a corpse barbarously.

桂  
Lu.

Late planted grain which ripens early in the season; that which ripens late though planted early is called *tung*; the second, read *k'iu*, means a species of grain.

陸  
Lu.

High, dry land, terra firma; land, as distinguished from water: used as the complex form of *lëk*, (six): *'chwi luk*, by water and land; *'luk, lië*, mixed, confused; uneven; com., *'luk, sük*, in succession, successively; coll., *'luk, tio*, land travel; *'luk, tio, 'i tok*, chief of the land forces, a major-general.

(411) Lung.

輪  
Lun.

Read *'kung* and *'lung*; coll. *lung*, as in *mek, chiu lung lung 'tiong*, the eyes rolling about.

*Lung*. A coll. word: to swing, to vibrate, to move to and fro, as things suspended; to go about busily, hurried, pressed: *lung tek, tioh*, swung so as to hit; *lung nah*, (or *náh*), to indent by swinging against; *lung lung*

*'tiong*, to swing to and fro; to go about busily.

攏  
Lung.

Also read *lung*: to grasp, to seize, to hold; to pull, to drag; to charge on, to attack; to bring close to, to collect; to exert one's self; to operate on, to act with; to effect an end: in the coll. read *'lëng*, q. v.: *'lung hwak*, to bind the hair; *'ai' lung*, to draw lots for drinking at feasts; *'lung liok*, to plunder.

寵  
Lung.

Also read *lung* and *'lung*: a hole, and aperture, a fissure or wide cleft; a den: *'kung lung*, a hole, an aperture.

壟  
Lung.

Also read *'lung*: a mound in a field, as for graves; a tumulus, tomb grave; to engross, to buy, up goods: *'k'iu lung*, a mound, a grave; *'lung twang*, to engross, to speculate in.

隴  
Lung.

Also read *'lung*: an embankment, a dike to prevent the irruption of waters: used in the coll. phrase for all, the whole:

*'Lung sä*, an old name for the west of Shensi; *'lung mei*, dikes and fields; com., *'taik, lung wong' sük*, having got Shensi he wants Sz'chuen; *met.*, to covet something more or better; coll., *'lung chung*, all, entire, the whole; *'lung chung li*, all come; to take or buy all.

倫  
Lun.

Constant, regular, what is regarded as right and proper; a species, a class, an order, a sex; natural law, affinity, relationships; to choose, to distinguish:

1大倖 8戮辱 6戮尸 7陸離 9陸路 提督 11攏髮 13攏掠 15丘壟 17隴西 19得隴  
2殺戮 4戮力 6水陸 8陸續 10陸路 ○ 12拗攏 14孔壟 16壟斷 18隴畝 得望蜀

<sup>1</sup>*lung loi* a class, as mankind; <sup>2</sup>*tieng lung*, parents; <sup>3</sup>*lung ch'ü* a series; com., <sup>4</sup>*ngu lung*, the five social relations; <sup>5</sup>*lung siang*, the relations and constant virtues; <sup>6</sup>*wang lung*, to confuse or violate relationships, as by incest or other atrocious acts.

**輪**

Lun.  
Lün.

Also read *long*: a range of mountains, called <sup>7</sup>*k'ong lung*, the Koukum Mts. in Koko-nor: used for the coll. *laung* q. v.

**掄**

Lun.  
Lün.

To choose, as fit persons for office; to select, to pick out; to connect, to join together: <sup>8</sup>*lung song*, to select, as suitable persons; <sup>9</sup>*lung chai*, to select men of talent.

**淪**

Lun.

A ripple, an eddy, a whirl of waters; turbulent waters, chaos; to sink, engulfed, submerged, drowned; lost in perdition, damned: <sup>10</sup>*lung saung* extinct, as a family or dynasty; <sup>11</sup>*lung lok*, sunk in poverty and vice; com., <sup>12</sup>*ting lung*, engulfed; to sink into perdition.

**綸**

Lun.  
Lün.  
Kuan.

Silken threads or cords; to prepare raw silk for weaving; *met.*, to compare and classify, to adjust; to know: <sup>13</sup>*si lung*, sorted silk; *met.*, fine thoughts; <sup>14</sup>*mwang hok, king lung*, full of fine thoughts; <sup>15</sup>*lung ing*, the silken sounds — His Majesty's words. Read *k'wang*, as in *k'wang k'ung*, the cap of Kung-ming.

**輪**

Lun.

A kind of boat, called *lung ai*; the bow-timbers of a vessel.

**輪**

Lun.

The crawling of insects and reptiles; a large frog, said to eat snakes; some say, a kind of serpent.

**輪**

Lun.  
Lün.

A wheel with spokes; a wheel; a disc, a round surface; a round, a revolution, a circuit; to roll around, to rotate; great, large; also to do by turns; in rotation, by turns, a turn: <sup>16</sup>*kwong lung*, longitude and latitude, the expanse of a country; com., <sup>17</sup>*ch'ia lung*, a wheel; <sup>18</sup>*lung hui*, transmigration; <sup>19</sup>*lung t'iong* (coll. *lung wak*), circulating, as money or goods; <sup>20</sup>*chieu lung*, by turns, in rotation; <sup>21</sup>*lung nik*, to rotate by the day; <sup>22</sup>*mwong lung*, the axes of a Chinese door; *lung liu k'ang* 'siu, to watch by turns; coll., *lung t'ieh ngwai*, my turn has come; *lung wang* 't'á to take turns in work; *lung k'aiu* 'mwong, "rotation by the button holes"—i. e., regular turns, as in gaming, &c.

**隴**

Lung.

The throat: in the coll. read *leng*, q. v.: <sup>23</sup>*heu lung*, the gullet, the throat.

**隴**

Lung.

The rising sun obscured, the sun dimly seen: *tung lung*, the break of day.

**隴**

Lung.

The moon just rising: *mung lung*, obscure, dim, as a clouded moon or stained glass; *tung lung*, the rising moon.

<sup>1</sup>倫 <sup>8</sup>倫 <sup>5</sup>倫 <sup>7</sup>崑 <sup>9</sup>掄 <sup>11</sup>淪 <sup>13</sup>絲 <sup>16</sup>廣 <sup>18</sup>輪 <sup>20</sup>照 <sup>22</sup>門  
類 次 常 崑 材 落 綸 輪 迴 輪 輪  
<sup>2</sup>天 <sup>4</sup>五 <sup>6</sup>亂 <sup>8</sup>掄 <sup>10</sup>淪 <sup>12</sup>沉 <sup>14</sup>滿 <sup>15</sup>綸 <sup>17</sup>車 <sup>19</sup>輪 <sup>21</sup>輪 <sup>23</sup>喉  
倫 倫 倫 選 喪 淪 腹 音 輪 轉 日 隴

**籠**

A stockade or wooden inclosure for animals; a prisoner's cage: in the coll. read *lěng*, q. v.: *'pung lung*, a barred or railed inclosure.

**瀧**

Also read *lŭng*: a pelt-ing rain; moistened, soaked with rain; a stream in Kweiyang prefecture, Kweichau; a place in Lo-tung-chou, Kwang-tung: *'lung tong* wet, moistened.

**瓏**

A dragon-shaped gem, used in deprecating drought: in the coll. read *lěng*, q. v.: *'ling lung*, the tinkling of gems; the sighing of the wind; clear, bright.

**礪**

A mill for grinding; to grind grain; to rub, to grind down, to sharpen: in the coll. read *lěng*, q. v.: *'lung kok*, to grind grain; *'lung tó*, to sharpen a knife; *'mó lung*, to grind; *met.*, to study hard.

**籠**

An open-work basket for holding earth or animals; a cage, a den; a quiver; to monopolize goods: in the coll. read *'lěng* and *lěng*, q. v.: *'lung hwo* to buy up or monopolize goods; *'ch'i lung*, a quiver.

**聾**

Deaf, hard of hearing; hidden, unperceived, as things covered up: in the coll. read *lěng*, q. v.: *'ch'i lung*, silly and deaf.

**龍**

A species of water polygonum: *'mung lung*, overgrown with weeds, hidden, covered.

**褌**

A kind of leggings or overalls, worn by Chinese in the winter.

Lung.

(412)

Lŭng.

**龍**

A dragon, the chief of scaly animals, supposed to have supernatural powers; the Chinese say there are several kinds of this animal, and its name is much used in geomancy; an emblem of imperial majesty and power, dragon-like, imperial; to pervade; budding forth; kind, gracious, harmonious; a fruit, the lungan or dragon's eye: used for *leng*, *liang*, and *liék*, in the coll. q. v.: *'sing lung*, to take a wife; *'kau lung*, the scaly dragon, one like a boa; COM., *'lung hu pié* arms of dragon and tiger—the left and right sides of a grave; *'lung oi* the throne; *'lung mwong*, the dragon-door—second door of the examination-hall; *'lung kauk*, dragon's bones; *met.*, strip of red silk or cloth between the "clothes" and "knotted shroud" of a corpse; *'te lung* (coll. *ka lung*), an earthworm; *'lung ngang chiu*, an inferior prefecture in the south of Fookien; *'hai lung wong*, Neptune; *'u lung ting*, to maneuver the dragon-lanterns; COLL., *wak, siang lung*, as lively as a dragon, very agile; *'ho' 'ch'in lung*, an assistant, accomplice; *'lung hong' chioh*, the bridal candles.

**隆**

Grand, eminent; overtopping, rising above, exalted, conspicuous; abundant, opulent, fertile; to

<sup>1</sup>房<sup>8</sup>玲<sup>5</sup>礪<sup>7</sup>籠<sup>9</sup>蒙<sup>11</sup>蛟<sup>臂</sup><sup>門</sup><sup>龍</sup><sup>18</sup>海<sup>龍</sup><sup>21</sup>龍<sup>燈</sup><sup>鳳</sup><sup>燭</sup><sup>2</sup>瀧<sup>4</sup>礪<sup>6</sup>磨<sup>8</sup>矢<sup>10</sup>乘<sup>12</sup>龍<sup>虎</sup><sup>13</sup>龍<sup>15</sup>龍<sup>17</sup>龍<sup>王</sup><sup>10</sup>舞<sup>20</sup>輔<sup>手</sup><sup>龍</sup><sup>凍</sup><sup>穀</sup><sup>磨</sup><sup>籠</sup><sup>龍</sup><sup>龍</sup><sup>龍</sup><sup>龍</sup><sup>地</sup><sup>州</sup><sup>龍</sup><sup>龍</sup><sup>龍</sup><sup>龍</sup>



exalt, to magnify, to glorify; to rise up; reverberating, as thunder; <sup>1</sup>*k'üng lüng*, the azure expanse; <sup>2</sup>*lüng seng* affluent; <sup>3</sup>*lüng pok*, thick and thin; *met.*, generous and mean; <sup>4</sup>*lüng t'eng*, winter, cold season; *com.*, <sup>5</sup>*kiéng lüng*, the emperor Kienlung.

**癯** Weak, old and infirm: *lüng peng* diseased from Lung. age.

(413) Lwa.

*Lwa.* A coll. word: to pull, to draw, to drag, to pull down, as branches, for which *la* is commonly used; a sort of embroidery, called *hoa 'sô*, in which successive loops made by one thread are stitched to the cloth by another.

(414) Lwang.

**卵** An egg; the roe of fish; the testicles: <sup>6</sup>*'lwang seng*, oviparous; <sup>7</sup>*'lwang ik*, to cherish, to bring up; <sup>8</sup>*'hwang 'chü*, testicles; <sup>9</sup>*'sié' a' hok*, *hwang*, a state of affairs like crushing eggs—i. e., perilous.

**𠂔** Also read *lung*: to cut off corners, to go across; crosswise.

**變** Handsome, beautiful, as a female; to love, to long for; to follow, to be attached to: <sup>10</sup>*wang 'hwang*, elegant, graceful; <sup>11</sup>*sü 'hwang*, to think of and long for.

**孿** To bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change: <sup>12</sup>*'lwang seng*, twins.

**孿** Also read *hwang*: to bind, to connect, to tie together; to grasp and drag along; a contraction of the hands or feet by disease, bent, crooked: also used for *lióng* to think of, to long for: <sup>13</sup>*'lwang kü*, to take and bind; bound, contracted; <sup>14</sup>*'ch'ek*, *hwang*, crooked legs.

**𦍋** To mince or cut meat into thin slices; jerked meat; a fish's stomach, the maw cut into strips: <sup>15</sup>*'lwang nüik*, sliced meat; *hwang 'lwang*, a thin, lean appearance; *tai' 'lwang*, a fish's belly cut open.

**巒** The vertex or peak of a hill; a pointed or conical summit: <sup>16</sup>*'ngang 'hwang*, a succession of high peaks; *com.*, <sup>17</sup>*'leng' 'hwang* (coll. *leng' 'hwang*), your wife's brothers; *lwang 'hing* and *lwang tá'* wife's elder and younger brothers—are epistolary appellations.

**𦍋** A kind of tree, called <sup>18</sup>*'lwang king*, having yellowish wood and red branches, used medicinally; a sort of gynandrous plant; the ends or corners of an angular bell; the appearance of bamboos, slender, graceful: <sup>19</sup>*'hwang 'hwang*, poor, emaciated.

**𦍋** Little bells hung on imperial cars; imperial, royal: <sup>20</sup>*'lwang ling*, small bells; *com.*, <sup>21</sup>*'hwang ka'* the emperor's car or chair; the imperial cortege; *met.*, a great idol's sedan; his godship;

1 穹 2 隆 3 乾 4 卵 5 勢 6 婉 7 孿 8 膝 9 巒 10 嚴 11 變 12 菱 13 菱 14 菱 15 菱 16 菱 17 菱 18 菱 19 菱 20 菱 21 菱

1 隆 2 薄 3 隆 4 翼 5 如 6 思 7 覆 8 卵 9 子 10 變 11 思 12 變 13 攬 14 肉 15 令 16 巒 17 菱 18 菱 19 菱 20 菱 21 菱

1 隆 2 隆 3 隆 4 隆 5 隆 6 隆 7 隆 8 隆 9 隆 10 隆 11 隆 12 隆 13 隆 14 隆 15 隆 16 隆 17 隆 18 隆 19 隆 20 隆 21 隆

1 隆 2 隆 3 隆 4 隆 5 隆 6 隆 7 隆 8 隆 9 隆 10 隆 11 隆 12 隆 13 隆 14 隆 15 隆 16 隆 17 隆 18 隆 19 隆 20 隆 21 隆

'king *hwang t'ing*' the palace; 'hwang *ch'iu* (coll. *ho* *hwang*), the two persons who hold the divining pencil; 'hui *hwang*, His Majesty's return; also the re-installment of an idol.

鸞

Luan.  
Lan.

Used for the last, because the bells were suspended from a phoenix's bill: a fabulous bird, the phoenix, the symbol of perfect beauty and grace; the cock is *hwang*, the hen is *hwo*: 'hwang *kié*, the argus pheasant; 'hwang *hong* *hwo ming*, the phoenixes sing in concert—a marriage; 'ku *hwang* *kwa seu* the solitary phoenix and lone star—unmarried.

亂

亂

Luan.  
Lan.

To confuse, to disorder, to trouble; discord, insurrection, anarchy, civil commotion; in confusion, out of place, disarranged, raveled; to regulate, to put in order: in the coll. read *laung* q. v.: 'chauk, *hwang* to rebel, to make riot; 'hwang *sing*, an efficient officer; com., 'hwang *hwang* tumult, anarchy; 'yeu *hwang* to make confusion, as bawditti; 'hwang *chak*, mixed, miscellaneous, as a crowd or population.

(415) Lwi.

石

Léi.  
Léi.

A heap of stones; to throw together, to pile up stones: 'lwi *lok*, regular, as a pile; met., intelligent, talented.

累

Léi.  
Léi.

Interchanged with *lëü* (often): to bind, to tie together; to lay on, to heap up; often, repeatedly: also read *loi* q. v.: 'hié

'lwi, to bind; 'lwi *ngwok*, the few months past; com., 'lwi 'lwi or 'lwi *ch'ü* repeatedly, constantly.

壘

Léi.  
Léi.

Used for the last: a military wall, ramparts, fortifications; to pile up, to lay on each other; a pile; graves in a row; often, reiterated; robust, vigorous: 'kung 'lwi, an intrenched camp; 'lwi 'hwang *chi ngui*, danger as imminent as that of (breaking) a pile of eggs; 'lwi *sik*, to heap stones.

偶

Léi.  
Léi.

To injure, to destroy, to injure mutually, as in a fight: 'kwi 'lwi, puppets, automaton—in the coll. 'kwo 'loi, q. v.

鷓鴣

Léi.  
Léi.

A sort of flying squirrel, called 'lwi 'ch'ü, allied to the bat; they are supposed to possess medicinal properties.

蒞

Léi.  
Léi.

A kind of melon or gourd, called 'kak, 'lwi; 'chiéng swói' 'lwi, a sort of vine or creeper.

蕊

Jui.

The stamens or pistils of flowers, the pointals; flowers in spikelets, opening successively; a leaf-bud; met., virginity: *sik*, 'lwi, lichen; com., *hwa* 'lwi, a flower-bud, pointals of blossoms; *kiék*, 'lwi, to put forth buds; coll., 'lwi *mooi* 'kwi, the bud has not yet opened; 'lwi *sioh*, *lak*, one bud; *p'ah*, 'lwi, to bud; *pwong* 'lwi, rice when half-boiled.

1 金

2 鑿

4 鸞

和

寡

5 亂

10 擾

12 磊

14 累

16 軍

之

19 鷓

鼠

葛

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手

雞

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鸞

孤

作

反

亂

係

累

次

壘

石

葛

鷓

‘**蕾** A flower-bud; flowers partly opened, just beginning to bloom.

Lei.  
Lei.

‘**誄** To write an epitaph, to eulogize the deceased; a eulogy: <sup>1</sup>‘*lwi suk*, to narrate one's virtues; <sup>2</sup>‘*lwi ung*, a eulogy, prayers burnt for the dead.

Lei.  
Lei.

(416) Lwo.

[This word is interchangeably read *lio*, q. v.]

(417) Lwoh.

[This word is interchangeably read *lioh*, q. v.]

(418) Lwok.

[This word is interchangeably read *liok*, q. v.]

(419) Lwong.

[This word is interchangeably read *liong*, q. v.]

(420) Ma.

‘**嫲** A common appellation for mother: COLL., *ma* *ma* or *i ma*, mamma! mother!

‘**Ma**. A coll. word: to take with the hand, to grip, to grasp: *ma king*, to grasp tightly; *ma ch'oi*, to take things when a full year old, as a child is allowed to do from a tray set before him; *ma sioh pa*, to grasp a bunch.

‘**馬** A horse; warlike, spirited; cavalry; a posture, the right foot put forward; small posts in a house; surname; the 187th radical: <sup>1</sup>‘*t'íeng ma*, Pegasus; COM., <sup>2</sup>‘*ma ping*, cavalry; <sup>3</sup>‘*k'íé ma*, to mount a horse; <sup>4</sup>‘*ch'íeng*

<sup>5</sup>‘*ma*, a courier, an express; <sup>6</sup>‘*ma ang*, a saddle; <sup>7</sup>‘*ma kwa*, a dress-sack, a jacket; <sup>8</sup>‘*ma k'wai*, the official thief-catcher; <sup>9</sup>‘*ma sié*, a posture in archery or boxing; <sup>10</sup>‘*ma siong*, on horseback; *met.*, at once, quick; also said of a good office; <sup>11</sup>‘*ma t'ó*, a race-course; <sup>12</sup>‘*ma pá*, notice borne by an avant-courier; <sup>13</sup>‘*ma hu*, a hostler; <sup>14</sup>‘*ma pung*, a stable; <sup>15</sup>‘*ma ch'iong*, a horse-shed; *met.*, place where able composers hire themselves to write essays for competitors; <sup>16</sup>‘*ma tá seu* (coll. *wong*), the Mauchoo style of cuff; COLL., <sup>17</sup>‘*ma pau*, a curry-comb; <sup>18</sup>‘*ma meng*, a horse's face; *met.*, long-visaged; <sup>19</sup>‘*chau ma lau*, a veranda; <sup>20</sup>‘*ma mó hiok*, (to work like) a horse without rest; <sup>21</sup>‘*twai*, <sup>22</sup>‘*ma* and <sup>23</sup>‘*sieu ma*, large and small sunken rocks; <sup>24</sup>‘*ma laung*, large puffed balls, made of rice-starch and boiled in oil; <sup>25</sup>‘*ma k'a*, a fish like the mackerel.

‘**媽** A mare; a dame; a grandmother; a female attendant; a mother, <sup>1</sup>‘*Ma*, mamma, in which sense read *ma*: COM., <sup>2</sup>‘*kung ma*, paternal grandfather and grandmother; <sup>3</sup>‘*Ma chu pó*, the goddess of sailors; COLL., <sup>4</sup>‘*lau ma*, a wife; <sup>5</sup>‘*ngie ma*, maternal grandmother; <sup>6</sup>‘*i ma*, paternal grandmother; <sup>7</sup>‘*twai ma*, paternal great-grandmother; <sup>8</sup>‘*ló twai ma*, paternal great-grandmother; <sup>9</sup>‘*p wan g*, <sup>10</sup>‘*pung ma*, also called <sup>11</sup>‘*ma ma*, a bride's female attendant; <sup>12</sup>‘*ma tau ch'ing*, relatives of a paternal grandmother; <sup>13</sup>‘*chio ch'ü*

<sup>1</sup>誄 <sup>3</sup>天 <sup>5</sup>騎 <sup>馬</sup> <sup>9</sup>馬 <sup>10</sup>馬 <sup>13</sup>馬 <sup>14</sup>馬 <sup>16</sup>馬 袖 祖 <sup>21</sup>外  
<sup>2</sup>述 <sup>馬</sup> <sup>馬</sup> <sup>7</sup>馬 <sup>掛</sup> <sup>勢</sup> <sup>道</sup> <sup>夫</sup> <sup>廠</sup> <sup>18</sup>公 婆 媽  
<sup>2</sup>誄 <sup>4</sup>馬 <sup>6</sup>千 <sup>鞍</sup> <sup>9</sup>馬 <sup>11</sup>馬 <sup>18</sup>馬 <sup>15</sup>馬 <sup>17</sup>馬 媽 <sup>20</sup>佬 <sup>22</sup>大  
文 兵 里 ○ 快 上 牌 房 蹄 媽 媽 媽



'*ma*, the master's wife, the mistress.

**瑪** The agate: COM., '*ma* 'nó, the cornelian or agate stone; it is used in rubbing and polishing articles when gilded.

**碼** Used for the last: weights for money; also used for the English yard: COM., '*hwak*, '*ma*, or '*tó* '*ma*, weights; COLL., '*ma* '*chi*, abbreviated numerals; '*p'ah*, '*ma* '*chi*, to use such numerals, as in accounts or to mark goods; *sioh*, '*ma*, one yard.

**嗎** A leech: '*ma*, '*wong* (coll. '*ma*, '*k'i*), a leech, blood-sucker; COLL., '*chwi* '*ma*, a kind of water-spider.

*Ma*. A coll. word, as in '*ma* '*tai* (or '*lai*) '*é*, a species of large spider, which does not spin webs as common spiders do.

**罵** To scold; to rail at; to vilify, to abuse with vituperative words; to call vile names: '*uk*, '*ma*' to vilify; COM., '*cho*' '*ma*' to curse; '*song* '*ma*' to altercation; '*ma*' '*hung* '*ma*' '*ü*, to curse wind and rain; COLL., '*ma*' '*pwong*' to scold about one's food; '*ma*' '*neng* '*ng*' '*sai*' '*k'i*' '*kó*, in scolding people, he has no need of (first) preparing a rough draught!

**禡** Sacrifices offered by an army, auguries to insure victory; worship on a march to the dii viae: '*loi*' '*ma*' sacrifices at home and abroad.

**痲** Used in the south for the measles or chicken-pox; torpidity, paralysis, stagnation; numb, benumbed: in the coll. read '*mwai*, q. v.: COM., '*ma* '*hung*, leprosy; '*ma* '*yoh*, benumbing applications, as in surgical practice; '*ma* '*pe*' stagnated, as the blood from a sudden fright; '*ch'oi*' '*á*' '*ma*, the mouth is torpid, as from eating unripe persimmons, etc.

**麻** The second is unauthorized: hemp, the female plant; the linen of the Chinese, Cannabis; sackcloth, mourning apparel; a kind of drum; in the coll. mean, defrauding; troublesome; indistinct, not complete; lively, prompt; scarred, disfigured; the 200th radical: in the coll. read '*mwai*, q. v.: '*sing* '*hwang*' '*ü* '*ma*, the mind troubled like tangled hemp; COM., '*ma* '*tèuk*, a large species of bamboo; '*ma*' '*sung*, edible bamboo shoots; '*ma*' '*wong*, a sudorific; COLL., '*ma* '*meng*' or '*meng*' '*ma* '*chau* '*chau*, the face pock-marked; '*mu* '*lak*, '*hak*, pock-marked, bald, and blind; '*ma* '*le*' quick, prompt; '*ma* '*cha*, to insist perversely; troublesome; rough, incomplete; '*á*' '*mu* '*tai*' fraudulent practices; '*hwa* (or '*hu*) '*li* '*ma* '*cha*, rough, rudely executed.

**貓** Read '*mieu* in the dictionaries: a cat, puss: COM., '*yá* '*ma*, a wild cat; '*ma*' '*á*, shoes with cats' heads figured on the toes; '*ma*' Miao. '*ch'ü* '*tung* '*miéng*, the cat and rat sleeping together;

|     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| 1 瑪 | 8 嗎 | 4 辱 | 5 詛 | 7 罵 | 8 痲 | 10 痲 | 11 心 | 12 麻 | 14 麻 | 16 貓 | 同 |
| 璫   | 蟻   | 罵   | 罵   | 風   | 瘋   | 痺    | 亂    | 竹    | 黃    | 鞋    | 眠 |
| 2 砣 |     |     | 6 相 | 罵   | 痲   |      | 如    | 13 麻 | 15 野 | 17 貓 |   |
| 碼   | ○   | ○   | 罵   | 雨   | 藥   | ○    | 麻    | 笋    | 貓    | 鼠    | ○ |

*met.*, two parties in league, as a ruler and thieves; COLL., *ma kiàng*, a kitten, a cat; *'hu peng ma*, tiger-striped cats; *'t'au siáh*, *ma*, a thievish cat; *ma lá leu* as spry as a cat; *ma tiàng 'ch'á*, a cat watching for rats; *ma hung 'cheu*, an owl.

**蟆** A striped frog: COM., *'ha ma*, the edible frog.  
Ma. Read *mok*; a sort of gnat.

*Ma.* A coll. word, as in *ma 'hu*, the dragon-fly.

*Ma.* A coll. word, as in *'ié ma*, to cry, to weep; *ma ma 'ié* or *ma ma 'ié*, to weep or sob convulsively.

(421) Má.

**買** To buy, to purchase; to win, to obtain, as by bribes or presents: COM., *'má má* buying and selling, trade; *'kióng má*, to purchase arbitrarily, to exact a sale; *'má paing* a comprador, purveyor; *'má ming sing*, to win the people's hearts (by cunning); *'má twang* to buy finally or by an irredeemable bond; *'má ch'èuk*, *kwang 'hu*, to get official favor by bribery; COLL., *'má tio* to "buy (right of) way", as of highwaymen, or of demons by scattering mock-money before the coffin; *'má siáng* to hire persons to find a clue to; *'tau má*, a run of purchasers; *'sioh taing* *'má*, bought at the same shop; *met.*, the same, alike, as two having a like design.

*Ma.* A coll. word: to bend the body, to stoop, as in passing under something low: *má kiá* or *má 'á*, to stoop low.

**賣**<sup>2</sup> To sell, to transfer or dispose of for money; to inveigle, to betray; to make game of; to show off, as one's charms: COM., *'ch'úi má* to sell in small quantities; *'má sing*, to sell into slavery; COLL., *'má k'ó* sold off; *'má tio* "sold the road" — said of one afraid to pass a yamun or a creditor's door; *'t'ien ch'eng má ch'ái* to hawk vegetables, etc. (for a living); *má tek, siáng* to sell cheap.

*Má.* A coll. word for which the last is often used: cannot, will not, is not; with *yong*, means not much, not very, only somewhat: *má á* can't, unable; *má 'toi*, not short, not too short; *má siáng* not efficacious, as an idol; *ch'ó má li*, or *siáh má ta*, can't be done; *á 'a má* can or can't? will he or not? *má 'sai tek*, will not do, must not; *má yong yék*, not very hot, only a little warm; *má 'ke sing*, a poor memory, forgetting.

(422) Maek.

**抹** Read *mwak*; coll. *maek*: to daub, to besmear, to stain; to rub or press on, to wet by rubbing: *'maek, hwa*, spotted, stained; *'maek, ta*, to make dry, as by repeated pressure of the fingers; *maek, miáng*, "spots the name" — the mere name of; only a trifle of what was expected or promised; *ko' ng' kau' maek, ung*, not even enough to be wet with spittle — a very scant supply of food.

1 蝦 2 強 3 買 4 買 5 官 6 買 7 官 8 買 9 買 10 買 11 買 12 買 13 買 14 買 15 買 16 買 17 抹  
蟆 買 民 斷 府 路 買 碎 身 路 菜 花  
買 買 心 買 買 一 賣 賣 挑 抹  
賣 辦 ○ 囑 ○ 線 店 ○ 去 葱 ○ 乾

(423)

Maëng.

夢

Mëng.

Read *mong*; coll. *maëng*: a dream, a vision; *met.*, a vanity, vain hopes, something vague or visionary: *'ki maëng* to pray for a revelation in dreams; *'t'auk, maëng* to see in dreams, spiritual vision; *'chó maëng* *k'ak, tióh, ngüng*, to dream of picking up silver — a day-dream, empty hopes; *'maëng* *tieu* the omens of a dream—a dream as prophetic of the future; *'siong maëng* to interpret dreams; *'yá maëng* vague dreams; *maëng* *pok, siong*, the dream is unpropitious; *maëng* *p'wo* the dream-book—a manual on drawing lotteries.

縊

A character found in the *Paik, Ing*: a fishing-net: COLL., *'maëng* *sioh, t'iong* (or *sioh, chidh*), one net; *'ngü maëng* a fish-net; *'p'a maëng* to cast a net; *'maëng* *tai* a girdle made of a strip of an old net; also a long, flat fish caught with the net—in distinction from the *tieu tai* or angled girdle-fish; *ch'iah, maëng* to weave nets.

(424)

Mah.

脈

Mai.  
Mo.

Read *mek*; coll. *mah*: the pulse; the blood running in the veins, the circulation; a descent, line of succession: *haik, mah*, the circulation; descent, race or stock; *te mah*, the geomantic forms and marks of the earth—supposed to influence the luck of places; *'ch'iu mah*, the pulse at the wrist; *'k'ang mah*, to feel the pulse; *'mah, t'ing*, a

low pulse; *'mah, huak*, (or *p'eu* or *hiéng*), the pulse unsteady or fluctuating; *'mah, king* (or *kek*), a quick pulse; *'lek, mah, ng' tieu hwo*, his six pulses are not equable—he is excited or uneasy; *mah, tio chek, sioh, a* to press on and stop the vital current (of an opponent in fighting).

麥

Mai.  
Mo.

Read *mek*; coll. *mah*: wheat: *'sieu mah*, common winter wheat; *mah, p'wo*, wheat-bran; *'chéung mah*, to plant wheat; *'mah, nga*, wheat-sprouts—used medicinally and in molasses-candy; *'mah, pwong* wheat cooked as rice; *mah, kó*, wheat-straw; *'mah, chü*, a cutaneous eruption after small-pox, caused by eating wheaten food; *mah, koi* *siah, piáng ch'ok, chiéng*, when wheat is dear, cake-eaters bear the expense; *met.*, the burden of high prices falls on the consumers; *'sang kaëk, mah*, buckwheat; *'twai mah*, barley; *'mi mah*, a species of short-eared barley; *'koi mah*, or *mah, koi*, impwheat—i. e., wild oats.

(425)

Máh.

咩

Mich.

Read *miéh*; coll. *máh*: the bleating of sheep and goats: *yong máh*, a bleating; *met.*, a sheep, a goat; *máh, máh*, sound in calling goats; *máh, máh, ch'oi* the mouth flat and sunken, as when toothless; *ch'oi meh, meh, máh, máh, pwoh, t'ie*, his mouth flattens and he is about to cry!

*Máh*. A coll. word: low, squat, low in stature, stocky; low, as a hill, a chair, etc.; flattened,

1 祈 8 做 銀 一 7 拋 9 手 11 脈 13 脈 怀 麥 飯 角  
夢 夢 夢 張 縊 脈 沉 緊 調 麥 麥 麥  
2 托 拾 兆 6 魚 8 縊 10 看 12 脈 14 六 和 芽 疸 大  
夢 著 縊 縊 帶 脈 滑 脈 種 麥 三 麥



as the worn toe of a shoe; *máh*, *máh*, low, flattened; *'á mäh*, low, not high, as a person, house, &c.

*Mäh*,. A coll. word, as in *ch'au' kau mäh*, a place made muddy by throwing water on it, a puddle, a splash.

(426) Mai.

**魅** Read *mwoi'*; used for the coll. *'mai'*: a hobgoblin, a sprite said to come from old things: *nóh*, *piéng' 'mai'*, things changing into sprites; *k'ëük*, *'mai tuh*, to have the nightmare; *met.*, unlucky; *'mai' kwi*, mischievous imps.

*'Mai*. A coll. word: to fade, to decay; to become bad; spoiled, worthless, lost: *hwa' mai*, a flower not opening; *'chüng' mai*, the seed has died (in the ground); *'mai ch'ih*, low and worthless; shabby, seedy; *miäng' siäng' mai*, his reputation decayed, as said of a physician.

*Mai'*. A coll. word: worn, wearied out, as with waiting: *'t'ó mai'* wearied in a (fruitless) search for; *tu' t'ing mai'* *k'ó'* waited till I am all worn out!

**埋** To bury, to inter; to put in the ground, to cover, to secrete, to conceal; to harbor, to cherish: in the coll. read *mwai*, q. v.: *'mai ch'ang'* to bury a corpse; *'mai ch'ong*, to secrete; *'mai huk*, to lie in ambush; *'mai wong'* to harbor resentment; *'mai muk*, buried, not developed, as talents; *'mai miäng*, a buried

name, as said of one not gaining degree and rank.

**霾** Storms of wind and dust or sand; a sky clouded and dark from fog or dust: *'mai hwoi'* smoky, foggy; *'chüng' hung' ch'ia mai*, wind and clouds of sand all the day.

**邁** To go away, to travel far; to wax old, senile, aged; to go beyond, to exceed, to surpass; vigorously, strenuously: *'niéng mai'* or *'ló mai'* old; *'nik' ngwook' ki mai'* the days and months pass away; *'mai' mai'* regardless, remiss; *'mai' chüng*, vigorous.

*Mai'*. A coll. word: to carry on the back or shoulder; *met.*, to owe, in debt: *mai' sek' che' ka'* to bear the cross; *mai' peng*, one-sided, inclined; *mai' chai'* to owe debts; *mai' mai' mai'*, *mai' k'ó' k'ëük, t'ó tai'* "carry, carry, carry, carry you off and give you to the Taoist" — sung to a child.

(427) Maing.

**孟** The eldest, the first, senior; the first of the series, first month of the quarter; great, large, eminent; to begin, the commencement of; to use effort, to exert; a surname: *"maing' cheng"* to advance vigorously; *"maing' la ung"* exaggeration, bragging; COM., *"maing' chü"*, or *"maing' hu' chü"*, Mencius; *"maing' t'üing' kié"* the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, of a series; *"maing' ch'ung"*, the 1st month of Spring.

|    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1埋 | 3埋 | 5埋 | 7霾 | 9且 | 10老 | 其   | 13邁 | 15孟 | 17孟 | 18孟 | 19孟 |
| 葬  | 伏  | 沒  | 晦  | 霾  | 邁   | 邁   | 種   | 論   | 夫子  | 仲   | 春   |
| 2埋 | 4埋 | 6埋 | 8終 | 9年 | 11日 | 12邁 | 14孟 | 16孟 | 子   | 季   |     |
| 藏  | 怨  | 名  | 風  | 邁  | 月   | 邁   | 晉   | 子   | ○   | ○   | ○   |

**慢**

Man.

Read *mang*<sup>1</sup>; coll. *maing*<sup>1</sup>: slow, dilatory, leisurely, easy about: <sup>1</sup>*ti maing*<sup>1</sup> slow, tardy; <sup>2</sup>*chó tek, maing*<sup>1</sup> to do leisurely; <sup>3</sup>*ch'ia maing*<sup>1</sup> *chó*<sup>1</sup> wait a while before doing it; <sup>4</sup>*k'a k, maing*<sup>1</sup> too slow; <sup>5</sup>*maing*<sup>1</sup> *maing*<sup>1</sup> *kiang*, to walk slowly; a good-bye to one going; <sup>6</sup>*maing*<sup>1</sup> *kiang* o' *puo*<sup>1</sup> make haste slowly, festina lente; <sup>7</sup>*maing*<sup>1</sup> *maing*<sup>1</sup> *ngai*, to rest carefully, as a sore limb; to walk on slowly and painfully; <sup>8</sup>*ting ming tang*<sup>1</sup> *ló maing*<sup>1</sup> wait till to-morrow.

(428)

Mainu.

**懋**

Mou.

Interchanged with the next: to exert one's mind, force of moral purpose; full, abundant, luxuriant: <sup>1</sup>*maiu*<sup>1</sup> *mieng*, to put forth effort; <sup>2</sup>*taik, maiu*<sup>1</sup> strong in virtue.

**茂**

Mou.

Mao.

Exuberant foliage, rank, luxuriant; flourishing, thrifty, highly developed; a high rank, superior quality of; fine, elegant; to use effort, to endeavor; strong, vigorous; a group of five persons: <sup>1</sup>*yeng maiu*<sup>1</sup> cyclic years with the word *sok*, in; <sup>2</sup>*maiu seng*<sup>1</sup> exuberant, flourishing; <sup>3</sup>*maiu chai*, fine talents; <sup>4</sup>*seu maiu*<sup>1</sup> rich, thrifty foliage; COLL., <sup>5</sup>*kaeng*<sup>1</sup> *i yá maiu*<sup>1</sup> very intimate with him.

**瞽**

Mou.

To look down intently at; to incline the head to see, as when the eyes are dim; indistinct vision; disheveled, as hair: <sup>1</sup>*ngang maiu*<sup>1</sup> the eyes dim; <sup>2</sup>*maiu*<sup>1</sup> *twang*<sup>1</sup> confused, bewildered.

**貿**

Mou.

Mao.

To barter, to trade, to exchange; to do business, to carry on trade; commercial transactions; dim, obscure; <sup>1</sup>*maiu ik*, trade, commerce; <sup>2</sup>*maiu*<sup>1</sup> *maiu*<sup>1</sup> dim vision.

(429)

Mak.

**𦘒**

Read *nwak*<sup>1</sup>; coll. *mak*, as in <sup>1</sup>*mak, ngidh*<sup>1</sup>, or <sup>2</sup>*mak, ngidh, mó*<sup>1</sup> a head-band or fillet, worn by elderly females; <sup>3</sup>*mak, ngidh, siék*, the tongue-shaped piece on the center of the band; <sup>4</sup>*mak, ngidh, hong*<sup>1</sup> the bridal phoenix-fillet, as used in plays.

(430)

Mang.

**降**

Read *mang*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *mang*, as in *mang to* the inwards covered with fat; *met.*, dull in mind; <sup>1</sup>*mang mang*, dull, stupid; <sup>2</sup>*i pok, lá o' nóh, mang*, there's something covering his viscera—he is very stupid; <sup>3</sup>*mang mek*, to cover close, as with a cover of cloth or paper; <sup>4</sup>*ló kai mang*, incorrigibly stupid.

**猛**

Meng.

Read *meng*; coll. *mang*: strong and active, quick, vigorous; hot, glowing, as fire: <sup>1</sup>*mang tak*, active, vigorous in doing; <sup>2</sup>*mang mang hui*, a very hot fire; <sup>3</sup>*mang mang sié*, quickly, vigorously; hot, glowing.

**𧈧**

Meng.

Read *meng*; coll. *mang*, as in *ch'az mang*, a grass-hopper.

<sup>1</sup>遲慢

<sup>3</sup>且慢

<sup>5</sup>慢慢

<sup>7</sup>閤茂

<sup>9</sup>盛茂

<sup>11</sup>茂眼

<sup>13</sup>亂貿

<sup>15</sup>額

<sup>17</sup>𦘒

<sup>19</sup>額

<sup>21</sup>鳳

<sup>23</sup>猛

<sup>2</sup>做的

<sup>4</sup>慢做

<sup>6</sup>慢慢

<sup>8</sup>茂茂

<sup>10</sup>秀才

<sup>12</sup>瞽瞽

<sup>14</sup>貿貿

<sup>16</sup>額額

<sup>18</sup>𦘒

<sup>20</sup>𦘒

<sup>22</sup>猛

<sup>24</sup>火猛

**滿** Read *'mwang*; coll. *'mang*: a corruption of *'mwang* (full, fully), following *'chi* or *'hü*; so very, so much: *'chi 'mang 'hó*, so very good; *'hü 'mang 'keng*, so very high.

**'Mang**. A coll. word: a corruption of *mó kang*, as in *'mang chó* 'dare not do it.

**Mang'**. A coll. word: a corruption of *mó kang* 'useless, worthless!

**蒙** Read *'mung*; coll. *manag*, as in *'mang mwoi'* (or *pwoi'*), dull of apprehension, simple, ignorant.

**盲** Blind from loss of the pupil or optic nerve, the eye sightless; blind in mind, obtuse, deceived:

*'mang 'hung*, a swift or variable wind; *'mang 'sing*, an ignorant mind; COLL., *'ch'ang mang*, blind; *'pwang 'chiáh mang*, half-blind, like sparrows at twilight.

**氓** Read *men* in the dictionaries: simple folk, country-people; vassals, fugitives from other countries: *'sing mang*, recent fugitives; *'kau mang*, to teach rustics.

**螻** A gadfly, a breeze; a fly or gnat that infests animals: *'ung mang*, mosquitos and gnats; *'hi mang*, a sort of arrow with three barbs.

**蠻** A very weak worm; the aboriginal tribes of the south; barbarians, those not reformed by Chinese

civilization; external, outer, barbarous; fierce, savage, brutish, unreasonable; used in the coll. to jest, to joke, to make sport of: *'mang i*, barbarians; *'nang mang*, an old term for southern Chinese; COM., *'mang 'li mang hwak*, barbarous principles, unreasonable and lawless; COLL., *'au mang*, fierce, ungovernable; *'ching chiáng mang*, very fierce indeed; *ta' ta' mang*, to feign fierceness; *'mang ch'ieu'* or *mang mang ch'ieu' ch'ieu'* to jest, to laugh at.

**龙** Interchanged with the next two: a shaggy dog; the long pelage of dogs; mixed, variegated, as furs: *'mang chak*, mixed, confused.

**庞** Large rocks; abundant, liberal; numerous; bulky; mixed, blended: *'tung mang*, abundant, affluent.

**龐** A high house; filled full, abundant; mixed, confused; a surname: COM., *'Mang 'tung*, a famous officer in the time of the Three States.

**明** Read *ming*; coll. *mang*, as in *'mang niéng*, or *mang niéng mang*, next year; *au niéng mang*, the year after next; *mang au niéng*, next year or the year after; *k'ó' niéng mang*, last year; *sioh mang*, yesterday.

**暝** Read *ming*; coll. *mang*: dark, obscure, night: *'mung ang* 'dark night, it is very dark;

1 蒙 2 昧 3 盲 4 心 5 盲 6 新 7 教 8 氓 9 蚊 10 飛 11 南 12 蠻 13 法 14 蠻 15 笑 16 龐 17 敦 18 年 19 盲 20 暗 21 蠻 22 夷 23 理 24 龍 25 龐 26 統 27 暝 28 暗



<sup>1</sup>*mang* *proo*, or *mang* *proo* *t'au*, night; *mang tong*, the nights are long; *nik mang*, day and night; constantly.

*Mang*. A coll. word, like the last: evening, the evening meal: *mang ch'èuk*, evening meal of rice-congee; *siáh mang*, to eat supper.

**鞞**

Read *mwang*; used in the *Pai*, *Jing* for the coll. *mang*: to put on a cover, to close, to cover, as with leather, cloth, etc.; *met.*, filled up, full to the brim: <sup>1</sup>*mang* *ku*, to cover a drum; *met.*, brimful, flowing, as the wine-cup; <sup>2</sup>*mang t'aing* cover it tight; <sup>3</sup>*mang aëng* *ch'oi* to close or seal up a jar's mouth.

**曼**

Also read *wang* in the dictionaries: long, lengthened, extended; good, fine, marked with fine lines; an adversative particle, no, not, not yet, do not: <sup>1</sup>*mang* *sü*, good words; <sup>2</sup>*mang* *siok*, do not say.

**墁**

Also read *mang* and *mwang*: to cover with earth, as a wall; to paint walls; ornaments on walls.

**幔**

A curtain, a blind or screen; tapestry, silk hangings; to curtain off: <sup>1</sup>*tióng mang* a screen; *com.*, <sup>2</sup>*proo mang* a cloth curtain, an awning; <sup>3</sup>*man* *tiéng*, to screen off the light or heat.

**慢**

Interchanged with the next four: slow, leisurely; remiss, negligent <sup>1</sup>*pok mang* not slow or remiss.

**嫚**

Man.

To slight, to contemn, to despise; to insult, to disgrace, to treat contumeliously: <sup>1</sup>*chiéng mang* to insult arrogantly.

**慢**

Man.

To be indifferent to, negligent, remiss, careless about; rude, disrespectful to, proud, supercilious; to contemn, to treat haughtily; slow, sluggish, dilatory; remiss, easy about: in the coll. read *maing* q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ngó mang* proud, haughty; *com.*, <sup>2</sup>*tai mang* to treat with disrespect; <sup>3</sup>*u mang* to insult, to blaspheme; <sup>4</sup>*man* *sing*, to contemn the gods.

**漫**

Man.

Often used for the last: an expanse of water; to break bounds and destroy, as a flood; diffused, spreading, reaching everywhere, as water; to let go; loose, dissolute; vague, diffuse, as writing; the color of clouds; <sup>1</sup>*lang mang* scattered, widely diffused; *sen* *mang* a slow or careless disposition; *com.*, <sup>2</sup>*sang mang* dispersed, scattered; diffuse, as an essay. Read *mang*: a vast expanse, a broad sheet of water; to swell and spread, as floods.

**謾**

Man.

To deceive a superior, unfaithful to a trust; slow, remiss, careless; to insult: <sup>1</sup>*ki mang* to deceive superiors; <sup>2</sup>*tai mang* great disrespect, insult.

**蔓**

Man.

Also read *wang*: a sort of creeping plant, of which cloth may be made; one says, a kind of bean (*Dolichos*); vines, creep-

<sup>1</sup>瞋 <sup>2</sup>瞋 <sup>3</sup>鞞 <sup>4</sup>鞞 <sup>5</sup>曼 <sup>6</sup>曼 <sup>7</sup>嘴 <sup>8</sup>布 <sup>9</sup>慢 <sup>10</sup>不 <sup>11</sup>慢 <sup>12</sup>傲 <sup>13</sup>慢 <sup>14</sup>侮 <sup>15</sup>慢 <sup>16</sup>慢 <sup>17</sup>散 <sup>18</sup>欺 <sup>19</sup>大

<sup>20</sup>瞋 <sup>21</sup>鞞 <sup>22</sup>鞞 <sup>23</sup>曼 <sup>24</sup>嘴 <sup>25</sup>曼 <sup>26</sup>布 <sup>27</sup>慢 <sup>28</sup>不 <sup>29</sup>慢 <sup>30</sup>傲 <sup>31</sup>慢 <sup>32</sup>侮 <sup>33</sup>慢 <sup>34</sup>慢 <sup>35</sup>散 <sup>36</sup>欺 <sup>37</sup>大

<sup>38</sup>瞋 <sup>39</sup>鞞 <sup>40</sup>鞞 <sup>41</sup>曼 <sup>42</sup>嘴 <sup>43</sup>曼 <sup>44</sup>布 <sup>45</sup>慢 <sup>46</sup>不 <sup>47</sup>慢 <sup>48</sup>傲 <sup>49</sup>慢 <sup>50</sup>侮 <sup>51</sup>慢 <sup>52</sup>慢 <sup>53</sup>散 <sup>54</sup>欺 <sup>55</sup>大

<sup>56</sup>瞋 <sup>57</sup>鞞 <sup>58</sup>鞞 <sup>59</sup>曼 <sup>60</sup>嘴 <sup>61</sup>曼 <sup>62</sup>布 <sup>63</sup>慢 <sup>64</sup>不 <sup>65</sup>慢 <sup>66</sup>傲 <sup>67</sup>慢 <sup>68</sup>侮 <sup>69</sup>慢 <sup>70</sup>慢 <sup>71</sup>散 <sup>72</sup>欺 <sup>73</sup>大

<sup>74</sup>瞋 <sup>75</sup>鞞 <sup>76</sup>鞞 <sup>77</sup>曼 <sup>78</sup>嘴 <sup>79</sup>曼 <sup>80</sup>布 <sup>81</sup>慢 <sup>82</sup>不 <sup>83</sup>慢 <sup>84</sup>傲 <sup>85</sup>慢 <sup>86</sup>侮 <sup>87</sup>慢 <sup>88</sup>慢 <sup>89</sup>散 <sup>90</sup>欺 <sup>91</sup>大

<sup>92</sup>瞋 <sup>93</sup>鞞 <sup>94</sup>鞞 <sup>95</sup>曼 <sup>96</sup>嘴 <sup>97</sup>曼 <sup>98</sup>布 <sup>99</sup>慢 <sup>100</sup>不 <sup>101</sup>慢 <sup>102</sup>傲 <sup>103</sup>慢 <sup>104</sup>侮 <sup>105</sup>慢 <sup>106</sup>慢 <sup>107</sup>散 <sup>108</sup>欺 <sup>109</sup>大

<sup>110</sup>瞋 <sup>111</sup>鞞 <sup>112</sup>鞞 <sup>113</sup>曼 <sup>114</sup>嘴 <sup>115</sup>曼 <sup>116</sup>布 <sup>117</sup>慢 <sup>118</sup>不 <sup>119</sup>慢 <sup>120</sup>傲 <sup>121</sup>慢 <sup>122</sup>侮 <sup>123</sup>慢 <sup>124</sup>慢 <sup>125</sup>散 <sup>126</sup>欺 <sup>127</sup>大

<sup>128</sup>瞋 <sup>129</sup>鞞 <sup>130</sup>鞞 <sup>131</sup>曼 <sup>132</sup>嘴 <sup>133</sup>曼 <sup>134</sup>布 <sup>135</sup>慢 <sup>136</sup>不 <sup>137</sup>慢 <sup>138</sup>傲 <sup>139</sup>慢 <sup>140</sup>侮 <sup>141</sup>慢 <sup>142</sup>慢 <sup>143</sup>散 <sup>144</sup>欺 <sup>145</sup>大

<sup>146</sup>瞋 <sup>147</sup>鞞 <sup>148</sup>鞞 <sup>149</sup>曼 <sup>150</sup>嘴 <sup>151</sup>曼 <sup>152</sup>布 <sup>153</sup>慢 <sup>154</sup>不 <sup>155</sup>慢 <sup>156</sup>傲 <sup>157</sup>慢 <sup>158</sup>侮 <sup>159</sup>慢 <sup>160</sup>慢 <sup>161</sup>散 <sup>162</sup>欺 <sup>163</sup>大

<sup>164</sup>瞋 <sup>165</sup>鞞 <sup>166</sup>鞞 <sup>167</sup>曼 <sup>168</sup>嘴 <sup>169</sup>曼 <sup>170</sup>布 <sup>171</sup>慢 <sup>172</sup>不 <sup>173</sup>慢 <sup>174</sup>傲 <sup>175</sup>慢 <sup>176</sup>侮 <sup>177</sup>慢 <sup>178</sup>慢 <sup>179</sup>散 <sup>180</sup>欺 <sup>181</sup>大

<sup>182</sup>瞋 <sup>183</sup>鞞 <sup>184</sup>鞞 <sup>185</sup>曼 <sup>186</sup>嘴 <sup>187</sup>曼 <sup>188</sup>布 <sup>189</sup>慢 <sup>190</sup>不 <sup>191</sup>慢 <sup>192</sup>傲 <sup>193</sup>慢 <sup>194</sup>侮 <sup>195</sup>慢 <sup>196</sup>慢 <sup>197</sup>散 <sup>198</sup>欺 <sup>199</sup>大

<sup>200</sup>瞋 <sup>201</sup>鞞 <sup>202</sup>鞞 <sup>203</sup>曼 <sup>204</sup>嘴 <sup>205</sup>曼 <sup>206</sup>布 <sup>207</sup>慢 <sup>208</sup>不 <sup>209</sup>慢 <sup>210</sup>傲 <sup>211</sup>慢 <sup>212</sup>侮 <sup>213</sup>慢 <sup>214</sup>慢 <sup>215</sup>散 <sup>216</sup>欺 <sup>217</sup>大

<sup>218</sup>瞋 <sup>219</sup>鞞 <sup>220</sup>鞞 <sup>221</sup>曼 <sup>222</sup>嘴 <sup>223</sup>曼 <sup>224</sup>布 <sup>225</sup>慢 <sup>226</sup>不 <sup>227</sup>慢 <sup>228</sup>傲 <sup>229</sup>慢 <sup>230</sup>侮 <sup>231</sup>慢 <sup>232</sup>慢 <sup>233</sup>散 <sup>234</sup>欺 <sup>235</sup>大

<sup>236</sup>瞋 <sup>237</sup>鞞 <sup>238</sup>鞞 <sup>239</sup>曼 <sup>240</sup>嘴 <sup>241</sup>曼 <sup>242</sup>布 <sup>243</sup>慢 <sup>244</sup>不 <sup>245</sup>慢 <sup>246</sup>傲 <sup>247</sup>慢 <sup>248</sup>侮 <sup>249</sup>慢 <sup>250</sup>慢 <sup>251</sup>散 <sup>252</sup>欺 <sup>253</sup>大

<sup>254</sup>瞋 <sup>255</sup>鞞 <sup>256</sup>鞞 <sup>257</sup>曼 <sup>258</sup>嘴 <sup>259</sup>曼 <sup>260</sup>布 <sup>261</sup>慢 <sup>262</sup>不 <sup>263</sup>慢 <sup>264</sup>傲 <sup>265</sup>慢 <sup>266</sup>侮 <sup>267</sup>慢 <sup>268</sup>慢 <sup>269</sup>散 <sup>270</sup>欺 <sup>271</sup>大

<sup>272</sup>瞋 <sup>273</sup>鞞 <sup>274</sup>鞞 <sup>275</sup>曼 <sup>276</sup>嘴 <sup>277</sup>曼 <sup>278</sup>布 <sup>279</sup>慢 <sup>280</sup>不 <sup>281</sup>慢 <sup>282</sup>傲 <sup>283</sup>慢 <sup>284</sup>侮 <sup>285</sup>慢 <sup>286</sup>慢 <sup>287</sup>散 <sup>288</sup>欺 <sup>289</sup>大

<sup>290</sup>瞋 <sup>291</sup>鞞 <sup>292</sup>鞞 <sup>293</sup>曼 <sup>294</sup>嘴 <sup>295</sup>曼 <sup>296</sup>布 <sup>297</sup>慢 <sup>298</sup>不 <sup>299</sup>慢 <sup>300</sup>傲 <sup>301</sup>慢 <sup>302</sup>侮 <sup>303</sup>慢 <sup>304</sup>慢 <sup>305</sup>散 <sup>306</sup>欺 <sup>307</sup>大

<sup>308</sup>瞋 <sup>309</sup>鞞 <sup>310</sup>鞞 <sup>311</sup>曼 <sup>312</sup>嘴 <sup>313</sup>曼 <sup>314</sup>布 <sup>315</sup>慢 <sup>316</sup>不 <sup>317</sup>慢 <sup>318</sup>傲 <sup>319</sup>慢 <sup>320</sup>侮 <sup>321</sup>慢 <sup>322</sup>慢 <sup>323</sup>散 <sup>324</sup>欺 <sup>325</sup>大

<sup>326</sup>瞋 <sup>327</sup>鞞 <sup>328</sup>鞞 <sup>329</sup>曼 <sup>330</sup>嘴 <sup>331</sup>曼 <sup>332</sup>布 <sup>333</sup>慢 <sup>334</sup>不 <sup>335</sup>慢 <sup>336</sup>傲 <sup>337</sup>慢 <sup>338</sup>侮 <sup>339</sup>慢 <sup>340</sup>慢 <sup>341</sup>散 <sup>342</sup>欺 <sup>343</sup>大

<sup>344</sup>瞋 <sup>345</sup>鞞 <sup>346</sup>鞞 <sup>347</sup>曼 <sup>348</sup>嘴 <sup>349</sup>曼 <sup>350</sup>布 <sup>351</sup>慢 <sup>352</sup>不 <sup>353</sup>慢 <sup>354</sup>傲 <sup>355</sup>慢 <sup>356</sup>侮 <sup>357</sup>慢 <sup>358</sup>慢 <sup>359</sup>散 <sup>360</sup>欺 <sup>361</sup>大

<sup>362</sup>瞋 <sup>363</sup>鞞 <sup>364</sup>鞞 <sup>365</sup>曼 <sup>366</sup>嘴 <sup>367</sup>曼 <sup>368</sup>布 <sup>369</sup>慢 <sup>370</sup>不 <sup>371</sup>慢 <sup>372</sup>傲 <sup>373</sup>慢 <sup>374</sup>侮 <sup>375</sup>慢 <sup>376</sup>慢 <sup>377</sup>散 <sup>378</sup>欺 <sup>379</sup>大

<sup>380</sup>瞋 <sup>381</sup>鞞 <sup>382</sup>鞞 <sup>383</sup>曼 <sup>384</sup>嘴 <sup>385</sup>曼 <sup>386</sup>布 <sup>387</sup>慢 <sup>388</sup>不 <sup>389</sup>慢 <sup>390</sup>傲 <sup>391</sup>慢 <sup>392</sup>侮 <sup>393</sup>慢 <sup>394</sup>慢 <sup>395</sup>散 <sup>396</sup>欺 <sup>397</sup>大

<sup>398</sup>瞋 <sup>399</sup>鞞 <sup>400</sup>鞞 <sup>401</sup>曼 <sup>402</sup>嘴 <sup>403</sup>曼 <sup>404</sup>布 <sup>405</sup>慢 <sup>406</sup>不 <sup>407</sup>慢 <sup>408</sup>傲 <sup>409</sup>慢 <sup>410</sup>侮 <sup>411</sup>慢 <sup>412</sup>慢 <sup>413</sup>散 <sup>414</sup>欺 <sup>415</sup>大

<sup>416</sup>瞋 <sup>417</sup>鞞 <sup>418</sup>鞞 <sup>419</sup>曼 <sup>420</sup>嘴 <sup>421</sup>曼 <sup>422</sup>布 <sup>423</sup>慢 <sup>424</sup>不 <sup>425</sup>慢 <sup>426</sup>傲 <sup>427</sup>慢 <sup>428</sup>侮 <sup>429</sup>慢 <sup>430</sup>慢 <sup>431</sup>散 <sup>432</sup>欺 <sup>433</sup>大

<sup>434</sup>瞋 <sup>435</sup>鞞 <sup>436</sup>鞞 <sup>437</sup>曼 <sup>438</sup>嘴 <sup>439</sup>曼 <sup>440</sup>布 <sup>441</sup>慢 <sup>442</sup>不 <sup>443</sup>慢 <sup>444</sup>傲 <sup>445</sup>慢 <sup>446</sup>侮 <sup>447</sup>慢 <sup>448</sup>慢 <sup>449</sup>散 <sup>450</sup>欺 <sup>451</sup>大

<sup>452</sup>瞋 <sup>453</sup>鞞 <sup>454</sup>鞞 <sup>455</sup>曼 <sup>456</sup>嘴 <sup>457</sup>曼 <sup>458</sup>布 <sup>459</sup>慢 <sup>460</sup>不 <sup>461</sup>慢 <sup>462</sup>傲 <sup>463</sup>慢 <sup>464</sup>侮 <sup>465</sup>慢 <sup>466</sup>慢 <sup>467</sup>散 <sup>468</sup>欺 <sup>469</sup>大

<sup>470</sup>瞋 <sup>471</sup>鞞 <sup>472</sup>鞞 <sup>473</sup>曼 <sup>474</sup>嘴 <sup>475</sup>曼 <sup>476</sup>布 <sup>477</sup>慢 <sup>478</sup>不 <sup>479</sup>慢 <sup>480</sup>傲 <sup>481</sup>慢 <sup>482</sup>侮 <sup>483</sup>慢 <sup>484</sup>慢 <sup>485</sup>散 <sup>486</sup>欺 <sup>487</sup>大

<sup>488</sup>瞋 <sup>489</sup>鞞 <sup>490</sup>鞞 <sup>491</sup>曼 <sup>492</sup>嘴 <sup>493</sup>曼 <sup>494</sup>布 <sup>495</sup>慢 <sup>496</sup>不 <sup>497</sup>慢 <sup>498</sup>傲 <sup>499</sup>慢 <sup>500</sup>侮 <sup>501</sup>慢 <sup>502</sup>慢 <sup>503</sup>散 <sup>504</sup>欺 <sup>505</sup>大

<sup>506</sup>瞋 <sup>507</sup>鞞 <sup>508</sup>鞞 <sup>509</sup>曼 <sup>510</sup>嘴 <sup>511</sup>曼 <sup>512</sup>布 <sup>513</sup>慢 <sup>514</sup>不 <sup>515</sup>慢 <sup>516</sup>傲 <sup>517</sup>慢 <sup>518</sup>侮 <sup>519</sup>慢 <sup>520</sup>慢 <sup>521</sup>散 <sup>522</sup>欺 <sup>523</sup>大

<sup>524</sup>瞋 <sup>525</sup>鞞 <sup>526</sup>鞞 <sup>527</sup>曼 <sup>528</sup>嘴 <sup>529</sup>曼 <sup>530</sup>布 <sup>531</sup>慢 <sup>532</sup>不 <sup>533</sup>慢 <sup>534</sup>傲 <sup>535</sup>慢 <sup>536</sup>侮 <sup>537</sup>慢 <sup>538</sup>慢 <sup>539</sup>散 <sup>540</sup>欺 <sup>541</sup>大

<sup>542</sup>瞋 <sup>543</sup>鞞 <sup>544</sup>鞞 <sup>545</sup>曼 <sup>546</sup>嘴 <sup>547</sup>曼 <sup>548</sup>布 <sup>549</sup>慢 <sup>550</sup>不 <sup>551</sup>慢 <sup>552</sup>傲 <sup>553</sup>慢 <sup>554</sup>侮 <sup>555</sup>慢 <sup>556</sup>慢 <sup>557</sup>散 <sup>558</sup>欺 <sup>559</sup>大

<sup>560</sup>瞋 <sup>561</sup>鞞 <sup>562</sup>鞞 <sup>563</sup>曼 <sup>564</sup>嘴 <sup>565</sup>曼 <sup>566</sup>布 <sup>567</sup>慢 <sup>568</sup>不 <sup>569</sup>慢 <sup>570</sup>傲 <sup>571</sup>慢 <sup>572</sup>侮 <sup>573</sup>慢 <sup>574</sup>慢 <sup>575</sup>散 <sup>576</sup>欺 <sup>577</sup>大

<sup>578</sup>瞋 <sup>579</sup>鞞 <sup>580</sup>鞞 <sup>581</sup>曼 <sup>582</sup>嘴 <sup>583</sup>曼 <sup>584</sup>布 <sup>585</sup>慢 <sup>586</sup>不 <sup>587</sup>慢 <sup>588</sup>傲 <sup>589</sup>慢 <sup>590</sup>侮 <sup>591</sup>慢 <sup>592</sup>慢 <sup>593</sup>散 <sup>594</sup>欺 <sup>595</sup>大

<sup>596</sup>瞋 <sup>597</sup>鞞 <sup>598</sup>鞞 <sup>599</sup>曼 <sup>600</sup>嘴 <sup>601</sup>曼 <sup>602</sup>布 <sup>603</sup>慢 <sup>604</sup>不 <sup>605</sup>慢 <sup>606</sup>傲 <sup>607</sup>慢 <sup>608</sup>侮 <sup>609</sup>慢 <sup>610</sup>慢 <sup>611</sup>散 <sup>612</sup>欺 <sup>613</sup>大

<sup>614</sup>瞋 <sup>615</sup>鞞 <sup>616</sup>鞞 <sup>617</sup>曼 <sup>618</sup>嘴 <sup>619</sup>曼 <sup>620</sup>布 <sup>621</sup>慢 <sup>622</sup>不 <sup>623</sup>慢 <sup>624</sup>傲 <sup>625</sup>慢 <sup>626</sup>侮 <sup>627</sup>慢 <sup>628</sup>慢 <sup>629</sup>散 <sup>630</sup>欺 <sup>631</sup>大

<sup>632</sup>瞋 <sup>633</sup>鞞 <sup>634</sup>鞞 <sup>635</sup>曼 <sup>636</sup>嘴 <sup>637</sup>曼 <sup>638</sup>布 <sup>639</sup>慢 <sup>640</sup>不 <sup>641</sup>慢 <sup>642</sup>傲 <sup>643</sup>慢 <sup>644</sup>侮 <sup>645</sup>慢 <sup>646</sup>慢 <sup>647</sup>散 <sup>648</sup>欺 <sup>649</sup>大

<sup>650</sup>瞋 <sup>651</sup>鞞 <sup>652</sup>鞞 <sup>653</sup>曼 <sup>654</sup>嘴 <sup>655</sup>曼 <sup>656</sup>布 <sup>657</sup>慢 <sup>658</sup>不 <sup>659</sup>慢 <sup>660</sup>傲 <sup>661</sup>慢 <sup>662</sup>侮 <sup>663</sup>慢 <sup>664</sup>慢 <sup>665</sup>散 <sup>666</sup>欺 <sup>667</sup>大

<sup>668</sup>瞋 <sup>669</sup>鞞 <sup>670</sup>鞞 <sup>671</sup>曼 <sup>672</sup>嘴 <sup>673</sup>曼 <sup>674</sup>布 <sup>675</sup>慢 <sup>676</sup>不 <sup>677</sup>慢 <sup>678</sup>傲 <sup>679</sup>慢 <sup>680</sup>侮 <sup>681</sup>慢 <sup>682</sup>慢 <sup>683</sup>散 <sup>684</sup>欺 <sup>685</sup>大

<sup>686</sup>瞋 <sup>687</sup>鞞 <sup>688</sup>鞞 <sup>689</sup>曼 <sup>690</sup>嘴 <sup>691</sup>曼 <sup>692</sup>布 <sup>693</sup>慢 <sup>694</sup>不 <sup>695</sup>慢 <sup>696</sup>傲 <sup>697</sup>慢 <sup>698</sup>侮 <sup>699</sup>慢 <sup>700</sup>慢 <sup>701</sup>散 <sup>702</sup>欺 <sup>703</sup>大

<sup>704</sup>瞋 <sup>705</sup>鞞 <sup>706</sup>鞞 <sup>707</sup>曼 <sup>708</sup>嘴 <sup>709</sup>曼 <sup>710</sup>布 <sup>711</sup>慢 <sup>712</sup>不 <sup>713</sup>慢 <sup>714</sup>傲 <sup>715</sup>慢 <sup>716</sup>侮 <sup>717</sup>慢 <sup>718</sup>慢 <sup>719</sup>散 <sup>720</sup>欺 <sup>721</sup>大

<sup>722</sup>瞋 <sup>723</sup>鞞 <sup>724</sup>鞞 <sup>725</sup>曼 <sup>726</sup>嘴 <sup>727</sup>曼 <sup>728</sup>布 <sup>729</sup>慢 <sup>730</sup>不 <sup>731</sup>慢 <sup>732</sup>傲 <sup>733</sup>慢 <sup>734</sup>侮 <sup>735</sup>慢 <sup>736</sup>慢 <sup>737</sup>散 <sup>738</sup>欺 <sup>739</sup>大

<sup>740</sup>瞋 <sup>741</sup>鞞 <sup>742</sup>鞞 <sup>743</sup>曼 <sup>744</sup>嘴 <sup>745</sup>曼 <sup>746</sup>布 <sup>747</sup>慢 <sup>748</sup>不 <sup>749</sup>慢 <sup>750</sup>傲 <sup>751</sup>慢 <sup>752</sup>侮 <sup>753</sup>慢 <sup>754</sup>慢 <sup>755</sup>散 <sup>756</sup>欺 <sup>757</sup>大

<sup>758</sup>瞋 <sup>759</sup>鞞 <sup>760</sup>鞞 <sup>761</sup>曼 <sup>762</sup>嘴 <sup>763</sup>曼 <sup>764</sup>布 <sup>765</sup>慢 <sup>766</sup>不 <sup>767</sup>慢 <sup>768</sup>傲 <sup>769</sup>慢 <sup>770</sup>侮 <sup>771</sup>慢 <sup>772</sup>慢 <sup>773</sup>散 <sup>774</sup>欺 <sup>775</sup>大

<sup>776</sup>瞋 <sup>777</sup>鞞 <sup>778</sup>鞞 <sup>779</sup>曼 <sup>780</sup>嘴 <sup>781</sup>曼 <sup>782</sup>布 <sup>783</sup>慢 <sup>784</sup>不 <sup>785</sup>慢 <sup>786</sup>傲 <sup>787</sup>慢 <sup>788</sup>侮 <sup>789</sup>慢 <sup>790</sup>慢 <sup>791</sup>散 <sup>792</sup>欺 <sup>793</sup>大

<sup>794</sup>瞋 <sup>795</sup>鞞 <sup>796</sup>鞞 <sup>797</sup>曼 <sup>798</sup>嘴 <sup>799</sup>曼 <sup>800</sup>布 <sup>801</sup>慢 <sup>802</sup>不 <sup>803</sup>慢 <sup>804</sup>傲 <sup>805</sup>慢 <sup>806</sup>侮 <sup>807</sup>慢 <sup>808</sup>慢 <sup>809</sup>散 <sup>810</sup>欺 <sup>811</sup>大

<sup>812</sup>瞋 <sup>813</sup>鞞 <sup>814</sup>鞞 <sup>815</sup>曼 <sup>816</sup>嘴 <sup>817</sup>曼 <sup>818</sup>布 <sup>819</sup>慢 <sup>820</sup>不 <sup>821</sup>慢 <sup>822</sup>傲 <sup>823</sup>慢 <sup>824</sup>侮 <sup>825</sup>慢 <sup>826</sup>慢 <sup>827</sup>散 <sup>828</sup>欺 <sup>829</sup>大

<sup>830</sup>瞋 <sup>831</sup>鞞 <sup>832</sup>鞞 <sup>833</sup>曼 <sup>834</sup>嘴 <sup>835</sup>曼 <sup>836</sup>布 <sup>837</sup>慢 <sup>838</sup>不 <sup>839</sup>慢 <sup>840</sup>傲 <sup>841</sup>慢 <sup>842</sup>侮 <sup>843</sup>慢 <sup>844</sup>慢 <sup>845</sup>散 <sup>846</sup>欺 <sup>847</sup>大

<sup>848</sup>瞋 <sup>849</sup>鞞 <sup>850</sup>鞞 <sup>851</sup>曼 <sup>852</sup>嘴 <sup>853</sup>曼 <sup>854</sup>布 <sup>855</sup>慢 <sup>856</sup>不 <sup>857</sup>慢 <sup>858</sup>傲 <sup>859</sup>慢 <sup>860</sup>侮 <sup>861</sup>慢 <sup>862</sup>慢 <sup>863</sup>散 <sup>864</sup>欺 <sup>865</sup>大

<sup>866</sup>瞋 <sup>867</sup>鞞 <sup>868</sup>鞞 <sup>869</sup>曼 <sup>870</sup>嘴 <sup>871</sup>曼 <sup>872</sup>布 <sup>873</sup>慢 <sup>874</sup>不 <sup>875</sup>慢 <sup>876</sup>傲 <sup>877</sup>慢 <sup>878</sup>侮 <sup>879</sup>慢 <sup>880</sup>慢 <sup>881</sup>散 <sup>882</sup>欺 <sup>883</sup>大

<sup>884</sup>瞋 <sup>885</sup>鞞 <sup>886</sup>鞞 <sup>887</sup>曼 <sup>888</sup>嘴 <sup>889</sup>曼 <sup>890</sup>布 <sup>891</sup>慢 <sup>892</sup>不 <sup>893</sup>慢 <sup>894</sup>傲 <sup>895</sup>慢 <sup>896</sup>侮 <sup>897</sup>慢 <sup>898</sup>慢 <sup>899</sup>散 <sup>900</sup>欺 <sup>901</sup>大

<sup>902</sup>瞋 <sup>903</sup>鞞 <sup>904</sup>鞞 <sup>905</sup>曼 <sup>906</sup>嘴 <sup>907</sup>曼 <sup>908</sup>布 <sup>909</sup>慢 <sup>910</sup>不 <sup>911</sup>慢 <sup>912</sup>傲 <sup>913</sup>慢 <sup>914</sup>侮 <sup>915</sup>慢 <sup>916</sup>慢 <sup>917</sup>散 <sup>918</sup>欺 <sup>919</sup>大

<sup>920</sup>瞋 <sup>921</sup>鞞 <sup>922</sup>鞞 <sup>923</sup>曼 <sup>924</sup>嘴 <sup>925</sup>曼 <sup>926</sup>布 <sup>927</sup>慢 <sup>928</sup>不 <sup>929</sup>慢 <sup>930</sup>傲 <sup>931</sup>慢 <sup>932</sup>侮 <sup>933</sup>慢 <sup>934</sup>慢 <sup>935</sup>散 <sup>936</sup>欺 <sup>937</sup>大

<sup>938</sup>瞋 <sup>939</sup>鞞 <sup>940</sup>鞞 <sup>941</sup>曼 <sup>942</sup>嘴 <sup>943</sup>曼 <sup>944</sup>布 <sup>945</sup>慢 <sup>946</sup>不 <sup>947</sup>慢 <sup>948</sup>傲 <sup>949</sup>慢 <sup>950</sup>侮 <sup>951</sup>慢 <sup>952</sup>慢 <sup>953</sup>散 <sup>954</sup>欺 <sup>955</sup>大

<sup>956</sup>瞋 <sup>957</sup>鞞 <sup>958</sup>鞞 <sup>959</sup>曼 <sup>960</sup>嘴 <sup>961</sup>曼 <sup>962</sup>布 <sup>963</sup>慢 <sup>964</sup>不 <sup>965</sup>慢 <sup>966</sup>傲 <sup>967</sup>慢 <sup>968</sup>侮 <sup>969</sup>慢 <sup>970</sup>慢 <sup>971</sup>散 <sup>972</sup>欺 <sup>973</sup>大

<sup>974</sup>瞋 <sup>975</sup>鞞 <sup>976</sup>鞞 <sup>977</sup>曼 <sup>978</sup>嘴 <sup>979</sup>曼 <sup>980</sup>布 <sup>981</sup>慢 <sup>982</sup>不 <sup>983</sup>慢 <sup>984</sup>傲 <sup>985</sup>慢 <sup>986</sup>侮 <sup>987</sup>慢 <sup>988</sup>慢 <sup>989</sup>散

ers; to shoot forth, to ramify, as vines do; spreading, as vegetation; tangled, intricate, abstruse: used for *mwang* in the coll. q. v.: 'mang' mang' to spread widely, perpetuated; 'ngiong mang' to expatiate, diffuse, as style.

(431) **Mau.**

**Mau.** A coll. word: to close the lips or mouth; still, silent, as from diffidence: *mau* 'king' 'king, to close (the lips) firmly; *k'ang* 'neng cheu' *mau*, is silent as soon as he sees a person.

**卯**

Mao.

A horary character, the fourth of the "twelve branches"; belongs to wood and is referred to the rabbit; 5-7, A. M.; morning; a time, a set day, a term an installment; to bud, to blossom; luxuriant, flourishing: *'mau ngwok*, the 2d moon; *'k'ai mau*, to commence terms, as in offices; *com.*, *'mau si* (or *k'aik*), 5-7, A. M.; *'mau chiung* 6 o'clock; *'mau ki*, the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, and 28th, of the month, when papers are received by magistrates; set times when returns of taxes are made; *'teng mau*, to call the roll; *'pi mau*, to bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors; *'tieng kwong mau*, the light *'mau* hours, as in summer; *'mau nieng mau ngwok*, the *'mau* years and days—a long time, indefinitely protracted; *'ngwo mau*, to miss the set times, as the police failing to render the tax accounts; *coll.*, *'a' tien tek, ing kaeng mau*, does he know the *ing*, from the *'mau*, hour?—

i. e., don't know even that, is a numskull.

**昴**

Mao.

The eighteenth of the 28 constellations, answering to Pleiades; the constellation of the white tiger.

**茆**

Mao.

An aquatic vegetable like mallows; the leaves are large, thick, and smooth; also used for *mau*, reeds; high, rank grass.

**Mau.** A coll. word, like *mau*: to close or compress the lips; to take in the mouth, to close the mouth on what is taken; *met.*, to estimate, to judge, to calculate: *'mau sioh, ch'oi* to take a mouthful; *'mwong mau k'ang* *chiä* just calculate and see.

**Mau.** A coll. word; to turn or fold over, as the edge of; to clinch, as nails: *'mau tie*, fold it in; *'mau sioh, kieng*, to turn an edge over.

**矛**

Mao.

A hooked weapon, a spear, a lance; the 110th radical: *'mau tong*, spears and shields; *met.*, *Mou.* a contradiction, opposing words; *'tieng mau*, star *B* in Bootes; *'cheu siong mau tong*, to contradict one's self.

**茅**

Mao.

Reeds, high rank grass, couch grass; grass used for thatching; a low palm like a *Thrinax*, or perhaps a scrub pine: *com.*, *'mau ch'au*, rush-thatch; *'mau leu*, a thatched lodge (in fields); *'mau sang*, the Mow hill—seat of heterodox Tausin; *'mau sang siä hwaak*, the

1 蔓 3 卯 5 卯 7 卯 9 比 卯 月 看 相 草 18 茅 19 茅  
蔓 月 時 期 卯 11 卯 12 誤 14 天 矛 17 茅 山 山  
2 言 4 開 6 卯 8 點 10 天 年 卯 13 矛 15 自 16 茅 ○ ○ 法  
蔓 卯 正 卯 光 卯

corrupt magic of Mow hill; 'mau saik, ignorance, mental darkness; 'pah, mau kung, roots of couch grass—used as a febrifuge and in hemorrhages.

蝥  
蟊

Mao.

A grub which destroys the roots of grain, called 'mau chek; 'pang mau, cantharides, a beetle like Spanish-fly, used for blistering.

髻

Mao.

Read 'meu in the dictionaries: an ancient state, situated in what is now the province of Sz'-chuen.

貌

Mao.

The outward mien, aspect, manner, form, gait; the appearance, look, visage, countenance; in definitions, expresses the abstract quality of a thing; to draw a likeness: COM., 'ung mau' the form, figure; 'hó 'p'ing mau' an elegant form, personable; 'ngwoi' mau' the outward appearance; 'ch'iu mau' ugly, homely; 'mi mau' handsome; 'siong' mau' the countenance, appearance; 'lá mau' politeness, etiquette; COLL., 'mó mau' destitute of good looks, not attractive.

Mau'. A coll. word, similar to 'mau: to calculate, to make an estimate of: mau' k'ang' estimate and see; mau' 'la 'mó (or 'lá), to make a general calculation.

(432) Mauk.

Mauk. A coll. word: soft, tender; rotten, decayed, as fruit, paper; broken, worn till

weak in texture, as clothes: mauk, mauk, or mauk, k'ó' soft, as by cooking; rotted soft, reduced to a pulp; mauk, mauk, sié' in a soft state; tender, seedy, as a garment.

(433) Maung.

言

Read 'mong; used for the coll. maung': to eat, as the aged without teeth, to eat with the gums: ch'oi' maung' chid maung' chid, the peculiar working of the mouth when thus eating.

Maung'. A coll. word: flabby, flaccid, as the face; a puffed or bloated appearance: meng' maung' maung' t'ioh, the face is puffed and flaccid.

萍

Mang.

Read 'mong; coll. maung', as in 'maung' yong, a vast expanse, as of the waters of an inundation.

Maung'. A coll. word: to feel after, to search or find out, as an unknown road; to make trial, as in a business whose profits are uncertain; also a mode, example, precedent, as in k'èuk, neng ch'ó' 'chu maung' (this is) a mode or example for others.

Maung'. A coll. word: a signal-pole, erected on a reef or sunken rock; a float or buoy is called t'aeng'.

(434) Me.

Me'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in me' má' to scold, to rail at; me' mó' to pound, to beat.

1茅 2白 3蝥 4蟊 5容 6好 7外 8醜 9美 10相 11禮 12無  
塞 茅 賊 蝥 貌 品 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌  
根 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌 貌

18溝  
洋





**媚**<sup>2</sup> Smiling, smirking, ogling; engaging, bewitching; to speak soft words to, to adulate, to flatter; blandishment, dalliance: *'kieu me'* fascinating, bewitching; *'me' t'ai'* a mincing, seductive gait; COM., *'tiéng me'* to flatter; COLL., *hě me'* to cajole, to toady.

**寐**<sup>2</sup> To rest from labor, to sleep; sound sleep; sleepy-headed, stupid: *'ngwo' me'* waking and sleeping; *'mong' me'* to dream; *'sëük, hing yă' me'* to rise early and go to bed late.

**謎**<sup>2</sup> An enigma, a riddle, a double entente; to make an allusion, to puzzle by ambiguous words: *'me' ung*, enigmas; COLL., *'chung me'* to guess riddles; *'me' mó*, written enigmas; *'p'ah, ting me'* to compose riddles for lanterns; *me' chung* (or *ch'ai*) *má' tloh*, can't guess the riddle.

*Me'* A coll. word, as in *me' chwi*, to dive under water; *me' t'au siu*, to swim with the head under water.

*Me'* A coll. word: to go about and search, as for stolen things; to look for, to prospect; to examine, to study, as a lesson: *k'ó me' k'ang'* to go and prospect, as for a place to rent or buy; *me' tloh*, or *me' tek, tloh*, searched out, found; *me' sioh lau*, to make a search; to study over once.

*Me'* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *me' mó'* to grind in a mill; *me' má'* to sell off.

(435) Meh.

*Meh.* A coll. word: to drink, to take a swallow: *meh, niă nôi'* to swallow a little; *meh, wong* (or *kang*), drink it all up; *meh, sioh, ch'oi'* to take a swallow.

*Meh.* A slight contraction of the muscles of the mouth: *meh, meh, lá ch'ieu'* (or *'hó ch'ieu'*), to smile pleasantly; *meh, meh, máh, máh*, to contract or flatten (the mouth), as when about to cry.

(436) Mek.

*Mek.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *mek, mwak*, to rub, to rub on; to blot out; *mek, miăk*, to throw, or stick on, as mud; to splash, as wet and soft things in falling.

**默**  
**嘿**

Dark, cloudy, somber; night; still, silent, retired; to meditate; memory, meditation; internal influence, inspiration; not at ease, dejected: *'mek, niéng'* to meditate on; *'cheng' mek*, still, retired; COM., *'mek, chëük*, to pray silently; *'mek, se'* a spiritual communication, a revelation; *'mek, mek, u ngiong*, not speak a single word; *'mek, ch'ü*, to write from memory.

**脉**  
**脈**

The pulse; the blood circulating in veins and arteries; *met.*, the current of thought, full idea of; lineage, descent, race, parentage: in the coll. read *mah* q. v.: *'te mek*, geomantic marks on the earth, supposed to influence the

1 嬌媚 2 媚態 3 詔媚 4 寤寐 5 夢寐 6 夙興夜寐 7 謎文 8 準謎母 9 謎母 10 拍燈謎 11 默念 12 靜默 13 默祝 14 默示 15 默 16 默書 17 地脈

luck of localities; subterranean springs; 'ek, mek, siong sing, unbroken succession, as of race or doctrine.

**霽** Mist, small rain: 'mek, muk, fine rain, a drizzling rain which falls silently.  
Mai.

**貊** Sometimes used for the next: a tribe of northern barbarians near the Tik; still, silent, quiet, settled: the 2d also read hok, q. v.: 'mang mek, the Man and Meh barbarians.  
Mai.

**貊** A tapir, the Malacca tapir or a similar animal, of which many fabulous stories are told; it probably exists still in Yunnan.  
Mo.

**驀** To mount a horse; to jump, to leap over: 'mek, wok, to leap over anything.  
Mai.  
Mo.

**麥** Wheat, grain with an awn, bearded grain; the 199th radical: in the coll. read mah, q. v.: 'ch'u mek, oats; 'tai mek, barley; 's'uk, mek, winter wheat; 'mek, ch'iu, wheat harvest in the 4th moon.  
Mai.  
Mo.

**目** Read muk, coll. mek, as in 'mek, ch'iu, the eye: also read mēk, in the coll. q. v.  
Mu.

**密** Read mik, coll. mek, thick, close together; still, covert, secret: 'mek, mek, close together; secret, concealed; 'mek, saik, secret,  
Mi.

not openly; ch'ia má mek, cannot cover it close; cannot conceal it.

(437) Mēk.

**墨** Read mek, in the dictionaries: ink; dark, obscure, black, as ink; met., writings, letters; to brand with ink, to tattoo, as the face; a dejected countenance; a measure of five cubits: 'ch'ing mēk, sorrowful, dejected; 'ung mēk, literature; com., 'u mēk, black ink, ink-marks; 'king mēk, or ng'ü mēk, imperial ink; 'pek, mēk, writing, penmanship; 'ch'iu ngwong mēk, a kind of inferior ink; 'mēk, t'ui, ink in round sticks; 'mēk, hu, a round cup for liquid ink, an ink-horn; 'mēk, kwong, a volume of select essays; 'mēk, h'wi saik, ash color; mēk, ngü, the cuttle-fish; COLL., mēk, 'tau siang' a carpenter's marking-line; mēk, ngü pwong, the milt or roe of cuttle-fish; mēk, sioh, kwok, a cake of black ink.

**纒** Also read mek, a cord, a two-fold cord, a rope of two strands or twists; to bind, to cord up: 'kiu mēk, to wind up, to bind.  
Mo.

**木** Read muk, coll. mēk, as in 'mēk, ch'iong' or mēk, sa ho, a carpenter.  
Mu.

**茉莉** Read mwak, coll. mēk, as in mēk, le' (or mek, le') hwa, the jasmine; name of a song; mēk, le' k'iu, a bouquet of jasmines; mēk, le' ta, tea flavored with jasmines.  
Mo.

1 一 2 霽 4 驀 6 大 8 麥 10 密 12 深 14 烏 16 筆 18 墨 20 壺 22 灰色  
脈 霖 越 麥 秋 墨 墨 墨 墨 墨 墨 墨 墨 木  
相 3 蠻 5 粗 7 宿 9 目 11 密 13 文 15 京 17 秋 19 墨 21 墨 23 卷  
承 貊 麥 麥 目 塞 墨 墨 元 墨 墨 墨 匠

目

Mu.

Read *muk*, ; coll. *mëk*, : the eye; a theme, a text: also read *mëk*, in the coll. q. v.: '*mëk*, *chiu*, the eye; '*mëk*, *chiu ning* (or '*chi*), the pupil; the eyeball; *mëk*, *t'iaik*, the eyelashes; '*mëk*, *t'ó*, upper surface of the eye; '*mëk*, '*chai*, tears; '*mëk*, *k'wong* socket of the eye; '*mëk*, *iu*, tears, as filling the eyes; '*tá* *mëk*, a theme; '*ku* '*chui* *mëk*, a staple, loop of metal; '*mëk*, *t'au* '*ch'íeng*, the inner corners of his eyes are shallow—covets things as soon as he sees them; *mëk*, *chiu ne* '*ne* near-sighted; '*mëk*, *lá mó* *nëng*, supercilious, conceited, as an upstart; '*mëk*, '*chiu* *ch'ia* '*ngang*, squint-eyed.

*Mëk*, A coll. word, as in *mëk*, *saik*, (or *mëk*, *saik*), a bed-bug; '*mëk*, *saik*, *cheng* *sá* (or *kau*), the bed-bugs are very many.

(438)

Meng.

猛

Mëng.

A strong, fierce dog; strong, resolute, determined, brave; stern, severe, rigid; cruel, inhuman; hot, as fire; sharp, cutting, as wind; to rouse, to inspirit: in the coll. read '*mang*, q. v.: '*meng* *liëk*, ferocious; '*meng* *chiong* a valiant general; '*hung* '*meng*, the wind is cutting; '*wi* '*meng*, majestic, stern; '*meng* *seng* a violent temper.

螞

Mëng.

A grasshopper or locust, called *cha* '*meng*: in the coll. read '*mang*, q. v.: '*ch'ó* '*meng*, a grasshopper.

艦

Mëng.

A small boat: *cha* '*meng*, a pinnace, a gig or jolly-boat.

面

Mien.

Read *miéng*; coll. *meng*: the face, visage, countenance; the front, top, surface; forwards, anterior, in front; the outside of; honor, character, shamefacedness: '*meng* *saik*, the complexion; '*meng* *mau* (or *sié*) the features, expression; '*meng* *seng*, in front, before; in one's presence; '*meng* '*p'á*, the cheeks; '*lang* *meng* to one's face; '*meng* '*k'eng*, "pores of the face"—the lineaments, features; '*meng* '*tio* the facial lines or surface; '*meng* '*k'aëk*, a mask; '*li* *meng* inside and outside; the lining and the exterior; '*meng* '*lioh*, a green face; *met.*, dishonored, shamed; '*ch'au* '*meng* a disagreeable countenance; '*pah*, *meng* prostitutes; '*kwok*, *che* '*meng* a face square, like the character *kwok*, (country); '*che* '*meng* the plain purport of words, usus loquendi; '*meng* '*siong* or '*meng* '*ting*, on the face or top of; '*meng* '*seng* '*piäng*, present of cakes to a female guest; '*meng* '*p'ui* *cheng* '*kau* "skin of the face very thick"—destitute of honor, shameless.

*Meng*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *meng* '*mroong* to ask, to interrogate; '*meng* '*maung* to eat, as an old man without teeth.

盟

Mëng.

Ming.

An oath, anciently taken by smearing one's self with the blood of the victim; a contract, an agreement, alliance, compact; to swear, to bind one's self by oath before the gods; a chulkan or corps among the Mongols:

1 目 仁 4 目 6 目 8 斑 9 目 10 猛 12 面 14 面 16 欄 18 面 19 裏  
 睷 8 目 滓 油 鳩 頭 烈 色 前 面 殼 面  
 2 目 桃 5 目 7 題 目 淺 11 猛 13 面 15 面 17 面 20 面  
 睷 ○ 睷 目 ○ ○ 將 貌 頰 路 ○ 綠



'*meng sié*' to take an oath; '*meng sing*', a solemn purpose, one that is guileless; com., '*meng yok*', a sworn contract; '*meng hing tá*' sworn friends.

**萌**

The budding of plants; a sprout, a shoot; to bud, to germinate, to shoot forth; incipency, first risings of; *met.*, the renewal of old evils or habits; to plow up: '*meng nga* or '*meng ngiék*, to germinate; '*keu auk huk*, *meng*, former bad tempers again rising.

**命**

To order, to command, to direct; a decree, an ordinance, a rescript, a direction; a polite request, an expressed wish; heaven, fate, destiny or lot in life; luck, fortune; nature, physical habits; the natural life of beings; living, animated creatures: in the coll. read *miäng* q. v.: com., '*tiäng meng*' the decree of heaven; '*meng leng*' a command, an order; '*seng meng*' life; '*meng ang*' capital cases in law; '*hong meng*' to receive orders; '*wong meng chi tu*, those subject to a death-warrant, fugitive desperadoes; '*sü seng 'iu meng*' death and life are ordained; '*meng pok, hung si*, one's lot unseasonable—i. e., unlucky; coll., '*wong meng pié*' to run precipitately.

**袂**

Mei.  
Mi.

Often read *mè*: a sleeve or cuff, a wide sleeve; to take hold of and open, to draw, as the arm from the sleeve: '*hung meng*' to part sleeves—to take leave of; '*pa meng*' to seize the sleeves, as at meeting.

**鯪**

A vulgar character, used for the coll. *meng*, as in '*meng ngu*', a darkish sea-fish, resembling the

*wong kwa*.

(439)

Mèng.

*Mèng*. A coll. word: light and spongy, porous, soft: *mèng mèng*, spongy, soft; *mèng kó*, a light, steamed cake of rice-flour.

**疹**

Read '*ching*'; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. '*mèng*: the measles: '*ch'ok*, *Chén*, '*mèng*, to have the measles; '*tau*' *mèng*, small-pox and measles; '*Mèng ma*, goddess of measles; '*mèng au*' after measles; *scil.*, the patient needs special care; '*mèng huak*, '*tau*' the measles coming out fully.

**蠓**

Read '*mung* and '*mung*'; coll. '*mèng*: ephemera, sand-flies; small insects in wet places, gnats: '*mèng kiäng*, or '*mèng mwai*' (or *mai*) gnats; *tuk*, '*mèng*, poisonous gnats; '*ch'ang mèng*, greenish gnats that come before rain.

**芒**

Read '*mong*'; coll. '*mèng*: a kind of plant like rush or straw; the stalks are used in the wicks of candles, and as whisk for brooms: '*mèng kó*, straws to which the wick is attached in candles; '*mèng sau*' a whisk-broom.

(440)

Men.

**牡**

The male of quadrupeds; sometimes applied to plants; a bolt of a door, the sliding part of a lock; a male screw; a piston: in

<sup>1</sup>盟 <sup>3</sup>盟 <sup>弟</sup>弟 <sup>惡</sup>惡 <sup>命</sup>命 <sup>命</sup>命 <sup>命</sup>命 <sup>徒</sup>徒 <sup>命</sup>命 <sup>時</sup>時 <sup>袂</sup>袂 <sup>疹</sup>疹  
<sup>誓</sup>誓 <sup>約</sup>約 <sup>萌</sup>萌 <sup>復</sup>復 <sup>命</sup>命 <sup>命</sup>命 <sup>亡</sup>亡 <sup>死</sup>死 <sup>命</sup>命 <sup>分</sup>分 <sup>鯪</sup>鯪 <sup>痘</sup>痘  
<sup>2</sup>盟 <sup>4</sup>盟 <sup>芽</sup>芽 <sup>萌</sup>萌 <sup>令</sup>令 <sup>案</sup>案 <sup>亡</sup>亡 <sup>生</sup>生 <sup>不</sup>不 <sup>袂</sup>袂 <sup>魚</sup>魚 <sup>疹</sup>疹  
<sup>心</sup>心 <sup>兄</sup>兄 <sup>舊</sup>舊 <sup>天</sup>天 <sup>性</sup>性 <sup>奉</sup>奉 <sup>之</sup>之 <sup>由</sup>由 <sup>逢</sup>逢 <sup>把</sup>把 <sup>出</sup>出 <sup>○</sup>○

the coll. read 'mu, q. v.: 'ping 'meu, female and male, cow and bull; 'meu tang (coll. 'mu tang), the Mowtan peony; com., 'meu lí' the rock-oyster—its shells are used medicinally.

**畝** A Chinese acre, which has varied much at different eras; estimated at 260 pwo<sup>2</sup>, it equals 733½ sq. yards, or 6. 61 'meu to an Eng. acre; met., fields, arable land: in the coll. read 'mu, q. v.: 'tiéng 'meu, fields and farms; swóí' 'meu, taxable fields.

**謀** To make plans, to scheme, to devise, to contrive; to ponder, to deliberate about, to consult with; to plot, to cabal; a device, a scheme, a stratagem, an artifice: com., 'meu liók, or 'meu hek, a plan, a plot; 'meu seng or 'meu sik, to plan for a livelihood; 'tung 'meu, to conspire, to cabal; 'meu hai<sup>2</sup> to plot against; 'tang 'meu, to scheme sordidly; 'meu sèu<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>2</sup> 'ing, 'sing sèu<sup>2</sup> chai<sup>2</sup> 'tiéng, man devises his ways but heaven completes them; COLL., 'meu néng pwo<sup>2</sup> 'wang, to scheme to get another's living or place; 'meu 'tiéng chó' 'tiéng piéng' he plans to get the heavens for a pan-cover—i. e., is rash and grasping; 'meu kwó' 'ch'iu (or siéng'), to succeed in a plot.

**牟** Used for the next: to low, to bellow; to take, to usurp, to encroach, to deprive of; to pass beyond, to surpass; to love, to like; to double; great; an earthen uten-

sil; a Manchu surname: com., 'meu ná huk, (coll. 'mi ná huk), the past Budh.

**麴** Early wheat; also barley: 'lai 'meu, spring wheat; 'meu mek, barley, or barley and wheat.

**侔** Even, equal, alike, of the same sort or class; to accord with: 'meu, ü, 'tiéng, equal to Heaven; 'pok, 'sióng 'meu, unlike, discordant.

**眸** The pupil of the eye; the eye: 'meu 'chü, the apple of the eye; 'hó<sup>2</sup> 'ch'í, 'ming 'meu, white teeth and bright eyes.

**鍪** Also read 'mau: an iron pan, a boiler; a kind of hat, turned up at the sides: 'meu, 'teu 'meu, an ancient helmet with a flaring brim, worn by officers.

(441) Mi.

**Mi.** The mewing of cats: 'mi mi and 'mi 'kiéng are terms used in calling cats.

**Mi.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'mi 'ma, to grasp; 'mi 'mwo, or 'mi 'mwo 'mwo, to touch, to feel of.

**米** Husked or hulled rice; the small grains or seeds of plants; provisions of rice; the 119th radical: com., 'mi kok, rice; 'mi 'hung, rice flour; rice-vermicelli, also called 'hung kang; 'mi saik, a yellowish white; 'mi 'sióng koi' rice is dear; 'ha 'mi, dried prawns; 'mi 'lai, a two-eared rice-basket; 'cha 'mi, and 'sióng 'chiéng 'mi, rice of the early and

<sup>1</sup>牝 <sup>8</sup>牡 <sup>5</sup>謀 <sup>7</sup>同 <sup>9</sup>貪 <sup>在</sup> <sup>在</sup> <sup>飯</sup> <sup>天</sup> <sup>14</sup>眸 <sup>明</sup> <sup>17</sup>米  
<sup>2</sup>牡 <sup>4</sup>田 <sup>6</sup>謀 <sup>8</sup>謀 <sup>10</sup>謀 <sup>11</sup>謀 <sup>12</sup>侔 <sup>18</sup>不 <sup>15</sup>皓 <sup>16</sup>堯 <sup>19</sup>米  
<sup>丹</sup> <sup>畝</sup> <sup>生</sup> <sup>害</sup> <sup>事</sup> <sup>成</sup> <sup>事</sup> <sup>於</sup> <sup>侔</sup> <sup>齒</sup> <sup>鍪</sup> <sup>粉</sup>

the late harvests; 'mi *chiong*, rice ground wet; 'suk, 'mi, glutinous rice; COLL., 'mi, *pwo*, or *pwo* 'mi, rice not cleansed, as that from Formosa; lak, 'mi *mwoi*, 'chieng nga, not a grain of rice has yet wet my teeth—have not yet eaten; 'sieu 'mi, sago—so called in Foochow; 'ch'a 'mi *hwa*, popped or roasted rice.

**美** Sweet, delicious, well-flavored, savory; good, excellent; beautiful, handsome; happiness; to esteem, to delight in; to praise, to commend: 'hwa 'mi, elegant; 'mi *lá*,  
Mei.

fine, as gems; COM., 'mi *mieu*, very excellent; divine, mysterious; 'chang 'mi, to praise; 'mi *ing tu*, picture of a beauty; 'mi *e*, a fine idea—usually in a bad sense; 'tai 'mi, American, the United States.

**眯** Dust or motes in the eye, obscuring the vision. Read *me*: the nightmare, vulgarly called 'mai *tah*,  
Mei. q. v.

'Mi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'mi *má*, to buy; 'mi *mau*, to fold over, as an edge; to clinch (nails); to estimate.

**眉** The eyebrows; old, aged: 'ching *mi*, the brink of a well; COM., 'ngó *mi*, arched eyebrows; 'mi *mó ngwok*, the moon crescent or waning; 'wa *mi*, to paint the eyebrows; COLL., 'mi *t'au k'ak*, 'kieng, the eyebrows contracted, rueful, sorrowful; 'mi *mó kwa* *tü tang*,

"the brows clothed in pig's gall"—a very doleful look; *hwa mi*, a greenish yellow, white-eyed thrush, a songster.

**峒** A famous peak, called 'Ngó *mi*, in Kiating-fu, Sz'chuen, near the Ta-tu river.  
Mei.

**楣** The lintel of a door or window; the plate of a roof: COM., *mwong mi*, a lintel; *met*, a daughter; 'hwang *mi*, a cross-timber, as over large doors; *mwong mi* 'ch'ai, festoons over doors.  
Mei.

**郾** A district city, south of the river Wei, in Fung-tsiang-fu, Shensi.  
Mei.

**湄** The margin or brink of a stream; plants growing on the banks, tangled like a thicket.  
Mei.

**湫** A slight shower of rain; a torrent flowing through a ravine.

**灘** Name of a river near the Shantung promontory; a district on its banks.  
Wei.

**彌** Also read 'mi and 'ni: a vast expanse of waters: 'mi *mi*, water flowing along; 'mieu *mi*, vast, boundless, as the ocean.  
Mi.

**獼** A species of monkey: 'mi *heu*, a female monkey.  
Mi.

**彌** A bow discharged; to shoot an arrow; to reach or pervade everywhere; full, universal, extensive; to terminate, to end; more,  
Mi.

1 米 2 粲 3 華 4 美 5 美 6 讚 7 美 8 美 9 大 10 井 12 眉 13 盡 14 峨  
米 美 麗 妙 美 人 意 美 眉 眉 眉 眉  
2 梳 米 11 蛾 月 15 門  
米 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 眉 ○ ○ 楣



still more; long, distant: <sup>1</sup>*mi ngwok*, a month old; <sup>2</sup>*mi*, <sup>3</sup>*tó*, more; COM., <sup>4</sup>*mi*, <sup>5</sup>*p'ung*, to patch; *met.*, to cover over, to palliate; <sup>6</sup>*mi*, <sup>7</sup>*p'wo*, to supply a deficiency; <sup>8</sup>*mi chung*, to seal, as the names of the writers before their essays are delivered to the examiners; <sup>9</sup>*mi ná huk*, the past Budh; <sup>10</sup>*mi ná ch'ong*, a kind of bedstead with curved feet.

**帷**

A curtain or cloth screen; a veil; a tent; an apron or skirt: <sup>1</sup>*mi mok*, a curtain; <sup>2</sup>*mi pok*, <sup>3</sup>*pok*, <sup>4</sup>*siu*, the curtain became thin and (women) did not cultivate (modesty); COM., <sup>5</sup>*'t'iong' mi*, a strip facing the top of a curtain.

**唯**

Used for the next two, as a conjunction: but, only; alone, simply, merely: also read <sup>1</sup>*wi*, q. v.: <sup>2</sup>*mi*, <sup>3</sup>*'tiéng* <sup>4</sup>*ui tai* only Heaven is great.

**惟**

To think on, to consider, to plan; to have, to be, is, consists in; but, only; just, precisely: <sup>1</sup>*mi ek*, only one; COM., <sup>2</sup>*mi tuk*, but, only; <sup>3</sup>*mi 'iu*, only have or is; <sup>4</sup>*mi ngó tuk*, <sup>5</sup>*chong*, only I am honorable or great!

**維**

A carriage-curtain; to tie, to bind; attached, connected; to think on, to consider; a rope, a halter; a boat's painter; a net; a conjunction, but, only, only that; is, belongs to: <sup>1</sup>*mi*, <sup>2</sup>*si*, at that time; <sup>3</sup>*si*, <sup>4</sup>*mi*, to think, to ponder on; <sup>5</sup>*'s'eu*, <sup>6</sup>*mi*, the four cardinal virtues, propriety, right, integrity, and modesty; the four

cardinal points; <sup>7</sup>*mi hié* to tie up.

**縻**

A halter for an ox; to tie up, to tether, to fasten: <sup>1</sup>*hié mi*, fastened, confined to a place.

**糜**

Rice-gruel, thin congee; dissolved, macerated, as by the action of fire or water; entirely, utterly: <sup>1</sup>*mi ch'èuk*, rice-gruel; <sup>2</sup>*mi lang* boiled to pieces; *met.*, oppressed, harrassed into rebellion; <sup>3</sup>*mi hié* to waste extravagantly.

**醪**

A spirit made from wheat, and drank from off the dregs; double-distilled spirits: COM., <sup>1</sup>*tu mi h'wa*, a flower, probably the cinnamon-rose.

**微**

Small, trifling, insignificant, mean; minute, delicate; in a slight degree, rather; hidden, concealed; obscure, recondite, abstruse; to fade, to decay, to diminish, to dwindle away; to repress, as grief; to hide away, to conceal; not, without, not having; an ulcer on the calf of the leg: <sup>1</sup>*mi sá* or <sup>2</sup>*sá* <sup>3</sup>*mi*, small, fine; insignificant; <sup>4</sup>*ching mi*, subtle, recondite; COM., <sup>5</sup>*mi pok*, (coll. <sup>6</sup>*mi mok*), petty, trifling, as gains; <sup>7</sup>*mi chiéng* low, base, servile; <sup>8</sup>*sié mi*, a little of, a trifle; <sup>9</sup>*mi mi ch'ieu* a passing smile; <sup>10</sup>*mi mi h'wi*, a little fire; <sup>11</sup>*mi mi 'u*, a small, fine rain.

**薇**

A kind of pot-herb; herbs, table-vegetables: COM., <sup>1</sup>*pah*, <sup>2</sup>*mi*, swallow-

<sup>1</sup>彌 <sup>2</sup>彌 <sup>3</sup>彌 <sup>4</sup>佛 <sup>5</sup>帷 <sup>6</sup>帳 <sup>7</sup>爲 <sup>8</sup>惟 <sup>9</sup>惟 <sup>10</sup>維 <sup>11</sup>四 <sup>12</sup>糜  
月 縫 封 帷 薄 帷 大 獨 我 時 維 糜  
<sup>13</sup>彌 <sup>14</sup>彌 <sup>15</sup>彌 <sup>16</sup>幕 <sup>17</sup>不 <sup>18</sup>唯 <sup>19</sup>惟 <sup>20</sup>惟 <sup>21</sup>獨 <sup>22</sup>思 <sup>23</sup>維 <sup>24</sup>糜  
多 補 尼 ○ 修 天 一 有 尊 維 系 爛

wort, an asclepias; 'ch'iong mi,  
dr tu mi, the cinnamon-rose.

靡  
Mi.

A sort of rose, called *ch'iong mi*, or *tu mi*, the cinnamon-rose, in which sense the same as the last.

迷  
Mi.

**迷** To deceive, to delude,  
to beguile; to charm, to  
bewitch; stupefied, be-  
wilderer, blinded, as by vi-  
cious allurements; charn-  
ed, ensnared by, stupidly attach-  
ed to: 'ting mi, enslaved, as by  
vice; COM., 'mi hēk, to deceive;  
seduced; 'hwong mi, in a stupor,  
insensible; 'hwang' mi chung,  
possessed by a siren or female de-  
mon; 'mi chung teng' a company  
of the bewitched, as in plays.

遺  
Wei.  
I.

**遺** To leave, as at death;  
to entail, to bequeath, to  
will; a will, testament; to  
leave, to forget, to lose  
to emit, lose unconscio-  
usly; to omit, to retain, to  
keep back; a residue, surplus,  
leavings: 'mi k'e' to forsake, to  
cast away; 'mi wong, forgotten;  
'sieu mi, to urinate; 'mi 'tá,  
the body left—by my parents;  
com., 'mi meng' a will; 'mi  
t'iong, handed down, as property  
or a profession; 'chu mi, be-  
queathed by ancestors; 'mi sek,  
to lose; 'mi ch'eu wang' nièng,  
infamous a myriad of years-to-  
come; 'mi pok, 'chū, a posthu-  
mous child. Read me', as in koi'  
me' to make presents, to give  
things.

墳  
 Wei.  
 I.

A low, mud wall, a low dike about an altar: *mi k'ung*, a house inclosed by a mud wall.

鹿米  
Mi.

A large species of deer,  
an elk, a stag: 'mi lük, a  
stag.

鹿

A fawn; the tender young of animals: <sup>18</sup>*mi kiu*, garments made of the furs of young animals.

*Mr.*

*Mi.* A coll. word: to incline, to bend the head, to stoop or crouch, as in passing under a low place: the same as *má*, q. v.: *t'au mi kiä' sioh, tek, 'kiäng*, to bend the head down a little.

Mi.

*mi*. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *mi mai* (or *mwai*),  
to bury; *mi má*, to stoop; *mi*  
*mwai*, to grind, to whet.

(442)

(442) Miäk.  
*Miäk*,. A coll. word: to smear, to plaster, to daub on, as by throwing mud; to fall with a splashing noise; *met.*, to patch, as by sewing a piece of cloth over a rent; to fall to, or come on, a surety, as the payment of a debt: *miäk, ngai*, spoiled, as by a muddy splash; *miäk, ngwai, sing siong* has come on me (for liquidation); *miäk, lóh, lí*, to fall splashing, as wet cloth, etc.

Mišk

*Miäk*, . A coll. word : old and shabby, seedy, worn threadbare ; weak, debilitated, prostrated by sickness : *miäk, miäk*, very weak, strength all gone ; *miä', miäk, 'tö*, to recline weak and exhausted ; *i sióng sèung' 'yá miäk, siöh, lau*, is wearing very shabby clothes indeed !

Mišk

*Miāk*, A coll. word: to strike with a stick, to beat, to cudgel: *miāk*, *sioh*, *kong*, to beat with a club.

<sup>1</sup>薔薇  
<sup>2</sup>沉迷

迷惑<sup>3</sup>  
○

4 昏迷

犯迷魂○

迷魂陣 ○

遺棄<sup>7</sup>遺忘<sup>8</sup>

9 造骨  
10 造骨

小貴 貴體

遺命遺傳

祖遺遺失

遺臭萬年

遺腹子○

**Midk.** A coll. word: to beat, to throb, as the heart: *miätk, miätk, täng* (or *kien*), throbbing, palpitating.

(443) **Miäng.**

**名** Read *míng*; coll. *miäng*: a name, an appellation; the given name, as distinguished from that of the family or clan; *met.*, a person; fame, reputation; éclat, merit, distinction, honor; to name, to designate: *miäng che* (or *hó*), name, designation; *miäng saik*, a name, as being well known; *miäng siäng*, reputation; *miäng eü*, distinction; *miäng muk* (or *tong*), the name, that by which a thing is called; *ü miäng*, the infantile name; *hwa miäng*, a fictitious name, nickname; *hong* *miäng*, to forge a name; *miäng t'ail* (or *piäng*), a visiting-card; *miäng tek*, *hó*, well-named; *ch'ok* *miäng*, to appear, to act for (others); noted, famed; *meoi* *young* *kiäng* *seng* *hó* *miäng*, to name a child before it is born; *met.*, to say or do before-hand, to anticipate.

**命** Read *meng*; coll. *miäng*: the natural life or being; fate, destiny, lot, in life, as appointed by Heaven; fortune, luck: *wak* *miäng*, one's natural life; *miäng* *käng*, life, as tenacious or surviving; *sioh* *ten* *miäng*, a life; *miäng* *pauk*, *ch'ok*, to venture one's life in; *miäng* *ong*, a horoscope and its correlative, ruling character over five years; *miäng* *kah*, the aspect of a horoscope; *k'ang*

*miäng* to tell fortunes; *li miäng* to toil and struggle on; *miäng* *ngai* (or *pok*, or *k'u*), a poor, wretched lot; *miäng* *tai* *koi* *ing*, a horoscope which indicates honor or rank; *sioh* *t'au* *ma* *kau* *ten* *miäng*, a cat has nine lives; *cheng* *se* *ang* *chiong*, *těng* *sé* *miäng*, the first degree is got by an essay, the second by destiny!

(444) **Mié.**

**剋** Read *pié*; used for the coll. *mié*: to trim, to pare, as potatoes or sugarcane; to whittle off by a motion of the knife outward: *mié* *kwong*, to whittle smooth; *mié* *sioh* *t'ung*, to pare off one film or thickness.

(445) **Mieh.**

**乜** Read *miä* in the dictionaries, meaning oblique, squinting: in the coll. *Mieh.* read *miéh*, what; the same as the coll. *sié* q. v.: *miéh*, *nóh*, what? *miéh*, *nóh*, *nóh*, what thing? *miéh*, *si* *haiü*, what time? *keng* *miéh*, *tai* for what purpose (has he come)?

(446) **Miek.**

**搥** To strike with the hand; to pluck, to pull up or out; to push; to feel of: *mó* *miek*, to rub, to feel of; in the coll. to toil, to drudge.

**撻** To beat, to strike: *miék*, *siék*, irregular, distorted, not square or exact.

1 名字 3 名聲 5 名目 7 花名 9 名帖 11 好出 13 味養 號名 14 命根 命 17 命運 看命  
2 名色 4 名譽 6 乳名 8 混名 10 名的 12 仔先 18 活命 15 一條 16 命博 18 命格 20 聖命



滅

To destroy, as with fire, to extinguish; to finish, to exterminate, to cut off; to destroy utterly, to abolish: 'chau miĖk, to Mieh. extirpate, to rase to the ground, as rebels and their towns; com., 'tū miĖk, to destroy, to abolish; miĖk, wong, exterminated; 'pok, seng pok, miĖk, fit neither to live nor perish—utterly worthless.

蔑

Interchanged with the last: to pare, to scrape Mieh. thin; small, minute, worthless; not, without; to despise, to reject: 'miĖk, yong, dull in vision, downcast; 'pok, miĖk, not disregard or reject; 'miĖk, chū, deserted, hopeless.

篾

The skin of the bamboo; reeds or bamboos split in Mieh. to slats; splints, as for hoops or baskets, splinters, lath-like slips; small, as the ends of twigs: com., 'miĖk, nong, the part of a splint next to the skin, inner splints; 'miĖk, k'u, bamboo-hoops; 'k'u t'eng miĖk, splints for bucket-hoops; COLL., miĖk, nak, (or k'á nak), a bamboo tow-line.

蠅

Sand-flies, ephemera about stagnant water or Mieh. damp places, which light and heat destroy: miĖk, 'mung, gnats, ephemera.

蔑

Blood, gore; the nose-bleed; to smear with filth, to defile: u miĖk, to Mieh. smear with filth, to pollute; met., to asperse, to defame.

齧

Read ngak,; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. miĖk, to gnaw off, to strip, as meat from bones by gnawing.

(447)

MiĖng.

MiĖng. A coll. word, as in miĖng mong, or miĖng miĖng mong mong, adjusted, well arranged, in their proper places, as things; tai iē' ch'ó tek, miĖng mong, the business all done properly.

免

To put away, to free from, to dispense with; to spare, to excuse, to Mieh. forgive; to avoid, to evade, to escape from; avoided, escaped; to remove from office; as a negative, do not, no need of: 'miĖng kwang, to take off a cap; com., 'miĖng ch'ó' to pardon crime; to escape punishment; 'miĖng jó, spare the trouble, don't incommode yourself; 'siĕ' miĖng, to forgive; nang 'miĖng, can't escape, as a penalty; 'miĖng chiĖng' pá, a flag of truce, "the white feather"; COLL., 'miĖng tek, to avoid, lest, so that it may not; m'á' 'miĖng tek, k'ó' inexcusable, unavoidable; 'miĖng sioh, ch'á, to excuse from a police-duty; met., to dispense with one's going to do.

冕

A crown or coronet; diadem of the Chow Mieh. dynasty with pendants, made like a Cantab's cap: 'kwang miĖng, a coronet; com., 'miĖng liu kwang, the Chow diadem—cap worn by idols and in plays.

1 剿 2 不 3 蔑 4 蔑 5 篾 6 篾 7 插 8 免 9 免 10 免 11 免 12 冕  
滅 生 然 資 瓢 箍 桶 冠 罪 勞 戰 冕  
除 不 不 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
滅 滅 蔑 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
13 赦 14 牌 15 冠 16 旒 冠

**娩** To bear children, to bring forth: the first also read *'wang*, q. v.: *hung* *'mieng*, the act of bringing forth, parturition.  
Mien. Wan.

**勉** To urge, to animate, to stimulate, to persuade one; to force one's self, to use effort; constrained, compelled, urged by circumstances: com., *'miéng* *'kiong*, or *'kiong* *'miéng*, to force or constrain; unwillingly, by constraint; *'miéng* *lik*, to exert one's self, be diligent in; *'miéng* *lā* to urge, to animate.

**勗** Like the last: to excite, to stimulate, to urge one.  
Mien.

**恂** To exert the mind; to recall; to think of, to consider, to reflect on.  
Mien.

**緬** Interchanged with the last: fine silk thread; to imagine, to think of, to consider; absent, remote, distant; light, inconsiderable: *'miéng* *'siong*, or *'miéng* *hwai*, to ponder; com., *'miéng* *tiéng* *kwok*, Burmah.

**酒** Intoxicated, drunk, fuddled; addicted to, sunk in vice: *'t'ing* *'miéng*, drowned in excess; *'liu* *'miéng*, wholly addicted to; *'miéng* *'chiu*, fuddled, constantly drunk.

**洒** A lake near Hanyang in Hupeh; name of the R. Han near its mouth; the waters exuberant, overflowing the banks.  
Mien.

**眄** To look askance; to glance the eyes, to ogle; to look fixedly at: *'siong* *'miéng*, to ogle each other; *'liu* *'miéng*, to look obliquely; *'miéng* *'miéng*, to look stupidly at.

*'Miéng*. A coll. word: a corruption of *miésh*, as in *'miéng* *miéng*, what name? what is the matter?

**棉** The cotton plant, cotton; a cotton-comfortable: *'muk*, *'miéng*, the cotton tree (*Bombax ceiba*); com., *'miéng* *hwa*, raw cotton, cotton bowed or flocked; *'miéng* *'chai*, cotton paper; *'miéng* *sa* *siáng*, cotton yarn or thread; *'tang* *'miéng*, to bow cotton; *'p'wo* *'miéng*, to wad with cotton; *'miéng* *ying*, a sheep; coll., *'miéng* *p'wo*, cotton-wadded bedclothes; *'miéng* *'tai*, the refuse in cotton; *'p'wai* *'miéng* *ch'eu*, refuse cotton-batting or bedding; *'nik* *'miéng*, to slip a cotton-bed into (its cover).

**綿** Interchanged with the last; soft, cottony silk, as raw silk or floss; drawn out, extended, prolonged; uninterrupted, enduring, lasting; small, minute, weak; wound close or thick: *'niong* *'ü* *'miéng*, weak as floss: *'miéng* *'t'iong*, perpetual; *'tiéng* *'miéng*, bound by

1 緬 3 緬 4 沉 5 流 7 相 9 木 11 棉 線 14 鋪 15 棉 16 軟 17 綿  
想 甸 洄 洄 眄 棉 紙 彈 棉 羊 如 長  
2 緬 國 6 洄 8 流 10 棉 12 棉 綿 綿 綿  
懷 ○ ○ 酒 眄 花 紗 ○ ○ ○ ○ 綿

many ties, intimate; in the coll. protracted, as rain or a disease; COM., 'si, miéng, silk sheets—like cotton-batting; COLL., 'miéng, 'miéng, soft and flexible; weak, relaxed.

**眠**

Mien.

To close the eyes, as in sleep, to go to sleep; the sleep of animals and plants; a dim, confused vision: in the coll. read 'ming, q. v.: 'liu, 'miéng, the sleep of the willow; 'keng' sik, 'pok, 'miéng, a sleepless night; 'ngüü, 'miéng te' sleeping cow's land—i. e., a lucky spot or site; 'tióng, 'miéng, the long sleep, death.

'Miéng. A coll. word: to shave off; to pare, as fruit: 'miéng 'li, to pare plums; 'miéng 'k'a neng, to shave off the hard skin of the feet.

**面**

Mien.

The face, the countenance, the visage; the front, the top or surface of; that which is anterior; a side, a face; the direction, points of compass; face to face, openly, in one's presence; to front, to turn the face to; to see or visit one; personally; honor, character, respectability, self-respect; a classifier of drums, gongs, and mirrors; the 176th radical: in the coll. read 'meng' q. v.: 'pok, 'hok, 'miéng' 'ch'iong, he who does not study is as one who faces a wall—i. e., makes no progress: COM., 'miéng' 'üü' to give direct, verbal orders; 't'a 'miéng' honor, respectability; 'miéng' 'siéng' a familiar face; 'süü' 'hwong paik, 'miéng' the

eight points of the compass—in all directions; COLL., 'lan sioh, 'tek, 'pok, 'miéng' 'k'üük, 'ngwai, leave me a little self-respect.

**麪**  
**麵**

Wheaten flour; vermicelli made of flour: COM., 'miéng' 'pau, vermicelli and small loaves, as presents; wheat bread; 'miéng' Mien. 'p'ieu' tickets for vermicelli, as issued by the shops; 'miéng' 'hung (coll. 'miéng' 'mvoók, or 'miéng' 'mók, ), wheat flour; 'ch'iek, 'miéng' and 'söh, 'miéng' the sliced and the thread-like kinds of vermicelli; COLL., 'miéng' 'nèng 'kiäng, dough images; 'miéng' 'sioh, 'kaik, a knot of thread-vermicelli; 'miéng' 'sioh, 'p'iang, a folded slice of vermicelli.

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Mieu.

**杳**

Yao.  
Niao.

Obscure, as the sun setting behind trees, dark, dusk; distant and indistinct; profound, abstruse, not clearly perceived: 'nik, 'mieu 'mieu, the sun setting, evening; 'mieu 'ming, obscure, dull; profound; 'mieu 'u, 'ngiong, no word from him.

**杪**

Miao.

A small branch or twig, the small end or point of a tree; the tapering end of a post; the limit, end of a season or year: 'lèng 'mieu, skirts of a forest; 'swoi' 'mieu, the close of the year; COLL., 'mieu 'mieu, fine, small, as thread—the opposite of 'kwok; 'mieu 'miäng' the slender, fragile form (of a child); 'met., fine, attenuated.

1 絲 綿

2 竟 夕

3 不 學

4 面 諭

5 體 面

6 四 方

7 面 善

8 麪 包

9 麪 票

10 麪 粉

11 索 麪

12 杳 無

13 杳 無

14 杳 無

15 林 杪

16 柳 眠

17 不 眠

18 面 牆

19 面 善

20 面 善

21 面 善

22 面 善

23 面 善

24 面 善

25 面 善

26 面 善

27 面 善

28 面 善

29 面 善

30 面 善



**渺** The boundless, indistinct, dazzling appearance of the ocean: 'mieu 'mieu, vast, unfathomable; com., 'mieu 'mong, or 'mieu 'mieu 'mong 'mong, immense and indistinct; confounding, doubtful, scarcely susceptible of proof or belief.

**眇** One eye small or wanting; a contracted, sunken eye; to glance, to look at with one eye, to examine minutely; small, trifling, minute, subtle, abstruse; to complete, the utmost, all, nothing beyond or better: 'ch'ing 'mieu, mysterious; 'mi 'mieu, minute; 'mieu muk, small eyes, near-sighted.

**眇** Also read 'yeu: deep, hollow eyes; distant, remote, profound; vast, extensive: 'tieu 'mieu, distant, profound. Also read 'mieng, as in 'mieng 'yong, chagrined, inconsolable.

**藐** A plant yielding a purple dye, in which sense also read mau'; small, little, petty; remote, distant; to slight, to look down upon, to regard contemptuously; proud, supercilious: 'mieu 'wong, distant; com., 'mieu se' to slight, to regard with disdain.

**邈** Interchanged with the last; deep, hidden, distant, mysterious; to look at from a distance: 'mieu 'mieu, distant; sad, mournful; 'mieu pok, 'k'ó mwo' deep and unfathomable.

**苗** The tender blade of grass or herbs, the shooting up of grain; progeny, descendants: 'hu' 'mieu, the imperial summer hunt; 'h w o 'mieu, paddy-sprouts; 'mieu yo' posterity; 'mieu 'ming or 'mieu 'chü, the Miautsz, aborigines of southern China; 'lá 'mieu, prolific, many; com., 'mieu 'ch'ieäng, small salted prawns.

**描** To trace, to line, to design and sketch; to copy paintings or drawings: 'mieu wa' to copy a drawing, to sketch; 'mieu 'king, to make designs in gold; to gild, as china-ware.

**貓** Also read mau in the dictionaries: a cat, a puss; the mewling of cats: in the coll. read 'ma, q. v.: 'chang' 'mieu, a tiger-cat; a tiger shedding its hair.

**錨** Also read mau: an anchor; a grappling-iron: 'p'au 'mieu, to cast anchor; 'k'i 'mieu, to weigh anchor.

**繆** Read mieu in the dictionaries: hempen threads bound around, to intertwine; met., intimate, familiar, closely united by ties of friendship: 'tiu 'mieu, wound about, intricate, closely united. Read mieu': erroneous, wrong. Read kiu: mourning clothes, sack cloth: kiu 'sü, to strangle one's self. Read muk, as in 'chieu muk, the order of precedence in the ancestral hall.

1 渺 2 微 3 吊 4 藐 5 邈 6 夏 7 禾 8 苗 9 黎 10 描 11 戲  
茫 眇 宵 遠 不 苗 苗 裔 苗 民 苗 描 描  
深 眇 宵 藐 可 慕 苗 裔 苗 民 苗 描 描  
眇 目 然 視 慕 慕 慕 慕 慕 慕 慕 慕

**妙**<sup>2</sup> Admirable of its kind, supremely good, excellent, capital, perfect; fine, wonderful; subtle, mysterious, incomprehensible, hard to fathom; spiritual, supernatural: 'mieu' *niéng*, under age, a youth; COM., 'mì mieu' admirable, perfect; 'mieu' *kié* a capital plan; 'mieu' *ch'iu*, skillful, as an artist, or a physician; 'mieu' *ing*, a strange, incomprehensible person; 'k'ieu' mieu' capable, has genius; *pok*, mieu' not fine, ordinary.

**廟**<sup>2</sup> A temple of idols, an ancestral hall or temple; the front hall of a palace: 'mieu' *ü*, a temple; *long mieu' chi k'e* a palace-utensil; *met.*, a rising man; COM., 'mieu' *ch'üek*, (coll. *k'ang' mieu'*), a temple curator, sexton; *mieu' ho'* sacred names, as of the imperial ancestry; *kwang tá mieu'* the temple of Mars; COLL., *mieu' seng 'ma*, (like) horses (of clay) before temples—i. e., well appearing, but worthless; *mieu' 'tié t'ü t'au*, pig's head (offered) in the temple; *met.*, already sold or betrothed, as a female slave.

**謬**<sup>2</sup> Read *mieu'* in the dictionaries: extravagant words, as of fools; an error, mistake; to err, to mistake; to deceive, to defraud, to irritate, confound or mislead: 'mieu' *ngiong*, silly, extravagant gabble; 'mieu' *ngwo'* an error; COM., 'pwoi' mieu' contrary, refractory; opposite, wrong, as the idea in an essay.

(449) Mih.

**Mih.** A coll. word: to tread into, to sink, as the foot in mud: *k'a mik*, 'tié, the foot steps or sinks into; *mih*, *a'* or *mih*, *löh*, to sink down, as the foot in mire.

(450) Mik.

**一**<sup>2</sup> To cover things with a cloth, to veil; a napkin to cover food with; the first is the 14th radical.

**幕**<sup>2</sup> Mi.

**必**<sup>2</sup> At rest, still, quiet, silent; secret; to stop: COM., 'Ching mik, a sage noted in the history of the Three States.

**密**<sup>2</sup> Mi.

Thick, close together; fine, small, minute; hidden, secret, occult, retired; mysterious, profound; to stop, to rest; intimate, friendly: in the coll. read *mek*, q. v.: 'pe' mik, hidden, secret; 'ch'ing mik, very intimate; 'ki mik, a secret spring, hidden cause of; COM., 'mik, 'ü, intimate friends; 'mik, *ch'au* to memorialize secretly; *ch'iu mik*, complete, nothing wanting, as work, etiquette, etc.

**謐**<sup>2</sup> Mi.

To speak in a low tone, to whisper; quiet discourse; still, silent; careful, attentive: 'chik, mik, silent, still; 'mik, *yong*, at rest, reposing.

**濫**<sup>2</sup> Mi.

Full, overflowing, as waters; in the coll. overflowed, submerged, as by an inundation: COLL., *k'ëuk*, 'chwi mik, covered

1<sup>妙</sup> 2<sup>妙</sup> 3<sup>妙</sup> 4<sup>廟</sup> 5<sup>廟</sup> 6<sup>謬</sup> 7<sup>謬</sup> 8<sup>背</sup> 9<sup>秘</sup> 10<sup>深</sup> 11<sup>密</sup> 12<sup>密</sup> 13<sup>友</sup> 14<sup>謐</sup>  
 年 計 人 宇 祝 言 誤 謬 密 密 密 密 密 謐  
 2<sup>美</sup> 3<sup>妙</sup> 4<sup>巧</sup> 5<sup>妙</sup> 6<sup>手</sup> 7<sup>妙</sup> 8<sup>秦</sup> 9<sup>機</sup> 10<sup>密</sup> 11<sup>密</sup> 12<sup>奏</sup> 13<sup>然</sup>  
 妙 手 妙 ○ ○ ○ ○ 密 密 密 密 然

with the waters; *mik, kwo' t'au*, overflowing higher than one's head.

**汨** As in *'Mik, ló yong* (coll. *Mik, ló k'eng*), a stream in Hunan, entering Tungt'ing Lake on the southeast, in which Ch'u-yüan drowned himself. Read *kauk*, to regulate; to open out, pervious; confused, mixed; to rise, to float; the noise of rising waves.

**蜜** Honey, nectar; sugared, luscious, sweet; *met.*, honey-eyed, flattering: *'p'ó, ló mik*, the jack-fruit; *com.*, *'mik, p'ung*, the honey-bee; *'mik, 'chó*, sweet dates—boiled in sugar; *'mik, saik*, a yellowish color; *coll.*, *'mik, chiéng* preserved in honey or sugar; *'mik, 'kwo 'ka 'lang*, a very fragrant olive from Ang, *ning k'á*; *'mik, ling king* (or *k'ing*), a species of small apple; *'mik, chiéng' p'ie song*, "arsenic steeped in honey"—the flattering words of a scoundrel.

**蜮** A marine animal, fabled to spurt sand at people, or bite their shadows, and so injure them; *met.*, a crafty, masked enemy; *ui 'kwoi, ui mik*, plotting, traitorous.

**域** A frontier, a boundary; a place, region, territory; *Yü.* lands, states; the borders of graves: *'sá mik*, western regions, states beyond the western frontier; *'seng' mik*, Confucian groves; *'chiok, mik*, remote regions.

**罾** A drag-net having nine sacs or bags woven in it: *'k'iu mik*, a drag-net for small fish.  
*Yü.*

**緘** A seam in fur dresses; to sew fur garments; to stitch, to sew together.

**閬** The threshold of the door, which is not to be trod on: *'heng pok, 'li mik*, in walking don't tread on the threshold.  
*Yü.*

**覓** To go about and seek, to search for; to examine, to seek out, as quotations: *'mik, lo'* to look for the road; *'mik, kwo'* to search for quotations.  
*Mi.*

(451) **Ming.** A coll. word: to lie still, though unable to sleep; to keep quiet, to hush, to be silent about; to stop, to cease, as from lustful ways—used sarcastically: *'moong ming ming*, just lie still, as said to a child.

**Ming.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ming mang*, to cover, as a book with cloth, to put the cover on (a cotton bed).

**泯** An expanse of water, watery; to flow off; exhausted, drained off; finished, destroyed; obscure, distant, confused: *'ming hoang'* in confusion, anarchy; *'ming muk*, utterly destroyed; *'ming' ming*, obscure, indistinct.  
*Min.*

**皿** Dishes, vessels used in eating; a sort of dish or plate; the 108th radical: *'k'e' ming*, utensils used in eating.  
*Min.*  
*Ming.*

1 汨 2 波 3 蜜 4 蜜 5 蜜 6 蜜 7 蜜 8 蜜 9 蜜 10 西 11 絕 12 行 13 覓 14 器  
羅 羅 蜂 色 果 林 浸 域 域 不 路 皿  
淵 蜜 蜜 蜜 蜜 蜜 蜜 聖 九 履 覓 皿  
○ ○ 棗 浸 檳 ○ 霜 城 城 闕 句 ○



worship or eating; COM., <sup>1</sup>*king* *k'e* 'ming, a casket of gold head-ornaments.

**敏**

Min.

Active, quick; clever, smart, capable, skilled at; witty, of ready perception; serious, sedate, respectful, attentive; the great toe: <sup>2</sup>*ch'ung* 'ming, clever, of quick parts; <sup>3</sup>*ming* *kiu*, to seek earnestly; <sup>4</sup>*ming* *ü* *sëu* efficient, having executive skill; COM., <sup>5</sup>*ming* *chiék*, ready, prompt, of quick perception.

**鰲**

A salt-water fish; a fish like a perch, common at Macao, having dark brown spots, the Corvina catalea.

**閔**

Min.

Used for the next: mourners at the door; to mourn with, to commiserate, to feel for; sick at heart, as from grief or trouble; indisposed, sorrowing, grieved; to urge, to exert one's self: <sup>6</sup>*Ming* 'song, a disciple of Confucius.

**憫**

Min.

To pity, to compassionate, to mourn or feel concern for: <sup>7</sup>*ming* *siong*, grieved, sorrowing for others; COM., <sup>8</sup>*ling* 'ming (coll. <sup>9</sup>*k'ó* *leng*), to pity.

**瞽**

Min.

Strong, robust; capable, able to do, having executive ability.

**茗**

Ming.

The young, tender leaves of the tea plant: <sup>10</sup>*hiong* 'ming, fragrant tea; <sup>11</sup>*ching* *hiong* 'ming, a kind of white rose (Macartney's?).

**醕**

Ming.

A kind of liquor, called <sup>12</sup>*lá* 'ming, made from glutinous rice and wheat: <sup>13</sup>*ming* 'ting, very drunk, intoxicated.

**鼃**

Min.

A kind of dark striped toad, sometimes called <sup>14</sup>*keng* 'ming, or <sup>15</sup>*tu* *ak*, (earth-duck); to urge, to press on; to strive, to use great effort; forced beyond one's strength or inclination, by constraint, unwillingly; the 205th radical: <sup>16</sup>*ming* 'miéng, to exert one's self, constrained to do.

<sup>17</sup>*Ming*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in <sup>18</sup>*ming* 'miéng, to forgive: to avoid, to escape from.

**名**

Ming.

A name, that by which a person or thing is called; the given name, as distinguished from the surname; <sup>19</sup>*met.*, a person, being; a designation, a title; fame, reputation, distinction, honor, éclat, credit, renown; literary or official merit; famed, noted, eminent, renowned; to name, to designate: in the coll. read <sup>20</sup>*miéng*, q. v.: <sup>21</sup>*sing* *ming*, to obtain a reputation; COM., <sup>22</sup>*ming* *hong* relative duties; <sup>23</sup>*ming* *sëu* a distinguished scholar; <sup>24</sup>*ming* *ka*, an illustrious family; <sup>25</sup>*ming* *le* fame and wealth; <sup>26</sup>*kung* *ming*, merit, reputation, official honors; <sup>27</sup>*ming* *ing* *che* 'va' the writing and painting of a famous artist.

**銘**

Ming.

To inscribe on the memory, to remember; to note, to keep a record of; to engrave, to carve on metal

<sup>1</sup>金器皿  
○

<sup>2</sup>聰敏  
<sup>3</sup>敏求  
○

<sup>4</sup>敏於事  
○

<sup>5</sup>敏捷  
<sup>6</sup>閔損  
○

<sup>7</sup>憫傷  
<sup>8</sup>憐憫  
○

<sup>9</sup>香茗  
<sup>10</sup>真香  
○

<sup>11</sup>醕醕  
○

<sup>12</sup>醕醕  
<sup>13</sup>耿鼃  
○

<sup>14</sup>鼃勉  
<sup>15</sup>成名  
○

<sup>16</sup>名分  
<sup>17</sup>名士  
○

<sup>18</sup>名家  
<sup>19</sup>名利  
○

<sup>20</sup>功名  
○

or stone; a record, book of precepts, guide for one's conduct: <sup>1</sup>*ming sing*, engraven on the mind; <sup>2</sup>*pi ming*, a stone tablet; COM., <sup>3</sup>*ming ching*, a eulogistic banner borne at funerals.

**冥**

Dark, obscure, dismal, doleful; deep, dark recesses; carverous, gloomy, as night; the approach of night; the nether world, place of the shades, sheol, hades; uninformed, immature, as a child's mind: <sup>1</sup>*hau ming*, lost to sight, the abode of spirits; <sup>2</sup>*ming hu*, or *ming kang*, limbo; <sup>3</sup>*ching ming*, heaven; <sup>4</sup>*ming ngwang*, uninstructed, stupid; COM., <sup>5</sup>*ming i chheng chai*, paper clothes and cash—burnt to wretched ghosts.

**溟**

The boundless ocean, the great deep; a drizzling rain; a fine mist, fog and clouds on hill-tops: *ming hai*, the deep, blue sea; *ming ming*, misty.

**螟**

An insect that devours grain and produces blight: COM., *ming ling*, a mulberry-caterpillar, which the sphex is said to adopt as its young; COLL., *ming ling ki kiang*, an adopted son.

**莫**

A lucky plant, called *ming kiek*, which grew in Yu's palace; its foliage followed the moon; probably a sort of bulb whose leaves alternately sprouted and died.

**瞢**

Also read *ming*: to close the eyes, as in death; a dull, indistinct vision: *ming ming*, obscure sight; *kang sing ming*

*muk*, to close the eyes cheerfully in death; *ming sing*, the blind statesman—epithet of Sz'kwang of Tsin, B. C. 540.

**瞢**

The sun obscured; dark, obscure, the darkness of night: in the coll. read *ming*, q. v.

**明**

Bright, clear, brilliant; plain, evident, open, manifest, patent, apparent; brightness, splendor; astute, intelligent, perspicacious; to distinguish, to

understand clearly; to illustrate, shed light on, as by explanations: in the coll. used for *ming*, q. v.: COM., <sup>1</sup>*ming pek*, plain, manifest; to understand clearly; <sup>2</sup>*hung ming*, plain, perspicuous; <sup>3</sup>*sing ming*, the gods, idols; <sup>4</sup>*ming tieu*, the Ming dynasty. A. D. 1368-1628; <sup>5</sup>*sing*, to show one's innocence, <sup>6</sup>by an oath before the gods; <sup>7</sup>*ie ming sing*, the morning star; <sup>8</sup>*ming tieung* (coll. *ming tang*), to-morrow; <sup>9</sup>*ming kauk*, *ting*, transparent horn-lanterns—made of sheep's horns; <sup>10</sup>*ming li*, to comprehend the reason or propriety of; <sup>11</sup>*seng ngang pok*, *ming*, blind in both eyes; <sup>12</sup>*ming ti ko' chauk*, to do wrong knowingly; *lai ming k'eu' pek*, all clear and plain, all properly done; COLL., *ming teng' ang' siék*, apparent gain, but actual loss, in trade.

**旻**

The autumnal sky, the period when leaves fall; to pity, to feel for, to sympathize with: *ming tieung*, autumn; *met.*, the clear expanse, sky.

<sup>1</sup>銘 <sup>3</sup>銘 <sup>5</sup>冥 <sup>7</sup>冥 <sup>9</sup>錢 <sup>11</sup>分 <sup>13</sup>明 <sup>15</sup>啟 <sup>17</sup>明 <sup>19</sup>雙 <sup>21</sup>明  
<sup>2</sup>心 <sup>4</sup>旌 <sup>6</sup>府 <sup>8</sup>頑 <sup>10</sup>紙 <sup>12</sup>明 <sup>14</sup>朝 <sup>16</sup>天 <sup>18</sup>明 <sup>20</sup>眼 <sup>22</sup>知  
<sup>23</sup>碑 <sup>25</sup>幽 <sup>27</sup>青 <sup>29</sup>冥 <sup>31</sup>明 <sup>33</sup>神 <sup>35</sup>明 <sup>37</sup>星 <sup>39</sup>明 <sup>41</sup>理 <sup>43</sup>不 <sup>45</sup>故  
<sup>46</sup>銘 <sup>48</sup>冥 <sup>50</sup>冥 <sup>52</sup>衣 <sup>54</sup>白 <sup>56</sup>明 <sup>58</sup>心 <sup>60</sup>○ <sup>62</sup>角 <sup>64</sup>○ <sup>66</sup>明 <sup>68</sup>作

**民** The multitude, the people; subjects, embracing the uninstructed and those not in office: com., <sup>1</sup>*ming* *ka*, the people, subjects; <sup>2</sup>*ming kü*, the dwellings of the people; <sup>3</sup>*ngwang ming*, the cannaille, ruffscuff; <sup>4</sup>*má ming sing*, to steal the people's hearts; <sup>5</sup>*ming ching*, the popular feeling or spirit; <sup>6</sup>*ming chawng* class of policemen, followers, runners; <sup>7</sup>*chü ming*, the people, you poor people; <sup>8</sup>*ming hai* injurious to the public; <sup>9</sup>*sèu ming*, the four classes of subjects; <sup>10</sup>*liang ming*, loyal people; <sup>11</sup>*ming piéng* the people changing—i. e., becoming rebellious; *ming chik*, a registry, census.

**岷** A range of mountains in the north of Sz'chuen, a spur of the Pihling range, separating the valleys of the Yellow river and Yangtsz': *Ming k'eng*, a large tributary of the river Yangtsz'; *Ming chiu*, the inferior department of Kansuh.

**珉** A fine kind of stone, like alabaster or marble, but not classed as a gem: *pek ming*, a white pebble.

**眠** Read *miéng*; coll. *ming*: to sleep; sleepy, drowsy, dozing: *ming n'èu* drowsy; *ming ch'ong*, a bedstead; *ming á*, women's sleeping-shoes; *kwong ming*, to cry out in sleep; *ch'ung ming*, sleepy; *ngó ming*, to go without sleep; *k'aung lóh ming*, to fall asleep; *k'aung sioh kok*, (or *ku*) *ming*,

to take a short nap; *hang ming hang n'èu* half-asleep.

**緡** A fishing-line; a string, a cord; to string, as cash; a string of cash; to give or use garments as bedding; abundant; grieved, pained: *ming chiéng*, a string of cash.

**閩** A species of serpent; the ancient name of Fookien; the river Min in this province: com., <sup>12</sup>*ming wok*, the Fookien and Canton provinces; <sup>13</sup>*ming chiék*, the provinces of Fookien and Chehkiang; <sup>14</sup>*ming seng*, the Min province—i. e., Fookien; <sup>15</sup>*Ming kaing* the chief of the ten departments of the Foochow prefecture; <sup>16</sup>*ming ang seng* (or *teng*), a military post at the Mingan pass in the Min; coll., *ming kaing seng kwong piéng*, "biscuits (made) in front of the Ming district magistrate's"; *met.*, things large and showy (but not superior).

**鳴** The cry of a bird or animal, a crowing, a song, a buzz, a hum, a yell; sound, as of drums and other sonorous articles; to sound, to cause to emit sounds; birds calling to each other; to resound, as one's fame: <sup>17</sup>*kié ming*, cock-crowing; <sup>18</sup>*ming chüng*, to sound a bell; <sup>19</sup>*ming wong*, to call for redress; com., <sup>20</sup>*ming ló*, to beat gongs; <sup>21</sup>*ch'èu ming chüng*, a clock; *ku chiong nang ming*, it's hard to clap with one hand; *met.*, to need others' help.

<sup>1</sup>民 <sup>2</sup>頑 <sup>3</sup>心 <sup>4</sup>民 <sup>5</sup>壯 <sup>6</sup>民 <sup>7</sup>害 <sup>8</sup>民 <sup>9</sup>良 <sup>10</sup>閩 <sup>11</sup>閩 <sup>12</sup>閩 <sup>13</sup>鷄 <sup>14</sup>鳴 <sup>15</sup>鳴 <sup>16</sup>自 <sup>17</sup>民 <sup>18</sup>民 <sup>19</sup>心 <sup>20</sup>壯 <sup>21</sup>害 <sup>22</sup>民 <sup>23</sup>閩 <sup>24</sup>閩 <sup>25</sup>閩 <sup>26</sup>鷄 <sup>27</sup>鳴 <sup>28</sup>鳴 <sup>29</sup>自 <sup>30</sup>民 <sup>31</sup>民 <sup>32</sup>心 <sup>33</sup>壯 <sup>34</sup>民 <sup>35</sup>害 <sup>36</sup>民 <sup>37</sup>良 <sup>38</sup>閩 <sup>39</sup>閩 <sup>40</sup>閩 <sup>41</sup>鷄 <sup>42</sup>鳴 <sup>43</sup>鳴 <sup>44</sup>自 <sup>45</sup>民 <sup>46</sup>民 <sup>47</sup>心 <sup>48</sup>壯 <sup>49</sup>民 <sup>50</sup>害 <sup>51</sup>民 <sup>52</sup>良 <sup>53</sup>閩 <sup>54</sup>閩 <sup>55</sup>閩 <sup>56</sup>鷄 <sup>57</sup>鳴 <sup>58</sup>鳴 <sup>59</sup>自 <sup>60</sup>民 <sup>61</sup>民 <sup>62</sup>心 <sup>63</sup>壯 <sup>64</sup>民 <sup>65</sup>害 <sup>66</sup>民 <sup>67</sup>良 <sup>68</sup>閩 <sup>69</sup>閩 <sup>70</sup>閩 <sup>71</sup>鷄 <sup>72</sup>鳴 <sup>73</sup>鳴 <sup>74</sup>自 <sup>75</sup>民 <sup>76</sup>民 <sup>77</sup>心 <sup>78</sup>壯 <sup>79</sup>民 <sup>80</sup>害 <sup>81</sup>民 <sup>82</sup>良 <sup>83</sup>閩 <sup>84</sup>閩 <sup>85</sup>閩 <sup>86</sup>鷄 <sup>87</sup>鳴 <sup>88</sup>鳴 <sup>89</sup>自 <sup>90</sup>民 <sup>91</sup>民 <sup>92</sup>心 <sup>93</sup>壯 <sup>94</sup>民 <sup>95</sup>害 <sup>96</sup>民 <sup>97</sup>良 <sup>98</sup>閩 <sup>99</sup>閩 <sup>100</sup>閩 <sup>101</sup>鷄 <sup>102</sup>鳴 <sup>103</sup>鳴 <sup>104</sup>自 <sup>105</sup>民 <sup>106</sup>民 <sup>107</sup>心 <sup>108</sup>壯 <sup>109</sup>民 <sup>110</sup>害 <sup>111</sup>民 <sup>112</sup>良 <sup>113</sup>閩 <sup>114</sup>閩 <sup>115</sup>閩 <sup>116</sup>鷄 <sup>117</sup>鳴 <sup>118</sup>鳴 <sup>119</sup>自 <sup>120</sup>民 <sup>121</sup>民 <sup>122</sup>心 <sup>123</sup>壯 <sup>124</sup>民 <sup>125</sup>害 <sup>126</sup>民 <sup>127</sup>良 <sup>128</sup>閩 <sup>129</sup>閩 <sup>130</sup>閩 <sup>131</sup>鷄 <sup>132</sup>鳴 <sup>133</sup>鳴 <sup>134</sup>自 <sup>135</sup>民 <sup>136</sup>民 <sup>137</sup>心 <sup>138</sup>壯 <sup>139</sup>民 <sup>140</sup>害 <sup>141</sup>民 <sup>142</sup>良 <sup>143</sup>閩 <sup>144</sup>閩 <sup>145</sup>閩 <sup>146</sup>鷄 <sup>147</sup>鳴 <sup>148</sup>鳴 <sup>149</sup>自 <sup>150</sup>民 <sup>151</sup>民 <sup>152</sup>心 <sup>153</sup>壯 <sup>154</sup>民 <sup>155</sup>害 <sup>156</sup>民 <sup>157</sup>良 <sup>158</sup>閩 <sup>159</sup>閩 <sup>160</sup>閩 <sup>161</sup>鷄 <sup>162</sup>鳴 <sup>163</sup>鳴 <sup>164</sup>自 <sup>165</sup>民 <sup>166</sup>民 <sup>167</sup>心 <sup>168</sup>壯 <sup>169</sup>民 <sup>170</sup>害 <sup>171</sup>民 <sup>172</sup>良 <sup>173</sup>閩 <sup>174</sup>閩 <sup>175</sup>閩 <sup>176</sup>鷄 <sup>177</sup>鳴 <sup>178</sup>鳴 <sup>179</sup>自 <sup>180</sup>民 <sup>181</sup>民 <sup>182</sup>心 <sup>183</sup>壯 <sup>184</sup>民 <sup>185</sup>害 <sup>186</sup>民 <sup>187</sup>良 <sup>188</sup>閩 <sup>189</sup>閩 <sup>190</sup>閩 <sup>191</sup>鷄 <sup>192</sup>鳴 <sup>193</sup>鳴 <sup>194</sup>自 <sup>195</sup>民 <sup>196</sup>民 <sup>197</sup>心 <sup>198</sup>壯 <sup>199</sup>民 <sup>200</sup>害 <sup>201</sup>民 <sup>202</sup>良 <sup>203</sup>閩 <sup>204</sup>閩 <sup>205</sup>閩 <sup>206</sup>鷄 <sup>207</sup>鳴 <sup>208</sup>鳴 <sup>209</sup>自 <sup>210</sup>民 <sup>211</sup>民 <sup>212</sup>心 <sup>213</sup>壯 <sup>214</sup>民 <sup>215</sup>害 <sup>216</sup>民 <sup>217</sup>良 <sup>218</sup>閩 <sup>219</sup>閩 <sup>220</sup>閩 <sup>221</sup>鷄 <sup>222</sup>鳴 <sup>223</sup>鳴 <sup>224</sup>自 <sup>225</sup>民 <sup>226</sup>民 <sup>227</sup>心 <sup>228</sup>壯 <sup>229</sup>民 <sup>230</sup>害 <sup>231</sup>民 <sup>232</sup>良 <sup>233</sup>閩 <sup>234</sup>閩 <sup>235</sup>閩 <sup>236</sup>鷄 <sup>237</sup>鳴 <sup>238</sup>鳴 <sup>239</sup>自 <sup>240</sup>民 <sup>241</sup>民 <sup>242</sup>心 <sup>243</sup>壯 <sup>244</sup>民 <sup>245</sup>害 <sup>246</sup>民 <sup>247</sup>良 <sup>248</sup>閩 <sup>249</sup>閩 <sup>250</sup>閩 <sup>251</sup>鷄 <sup>252</sup>鳴 <sup>253</sup>鳴 <sup>254</sup>自 <sup>255</sup>民 <sup>256</sup>民 <sup>257</sup>心 <sup>258</sup>壯 <sup>259</sup>民 <sup>260</sup>害 <sup>261</sup>民 <sup>262</sup>良 <sup>263</sup>閩 <sup>264</sup>閩 <sup>265</sup>閩 <sup>266</sup>鷄 <sup>267</sup>鳴 <sup>268</sup>鳴 <sup>269</sup>自 <sup>270</sup>民 <sup>271</sup>民 <sup>272</sup>心 <sup>273</sup>壯 <sup>274</sup>民 <sup>275</sup>害 <sup>276</sup>民 <sup>277</sup>良 <sup>278</sup>閩 <sup>279</sup>閩 <sup>280</sup>閩 <sup>281</sup>鷄 <sup>282</sup>鳴 <sup>283</sup>鳴 <sup>284</sup>自 <sup>285</sup>民 <sup>286</sup>民 <sup>287</sup>心 <sup>288</sup>壯 <sup>289</sup>民 <sup>290</sup>害 <sup>291</sup>民 <sup>292</sup>良 <sup>293</sup>閩 <sup>294</sup>閩 <sup>295</sup>閩 <sup>296</sup>鷄 <sup>297</sup>鳴 <sup>298</sup>鳴 <sup>299</sup>自 <sup>300</sup>民 <sup>301</sup>民 <sup>302</sup>心 <sup>303</sup>壯 <sup>304</sup>民 <sup>305</sup>害 <sup>306</sup>民 <sup>307</sup>良 <sup>308</sup>閩 <sup>309</sup>閩 <sup>310</sup>閩 <sup>311</sup>鷄 <sup>312</sup>鳴 <sup>313</sup>鳴 <sup>314</sup>自 <sup>315</sup>民 <sup>316</sup>民 <sup>317</sup>心 <sup>318</sup>壯 <sup>319</sup>民 <sup>320</sup>害 <sup>321</sup>民 <sup>322</sup>良 <sup>323</sup>閩 <sup>324</sup>閩 <sup>325</sup>閩 <sup>326</sup>鷄 <sup>327</sup>鳴 <sup>328</sup>鳴 <sup>329</sup>自 <sup>330</sup>民 <sup>331</sup>民 <sup>332</sup>心 <sup>333</sup>壯 <sup>334</sup>民 <sup>335</sup>害 <sup>336</sup>民 <sup>337</sup>良 <sup>338</sup>閩 <sup>339</sup>閩 <sup>340</sup>閩 <sup>341</sup>鷄 <sup>342</sup>鳴 <sup>343</sup>鳴 <sup>344</sup>自 <sup>345</sup>民 <sup>346</sup>民 <sup>347</sup>心 <sup>348</sup>壯 <sup>349</sup>民 <sup>350</sup>害 <sup>351</sup>民 <sup>352</sup>良 <sup>353</sup>閩 <sup>354</sup>閩 <sup>355</sup>閩 <sup>356</sup>鷄 <sup>357</sup>鳴 <sup>358</sup>鳴 <sup>359</sup>自 <sup>360</sup>民 <sup>361</sup>民 <sup>362</sup>心 <sup>363</sup>壯 <sup>364</sup>民 <sup>365</sup>害 <sup>366</sup>民 <sup>367</sup>良 <sup>368</sup>閩 <sup>369</sup>閩 <sup>370</sup>閩 <sup>371</sup>鷄 <sup>372</sup>鳴 <sup>373</sup>鳴 <sup>374</sup>自 <sup>375</sup>民 <sup>376</sup>民 <sup>377</sup>心 <sup>378</sup>壯 <sup>379</sup>民 <sup>380</sup>害 <sup>381</sup>民 <sup>382</sup>良 <sup>383</sup>閩 <sup>384</sup>閩 <sup>385</sup>閩 <sup>386</sup>鷄 <sup>387</sup>鳴 <sup>388</sup>鳴 <sup>389</sup>自 <sup>390</sup>民 <sup>391</sup>民 <sup>392</sup>心 <sup>393</sup>壯 <sup>394</sup>民 <sup>395</sup>害 <sup>396</sup>民 <sup>397</sup>良 <sup>398</sup>閩 <sup>399</sup>閩 <sup>400</sup>閩 <sup>401</sup>鷄 <sup>402</sup>鳴 <sup>403</sup>鳴 <sup>404</sup>自 <sup>405</sup>民 <sup>406</sup>民 <sup>407</sup>心 <sup>408</sup>壯 <sup>409</sup>民 <sup>410</sup>害 <sup>411</sup>民 <sup>412</sup>良 <sup>413</sup>閩 <sup>414</sup>閩 <sup>415</sup>閩 <sup>416</sup>鷄 <sup>417</sup>鳴 <sup>418</sup>鳴 <sup>419</sup>自 <sup>420</sup>民 <sup>421</sup>民 <sup>422</sup>心 <sup>423</sup>壯 <sup>424</sup>民 <sup>425</sup>害 <sup>426</sup>民 <sup>427</sup>良 <sup>428</sup>閩 <sup>429</sup>閩 <sup>430</sup>閩 <sup>431</sup>鷄 <sup>432</sup>鳴 <sup>433</sup>鳴 <sup>434</sup>自 <sup>435</sup>民 <sup>436</sup>民 <sup>437</sup>心 <sup>438</sup>壯 <sup>439</sup>民 <sup>440</sup>害 <sup>441</sup>民 <sup>442</sup>良 <sup>443</sup>閩 <sup>444</sup>閩 <sup>445</sup>閩 <sup>446</sup>鷄 <sup>447</sup>鳴 <sup>448</sup>鳴 <sup>449</sup>自 <sup>450</sup>民 <sup>451</sup>民 <sup>452</sup>心 <sup>453</sup>壯 <sup>454</sup>民 <sup>455</sup>害 <sup>456</sup>民 <sup>457</sup>良 <sup>458</sup>閩 <sup>459</sup>閩 <sup>460</sup>閩 <sup>461</sup>鷄 <sup>462</sup>鳴 <sup>463</sup>鳴 <sup>464</sup>自 <sup>465</sup>民 <sup>466</sup>民 <sup>467</sup>心 <sup>468</sup>壯 <sup>469</sup>民 <sup>470</sup>害 <sup>471</sup>民 <sup>472</sup>良 <sup>473</sup>閩 <sup>474</sup>閩 <sup>475</sup>閩 <sup>476</sup>鷄 <sup>477</sup>鳴 <sup>478</sup>鳴 <sup>479</sup>自 <sup>480</sup>民 <sup>481</sup>民 <sup>482</sup>心 <sup>483</sup>壯 <sup>484</sup>民 <sup>485</sup>害 <sup>486</sup>民 <sup>487</sup>良 <sup>488</sup>閩 <sup>489</sup>閩 <sup>490</sup>閩 <sup>491</sup>鷄 <sup>492</sup>鳴 <sup>493</sup>鳴 <sup>494</sup>自 <sup>495</sup>民 <sup>496</sup>民 <sup>497</sup>心 <sup>498</sup>壯 <sup>499</sup>民 <sup>500</sup>害 <sup>501</sup>民 <sup>502</sup>良 <sup>503</sup>閩 <sup>504</sup>閩 <sup>505</sup>閩 <sup>506</sup>鷄 <sup>507</sup>鳴 <sup>508</sup>鳴 <sup>509</sup>自 <sup>510</sup>民 <sup>511</sup>民 <sup>512</sup>心 <sup>513</sup>壯 <sup>514</sup>民 <sup>515</sup>害 <sup>516</sup>民 <sup>517</sup>良 <sup>518</sup>閩 <sup>519</sup>閩 <sup>520</sup>閩 <sup>521</sup>鷄 <sup>522</sup>鳴 <sup>523</sup>鳴 <sup>524</sup>自 <sup>525</sup>民 <sup>526</sup>民 <sup>527</sup>心 <sup>528</sup>壯 <sup>529</sup>民 <sup>530</sup>害 <sup>531</sup>民 <sup>532</sup>良 <sup>533</sup>閩 <sup>534</sup>閩 <sup>535</sup>閩 <sup>536</sup>鷄 <sup>537</sup>鳴 <sup>538</sup>鳴 <sup>539</sup>自 <sup>540</sup>民 <sup>541</sup>民 <sup>542</sup>心 <sup>543</sup>壯 <sup>544</sup>民 <sup>545</sup>害 <sup>546</sup>民 <sup>547</sup>良 <sup>548</sup>閩 <sup>549</sup>閩 <sup>550</sup>閩 <sup>551</sup>鷄 <sup>552</sup>鳴 <sup>553</sup>鳴 <sup>554</sup>自 <sup>555</sup>民 <sup>556</sup>民 <sup>557</sup>心 <sup>558</sup>壯 <sup>559</sup>民 <sup>560</sup>害 <sup>561</sup>民 <sup>562</sup>良 <sup>563</sup>閩 <sup>564</sup>閩 <sup>565</sup>閩 <sup>566</sup>鷄 <sup>567</sup>鳴 <sup>568</sup>鳴 <sup>569</sup>自 <sup>570</sup>民 <sup>571</sup>民 <sup>572</sup>心 <sup>573</sup>壯 <sup>574</sup>民 <sup>575</sup>害 <sup>576</sup>民 <sup>577</sup>良 <sup>578</sup>閩 <sup>579</sup>閩 <sup>580</sup>閩 <sup>581</sup>鷄 <sup>582</sup>鳴 <sup>583</sup>鳴 <sup>584</sup>自 <sup>585</sup>民 <sup>586</sup>民 <sup>587</sup>心 <sup>588</sup>壯 <sup>589</sup>民 <sup>590</sup>害 <sup>591</sup>民 <sup>592</sup>良 <sup>593</sup>閩 <sup>594</sup>閩 <sup>595</sup>閩 <sup>596</sup>鷄 <sup>597</sup>鳴 <sup>598</sup>鳴 <sup>599</sup>自 <sup>600</sup>民 <sup>601</sup>民 <sup>602</sup>心 <sup>603</sup>壯 <sup>604</sup>民 <sup>605</sup>害 <sup>606</sup>民 <sup>607</sup>良 <sup>608</sup>閩 <sup>609</sup>閩 <sup>610</sup>閩 <sup>611</sup>鷄 <sup>612</sup>鳴 <sup>613</sup>鳴 <sup>614</sup>自 <sup>615</sup>民 <sup>616</sup>民 <sup>617</sup>心 <sup>618</sup>壯 <sup>619</sup>民 <sup>620</sup>害 <sup>621</sup>民 <sup>622</sup>良 <sup>623</sup>閩 <sup>624</sup>閩 <sup>625</sup>閩 <sup>626</sup>鷄 <sup>627</sup>鳴 <sup>628</sup>鳴 <sup>629</sup>自 <sup>630</sup>民 <sup>631</sup>民 <sup>632</sup>心 <sup>633</sup>壯 <sup>634</sup>民 <sup>635</sup>害 <sup>636</sup>民 <sup>637</sup>良 <sup>638</sup>閩 <sup>639</sup>閩 <sup>640</sup>閩 <sup>641</sup>鷄 <sup>642</sup>鳴 <sup>643</sup>鳴 <sup>644</sup>自 <sup>645</sup>民 <sup>646</sup>民 <sup>647</sup>心 <sup>648</sup>壯 <sup>649</sup>民 <sup>650</sup>害 <sup>651</sup>民 <sup>652</sup>良 <sup>653</sup>閩 <sup>654</sup>閩 <sup>655</sup>閩 <sup>656</sup>鷄 <sup>657</sup>鳴 <sup>658</sup>鳴 <sup>659</sup>自 <sup>660</sup>民 <sup>661</sup>民 <sup>662</sup>心 <sup>663</sup>壯 <sup>664</sup>民 <sup>665</sup>害 <sup>666</sup>民 <sup>667</sup>良 <sup>668</sup>閩 <sup>669</sup>閩 <sup>670</sup>閩 <sup>671</sup>鷄 <sup>672</sup>鳴 <sup>673</sup>鳴 <sup>674</sup>自 <sup>675</sup>民 <sup>676</sup>民 <sup>677</sup>心 <sup>678</sup>壯 <sup>679</sup>民 <sup>680</sup>害 <sup>681</sup>民 <sup>682</sup>良 <sup>683</sup>閩 <sup>684</sup>閩 <sup>685</sup>閩 <sup>686</sup>鷄 <sup>687</sup>鳴 <sup>688</sup>鳴 <sup>689</sup>自 <sup>690</sup>民 <sup>691</sup>民 <sup>692</sup>心 <sup>693</sup>壯 <sup>694</sup>民 <sup>695</sup>害 <sup>696</sup>民 <sup>697</sup>良 <sup>698</sup>閩 <sup>699</sup>閩 <sup>700</sup>閩 <sup>701</sup>鷄 <sup>702</sup>鳴 <sup>703</sup>鳴 <sup>704</sup>自 <sup>705</sup>民 <sup>706</sup>民 <sup>707</sup>心 <sup>708</sup>壯 <sup>709</sup>民 <sup>710</sup>害 <sup>711</sup>民 <sup>712</sup>良 <sup>713</sup>閩 <sup>714</sup>閩 <sup>715</sup>閩 <sup>716</sup>鷄 <sup>717</sup>鳴 <sup>718</sup>鳴 <sup>719</sup>自 <sup>720</sup>民 <sup>721</sup>民 <sup>722</sup>心 <sup>723</sup>壯 <sup>724</sup>民 <sup>725</sup>害 <sup>726</sup>民 <sup>727</sup>良 <sup>728</sup>閩 <sup>729</sup>閩 <sup>730</sup>閩 <sup>731</sup>鷄 <sup>732</sup>鳴 <sup>733</sup>鳴 <sup>734</sup>自 <sup>735</sup>民 <sup>736</sup>民 <sup>737</sup>心 <sup>738</sup>壯 <sup>739</sup>民 <sup>740</sup>害 <sup>741</sup>民 <sup>742</sup>良 <sup>743</sup>閩 <sup>744</sup>閩 <sup>745</sup>閩 <sup>746</sup>鷄 <sup>747</sup>鳴 <sup>748</sup>鳴 <sup>749</sup>自 <sup>750</sup>民 <sup>751</sup>民 <sup>752</sup>心 <sup>753</sup>壯 <sup>754</sup>民 <sup>755</sup>害 <sup>756</sup>民 <sup>757</sup>良 <sup>758</sup>閩 <sup>759</sup>閩 <sup>760</sup>閩 <sup>761</sup>鷄 <sup>762</sup>鳴 <sup>763</sup>鳴 <sup>764</sup>自 <sup>765</sup>民 <sup>766</sup>民 <sup>767</sup>心 <sup>768</sup>壯 <sup>769</sup>民 <sup>770</sup>害 <sup>771</sup>民 <sup>772</sup>良 <sup>773</sup>閩 <sup>774</sup>閩 <sup>775</sup>閩 <sup>776</sup>鷄 <sup>777</sup>鳴 <sup>778</sup>鳴 <sup>779</sup>自 <sup>780</sup>民 <sup>781</sup>民 <sup>782</sup>心 <sup>783</sup>壯 <sup>784</sup>民 <sup>785</sup>害 <sup>786</sup>民 <sup>787</sup>良 <sup>788</sup>閩 <sup>789</sup>閩 <sup>790</sup>閩 <sup>791</sup>鷄 <sup>792</sup>鳴 <sup>793</sup>鳴 <sup>794</sup>自 <sup>795</sup>民 <sup>796</sup>民 <sup>797</sup>心 <sup>798</sup>壯 <sup>799</sup>民 <sup>800</sup>害 <sup>801</sup>民 <sup>802</sup>良 <sup>803</sup>閩 <sup>804</sup>閩 <sup>805</sup>閩 <sup>806</sup>鷄 <sup>807</sup>鳴 <sup>808</sup>鳴 <sup>809</sup>自 <sup>810</sup>民 <sup>811</sup>民 <sup>812</sup>心 <sup>813</sup>壯 <sup>814</sup>民 <sup>815</sup>害 <sup>816</sup>民 <sup>817</sup>良 <sup>818</sup>閩 <sup>819</sup>閩 <sup>820</sup>閩 <sup>821</sup>鷄 <sup>822</sup>鳴 <sup>823</sup>鳴 <sup>824</sup>自 <sup>825</sup>民 <sup>826</sup>民 <sup>827</sup>心 <sup>828</sup>壯 <sup>829</sup>民 <sup>830</sup>害 <sup>831</sup>民 <sup>832</sup>良 <sup>833</sup>閩 <sup>834</sup>閩 <sup>835</sup>閩 <sup>836</sup>鷄 <sup>837</sup>鳴 <sup>838</sup>鳴 <sup>839</sup>自 <sup>840</sup>民 <sup>841</sup>民 <sup>842</sup>心 <sup>843</sup>壯 <sup>844</sup>民 <sup>845</sup>害 <sup>846</sup>民 <sup>847</sup>良 <sup>848</sup>閩 <sup>849</sup>閩 <sup>850</sup>閩 <sup>851</sup>鷄 <sup>852</sup>鳴 <sup>853</sup>鳴 <sup>854</sup>自 <sup>855</sup>民 <sup>856</sup>民 <sup>857</sup>心 <sup>858</sup>壯 <sup>859</sup>民 <sup>860</sup>害 <sup>861</sup>民 <sup>862</sup>良 <sup>863</sup>閩 <sup>864</sup>閩 <sup>865</sup>閩 <sup>866</sup>鷄 <sup>867</sup>鳴 <sup>868</sup>鳴 <sup>869</sup>自 <sup>870</sup>民 <sup>871</sup>民 <sup>872</sup>心 <sup>873</sup>壯 <sup>874</sup>民 <sup>875</sup>害 <sup>876</sup>民 <sup>877</sup>良 <sup>878</sup>閩 <sup>879</sup>閩 <sup>880</sup>閩 <sup>881</sup>鷄 <sup>882</sup>鳴 <sup>883</sup>鳴 <sup>884</sup>自 <sup>885</sup>民 <sup>886</sup>民 <sup>887</sup>心 <sup>888</sup>壯 <sup>889</sup>民 <sup>890</sup>害 <sup>891</sup>民 <sup>892</sup>良 <sup>893</sup>閩 <sup>894</sup>閩 <sup>895</sup>閩 <sup>896</sup>鷄 <sup>897</sup>鳴 <sup>898</sup>鳴 <sup>899</sup>自 <sup>900</sup>民 <sup>901</sup>民 <sup>902</sup>心 <sup>903</sup>壯 <sup>904</sup>民 <sup>905</sup>害 <sup>906</sup>民 <sup>907</sup>良 <sup>908</sup>閩 <sup>909</sup>閩 <sup>910</sup>閩 <sup>911</sup>鷄 <sup>912</sup>鳴 <sup>913</sup>鳴 <sup>914</sup>自 <sup>915</sup>民 <sup>916</sup>民 <sup>917</sup>心 <sup>918</sup>壯 <sup>919</sup>民 <sup>920</sup>害 <sup>921</sup>民 <sup>922</sup>良 <sup>923</sup>閩 <sup>924</sup>閩 <sup>925</sup>閩 <sup>926</sup>鷄 <sup>927</sup>鳴 <sup>928</sup>鳴 <sup>929</sup>自 <sup>930</sup>民 <sup>931</sup>民 <sup>932</sup>心 <sup>933</sup>壯 <sup>934</sup>民 <sup>935</sup>害 <sup>936</sup>民 <sup>937</sup>良 <sup>938</sup>閩 <sup>939</sup>閩 <sup>940</sup>閩 <sup>941</sup>鷄 <sup>942</sup>鳴 <sup>943</sup>鳴 <sup>944</sup>自 <sup>945</sup>民 <sup>946</sup>民 <sup>947</sup>心 <sup>948</sup>壯 <sup>949</sup>民 <sup>950</sup>害 <sup>951</sup>民 <sup>952</sup>良 <sup>953</sup>閩 <sup>954</sup>閩 <sup>955</sup>閩 <sup>956</sup>鷄 <sup>957</sup>鳴 <sup>958</sup>鳴 <sup>959</sup>自 <sup>960</sup>民 <sup>961</sup>民 <sup>962</sup>心 <sup>963</sup>壯 <sup>964</sup>民 <sup>965</sup>害 <sup>966</sup>民 <sup>967</sup>良 <sup>968</sup>閩 <sup>969</sup>閩 <sup>970</sup>閩 <sup>971</sup>鷄 <sup>972</sup>鳴 <sup>973</sup>鳴 <sup>974</sup>自 <sup>975</sup>民 <sup>976</sup>民 <sup>977</sup>心 <sup>978</sup>壯 <sup>979</sup>民 <sup>980</sup>害 <sup>981</sup>民 <sup>982</sup>良 <sup>983</sup>閩 <sup>984</sup>閩 <sup>985</sup>閩 <sup>986</sup>鷄 <sup>987</sup>鳴 <sup>988</sup>鳴 <sup>989</sup>自 <sup>990</sup>民 <sup>991</sup>民 <sup>992</sup>心 <sup>993</sup>壯 <sup>994</sup>民 <sup>995</sup>害 <sup>996</sup>民 <sup>997</sup>良 <sup>998</sup>閩 <sup>999</sup>閩 <sup>1000</sup>閩 <sup>1001</sup>鷄 <sup>1002</sup>鳴 <sup>1003</sup>鳴 <sup>1004</sup>自 <sup>1005</sup>民 <sup>1006</sup>民 <sup>1007</sup>心 <sup>1008</sup>壯 <sup>1009</sup>民 <sup>1010</sup>害 <sup>1011</sup>民 <sup>1012</sup>良 <sup>1013</sup>閩 <sup>1014</sup>閩 <sup>1015</sup>閩 <sup>1016</sup>鷄 <sup>1017</sup>鳴 <sup>1018</sup>鳴 <sup>1019</sup>自 <sup>1020</sup>民 <sup>1021</sup>民 <sup>1022</sup>心 <sup>1023</sup>壯 <sup>1024</sup>民 <sup>1025</sup>害 <sup>1026</sup>民 <sup>1027</sup>良 <sup>1028</sup>閩 <sup>1029</sup>閩 <sup>1030</sup>閩 <sup>1031</sup>鷄 <sup>1032</sup>鳴 <sup>1033</sup>鳴 <sup>1034</sup>自 <sup>1035</sup>民 <sup>1036</sup>民 <sup>1037</sup>心 <sup>1038</sup>壯 <sup>1039</sup>民 <sup>1040</sup>害 <sup>1041</sup>民 <sup>1042</sup>良 <sup>1043</sup>閩 <sup>1044</sup>閩 <sup>1045</sup>閩 <sup>1046</sup>鷄 <sup>1047</sup>鳴 <sup>1048</sup>鳴 <sup>1049</sup>自 <sup>1050</sup>民 <sup>1051</sup>民 <sup>1052</sup>心 <sup>1053</sup>壯 <sup>1054</sup>民 <sup>1055</sup>害 <sup>1056</sup>民 <sup>1057</sup>良 <sup>1058</sup>閩 <sup>1059</sup>閩 <sup>1060</sup>閩 <sup>1061</sup>鷄 <sup>1062</sup>鳴 <sup>1063</sup>鳴 <sup>1064</sup>自 <sup>1065</sup>





come by trials: also read *mó*, and in the coll. *móu*, q. v.: *'mó lá* to examine, to study diligently; *'ü tauk*, *'ü mó*, like chiseling and grinding; *met.*, perfect, finished; thoroughness, as in learning; *com.*, *'mó nang* to be afflicted; to suffer from toilsome labor; *'mó miék*, distressed; to waste, to destroy; *'mó liéng* to practice diligently, become skilled in.

**盃**

A bowl, a cup for water or tea; a drinking-vessel.

**魔**

A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon: *'soi*, *'mó*, oppressed with sleep, drowsy and stupid; *com.*, *'mó 'kwí*, a devil, a demon; *'siá mó 'kwí kwai* demons and frightful imps; *'chiu mó*, delirium tremens; *'si mó*, poetic ravings.

**剗**

To cut, to dissect, to cut open; to pare off; to slice or divide up.

**毛**

The covering of brutes, hair, pelage, wool, fur; feathers, down; the nap of felt; herbage, covering of the earth; to strip off the hair; the 82nd radical; used in coll. books for no, not, none: *'iu mó*, a sheep; *'né mó*, two sorts of hair—grayhaired; *'pok mó 'chi té* a wild, wilderness; *com.*, *'mó 'ü*, hair, wool; feathers; *'ü mó*, camlet; *'mó 'ku*, a sort of edible mushroom; *coll.*, *'mó 'kwong*, the barrel of a quill; pores in which hairs are located; *tü mó 'cheng*, hog's bristles; *'mó há* a kind of crab with

hairy claws; *'mó pang* an idiosyncrasy, a penchant, a vice, a failing; a flaw, a defect (in a thing); *'mó mó pang* free from failings; faultless, no flaws.

**旄**

A cow's tail, used as a signal in the army; also a squirrel or marten's tail on a spear or flag-staff: *'kang mó*, the tail on a flag-staff.

**酩**

Intoxicated, drunk: *'mó 'tó*, overcome with liquor, dead-drunk.

**髦**

The human hair; hair hanging over the forehead; tufts on a child's head, trimmed on each side; the long hairs; *met.*, eminent, courageous; *'lióng mó*, the two tufts on an infant's head; *'mó sēü* an eminent scholar; *'chong mó*, superior to others.

**無**

Read *ü*; used for the coll. *'mó*: not, no, none; without, destitute of, wanting; equivalent to the syllabic prefix *ün* in certain English words: *'mó yeu* *'king*, unimportant; *'mó 'sing sēü* no heart for it; *'mó 'hwak tek*, no resource, no help for it; *'a mó*, have you or not, yes or no; *'mó 'tá*, no property, poor; *'mó 'nóh 'kong*, nothing to say, *'mó 'chiá sēü* no such thing, entirely false; *'mó 'tang 'tong*, cannot; *'mó 'meng* ashamed; *'mó 'tói* (or *'noi*) *'má*, no place to buy it—not in the market; *'mó 'tióh*, or *'mó 'tēü* not present; *'p'ah mó*, lost; *'mó 'k'ó* gone, disappeared; *'mó 'niáh*, not equal or compara-

1磨 如 4磨 6睡 8邪 9酒 11柔 13不 14毛 16毛 18髦 20無  
 厲 磨 磨 魔 魔 魔 毛 毛 羽 菰 士 要  
 2如 3磨 5磨 7魔 鬼 10詩 12二 之 15羽 17兩 19俊 緊  
 琢 難 鍊 鬼 怪 魔 毛 地 毛 髦 髦 ○

ble to; *mó 'chu*, not to know clearly or definitely.

**冒**<sup>2</sup>  
**冒**<sup>2</sup>

A head-covering; to go on blindly and rashly, to press heedlessly on; to assume, to feign, to presume; to usurp, to take upon one's self without authority; to venture on, to brave; rash, venture-some; to falsify, to counterfeit: *'t'ang mó* to covet and strive rashly for; *'mó' chik*, to envy; com., *'ka mó* to feign, to counterfeit; *'mó' miǎng*, to assume a name; *'mó' neng* to lay a false claim to; *'mó' 'ü*, indifferent to the rain; *'mó' 'hieng*, to brave danger; *'mó' chik*, a false registration, as of a student's name, etc.

**媚**<sup>2</sup>

To regard with ill-will, to envy, as another's prosperity; envy, jealousy: *'mó' chik*, envy, hate; *'mó' ho* a jealous woman.

**帽**<sup>2</sup>

A hat, a cap, a turban, a covering for the head: com., *'chiéng mó* a felt cap; *'kwok, kung mó* an ancient ducal cap of a square form; *'jung mó* a kind of hood or winter-bonnet; *'tai' mó* to wear a hat; *'wang mó* the bowl (i. e., common) cap; *'mó' 'ting*, a cap knob or button; *'k'wí mó* a helmet; coll., *'éng mó* a red-tasseled official cap; *'mó' 't'au*, a cap without tassels.

**珪**<sup>2</sup>

A sort of scepter, or badge of imperial authority: also read *ngwóí* q. v.

**磨**<sup>2</sup>

Mo.

A quern, a hand-mill; a mill for grinding grain; to grind grain: also read *mó*, q. v.: com., *'mó' 'sing*, the pivot of a quern; *'á mó* to push the quern; *'mó' 'cheng* and *'mó' 'pwang*, the upper and nether millstones; *'ch'wí mó* a water-mill; *'ngu mó* a buffalo-mill; *'mó' 'miéng' 'hung*, to grind wheat; *mó' 'chiong*, to grind rice wet, make rice-starch; coll., *'tong mó* to dress or pick millstones; *mó' 'cheng tah, 'sing 'kang*, "a millstone pressing the heart"—i. e., undisturbed, fearless.

**莠**<sup>2</sup>

Mao.

Overgrown with grass; herbage; to gather plants; vegetables in soups: *mó' 'keng*, meat-pottage; *mó' 'ch'ái* pot-herbs, greens.

**眊**<sup>2</sup>

Mao.

An eye with a small iris; a dull eye, dim sight; stupid, bewildered: *'hwó' mó* confused, perplexed.

**耄**<sup>2</sup>

Mao.

An old man of ninety years; old, senile, decrepit, in second childhood: *'ló mó* an aged person; *'soi mó* infirm and aged.

(453)

Móh.

*Móh.*, A coll. word: to feel after, as in the dark; to say at a venture, to guess at: *'mwong móh*, just say or guess; just feel after, as a road in the dark; *móh, 'tioh*, hit upon, guessed; *'ang móh, móh*, very dark.

*Móh.*, A coll. word: a technical or coined term for 5, 50, 500, &c., as used by traders to indicate prices: *móh, móh, 55 cash.*

**貪**<sup>1</sup>

**冒**<sup>2</sup>  
**冒**<sup>2</sup>  
**嫉**<sup>2</sup>

**假**<sup>3</sup>  
**冒**<sup>4</sup>  
**名**<sup>4</sup>

**認**<sup>5</sup>  
**冒**<sup>6</sup>  
**雨**<sup>6</sup>

**冒**<sup>7</sup>  
**險**<sup>7</sup>  
**籍**<sup>7</sup>

**嫉**<sup>8</sup>  
**嫉**<sup>8</sup>  
**婦**<sup>8</sup>

**媚**<sup>9</sup>  
**嫉**<sup>9</sup>  
**婦**<sup>9</sup>

**國**<sup>10</sup>  
**公**<sup>10</sup>

**毡**<sup>11</sup>  
**帽**<sup>11</sup>  
**公**<sup>11</sup>

**風**<sup>12</sup>  
**帽**<sup>12</sup>  
**戴**<sup>12</sup>

**帽**<sup>13</sup>  
**碗**<sup>13</sup>  
**帽**<sup>13</sup>

**頂**<sup>14</sup>  
**磨**<sup>14</sup>  
**挨**<sup>14</sup>

**磨**<sup>15</sup>  
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膜

Read *mok*<sub>2</sub>; coll. *móh*<sub>2</sub>: the filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis, or between flesh and fat; the thin skin or peel inside the shells of eggs and rind of fruit: *móh*, *móh*, a thin film; <sup>1</sup>*sieu móh*, the reed of the mouth-piece of a clarinet; <sup>2</sup>*laung* *móh*, the film of eggs; <sup>3</sup>*kah*, *sioh*, <sup>4</sup>*t'ung móh*, divided by a film; *met.*, not closely related.

莫

Read *mok*<sub>2</sub>; coll. *móh*<sub>2</sub>: a negative of prohibition or admonition, do not, must not, no need of: *'móh*, *ch'ieu* don't laugh; *'móh*, *kü*, don't insist, don't be ceremonious; *móh*, *lieu*, *i*, don't trouble him; *'móh*, *niäh*, (or *mó* *niäh*), not equal to, not as good as; *ko'* *móh*, *niäh*, *'ngwai yong'* still not equal to my mode or style.

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Moi.

*Moi'*. A coll. word, as in *moi'* *moi'* fine, drizzling, as rain; *'ü moi'* or *moi'* *moi'* *'ü*, a drizzling rain, a mist; *moi'* *lung'* wet with mist.

(455)

Mok.

*Mok*,. A coll. word: a small, black gnat, sometimes called *mok*, *chok*,; *met.*, a worthless fellow; *mok*, or *'chwi mok*, infusoria, such as are generated in ponds.

*Mok*,. A coll. word, as in *mok*, *i*, fine sewing-silk.

莫

A negative of prohibition, do not, no need of; if, unless; preceding an adjective, it denotes the highest degree of, incom-

parable, nothing like; to plan; ample, great; thick, luxuriant; peace, tranquility: in the coll. read *móh*, q. v.: *'mok*, *yok*, or *'mok*, *ü*, nothing like, incomparable, very proper; *'mok*, *tai'* *ü* *t'íeng*, there is nothing greater than heaven; *'mok*, *hi*, it certainly is, unless (you) have; *'kwong mok*, large, ample; com., *'mok*, *pok*, *se'* it must have been, it probably was.

漠

Also read *mauk*,: a sandy plain, moving sands; dry, clean; careless, indifferent to; arranged, spread out: *'tang'* *mok*, simple, retiring; *mok*, *mok*, vast; *'sauk*, *mok*, the northern desert, Shamo or Gobi; *'sa mok*, (or *mauk*), a sandy plain, the desert of Shamo.

寞

Still, silent, as at night: com., *'chik*, *mok*, quiet and still, retired, solitary.

瘼

Sickness, disease; some say an itching complaint or eruption.

膜

The thin film or skin between the flesh and epidermis; any membrane or pellicle in plants or animals, as the cornea, mesentery, &c.; the thin peel inside of eggs, grasses and certain fruits; in the coll. read *móh*, q. v.: *t'üek*, *mok*, the inner peel of bamboo; *k'ung mok*, membranes in meat. Read *mwo*: to bow; to soothe by submitting, to kneel and receive.

鏢

A two-edged sword, called *mok*, *yá*, celebrated in the Lieh-kwoh-chi.

<sup>1</sup>簫 <sup>8</sup>隔 <sup>4</sup>莫 <sup>6</sup>莫 <sup>7</sup>莫 <sup>8</sup>莫 於 <sup>10</sup>莫 <sup>12</sup>莫 <sup>18</sup>淡 <sup>14</sup>朔 <sup>15</sup>沙  
膜 一 笑 拿 若 於 天 非 不 漠 漠 漠  
<sup>2</sup>蛋 <sup>5</sup>莫 <sup>9</sup>莫 <sup>11</sup>廣 <sup>16</sup>寂  
膜 膜 拘 ○ ○ 大 ○ 莫 ○ ○ ○ 寞



coll. read *mèng*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*kwong mong*, a gleam or flash of light; <sup>2</sup>*mong mong yong kwei*, excessively fatigued, he returned; com., <sup>3</sup>*mong chung*, "bearded grain" — the 9th of the 24 solar terms; COLL., *mong chung taung hoo* *hwi sieu ká*, in the *mong chung* term showers fall and the heat scorches the streets.

**茫** The immense expanse of the ocean; confusing, dazzling; vast, indistinct, uncertain: <sup>4</sup>*ch'ong mong*, vast, dreary, as a watery waste; com., <sup>5</sup>*mieu mong*, vast and indistinct, incapable of proof.

**邙** Name of a hill and town, near the ancient capital Loyang.

**鉞** The point or edge of a sword: *hung mong*, the edge of a knife or weapon.

**悶** Sad, sorrowing, melancholic; chagrined, depressed in spirit; grieved, distressed, afflicted: com., <sup>6</sup>*iu mong* or <sup>7</sup>*k'u mong* grieved, sad, dejected; <sup>8</sup>*ok mong* vexed, unhappy; <sup>9</sup>*mong* *pok lok*, disconsolate and joyless; COLL., *man mong* discontented; *mong si neng*, to grieve one's self to death.

**Mong**. A coll. word: to fry with a seasoning of oil, soy, etc.: *mong nük*, to fry pork thus; *mong chau*, to fry (meats) with a seasoning made of distillers' grains.

(457)

Mu.

**母** A mother, she or that which produces; a female, the female of animals; *met.*, earth; the source of; large, superior: in the coll. read <sup>10</sup>*mó*, q. v.: <sup>11</sup>*sek mu*, the ten stems; com., <sup>12</sup>*mu ch'ing*, a mother; <sup>13</sup>*ch'ing mu*, husband's or wife's mother, the mothers-in-law; <sup>14</sup>*kie mu*, a step-mother; <sup>15</sup>*ü mu*, a nurse, a foster-mother; <sup>16</sup>*puong seng mu*, own mother; <sup>17</sup>*mu keu* maternal uncles; <sup>18</sup>*tung ho* <sup>19</sup>*mu*, step brothers or sisters; <sup>20</sup>*kwok mu*, the empress; <sup>21</sup>*tieng siang seng mu*, Matsuo, goddess of seamen; <sup>22</sup>*ho mu kwang*, a district magistrate; <sup>23</sup>*chü mu*, inferior and superior, small and large, as sorts of; *puoi mu*, a medicinal herb, used as an expectorant.

**姆姥** A childless widow of fifty years, who can instruct others in female duties; a schoolmistress; an elder brother's wife is called *mu* by her sisters-in-law: com., <sup>24</sup>*mu sing*, brothers' wives, sisters-in-law; <sup>25</sup>*twai mu*, wife of my husband's elder brother; <sup>26</sup>*mu pö*, wife of grandfather's elder brother, grand aunt-in-law.

**拇** The thumb; the great toe: in the coll. read <sup>27</sup>*mó*, q. v.: <sup>28</sup>*tai mu*, the great toe; <sup>29</sup>*pieng mu*, a double thumb or toe.

**某** A certain time, place, person, or thing, used when the name is unknown or concealed, and in suppositive phrases; also for the

<sup>1</sup>光 <sup>2</sup>芒 <sup>3</sup>然 <sup>4</sup>歸 <sup>5</sup>茫 <sup>6</sup>憂 <sup>7</sup>悶 <sup>8</sup>悶 <sup>9</sup>悶 <sup>10</sup>不 <sup>11</sup>樂 <sup>12</sup>親 <sup>13</sup>母 <sup>14</sup>親 <sup>15</sup>乳 <sup>16</sup>母 <sup>17</sup>母 <sup>18</sup>異 <sup>19</sup>母 <sup>20</sup>父 <sup>21</sup>母 <sup>22</sup>母 <sup>23</sup>天 <sup>24</sup>上 <sup>25</sup>聖 <sup>26</sup>父 <sup>27</sup>母 <sup>28</sup>官



pronoun I: com., <sup>1</sup>'*mu ník*, a certain day; <sup>2</sup>'*mu ch'èü* such a place; coll., <sup>3</sup>'*mu nêng*, a certain person.

**牡** Read <sup>4</sup>'*meu*; coll. <sup>5</sup>'*mu*, as in <sup>6</sup>'*mu tang*, the Mowtan peony; <sup>7</sup>'*mu tang da*, the Mowtan camellia.

**畝** Read <sup>8</sup>'*meu*; coll. <sup>9</sup>'*mu*: a Chinese acre, which has much varied in size; as now estimated, 6. 61 <sup>10</sup>'*mu* equal an English acre: <sup>11</sup>'*ch'eng sioh*, <sup>12</sup>'*mu*, an acre of arable land.

<sup>13</sup>'*Mu*. A coll. word, as in <sup>14</sup>'*mu liok*, nearly, approximately; <sup>15</sup>'*mu liok, nioh, wai* about how many or much?

(458) Muh.

<sup>16</sup>'*Muh*. A coll. word: to strike, to beat with the fist, to pound, as something soft: <sup>17</sup>'*muh, sioh, t'ui*, to give a blow with the fist; <sup>18</sup>'*muh, piang*, <sup>19</sup>'*sang 'si*, to beat half to death.

(459) Muí.

**媒** One who negotiates marriages, a matchmaker, a go-between; the efficient agent or cause of an effect; to covet, to be officious: com., <sup>20</sup>'*siá*, <sup>21</sup>'*muí*, to make presents to a matchmaker; <sup>22</sup>'*u, muí pok, sing, ch'ing*, without go-betweens marriages can't be made; coll., <sup>23</sup>'*muí, nêng*, a matchmaker; <sup>24</sup>'*ch'iang muí*, to complete a marriage-contract (left unfinished by the former go-between); <sup>25</sup>'*chó*, <sup>26</sup>'*muí*, to act as a decoy at a gambling-place.

**煤** Soot; coals, embers; coal, charcoal: com., <sup>27</sup>'*muí* <sup>28</sup>'*t'ang* fossil or hard coal; <sup>29</sup>'*Mei, ch'ai, muí*, a paper match; <sup>30</sup>'*hoí, muí*, embers; also paper-matches.

**禱** Sacrifice or worship offered by an emperor to obtain a son and heir.

**腓** To conceive, incipient conception; quickening: <sup>31</sup>'*muí, muí*, fat, lusty, good-looking; <sup>32</sup>'*muí, t'ai*, to quicken in the womb.

**晦** The flesh on the breast or between the heart and mouth; flesh by the backbone.

**梅** A plum, a prune, an apricot; the flowering almond: <sup>33</sup>'*pieu, muí*, marriageable; <sup>34</sup>'*muí, muí*, dull, obscure; <sup>35</sup>'*muí, ü*, spring rains; com., <sup>36</sup>'*muí, hwa*, the flowering almond; <sup>37</sup>'*song, muí*, pickled apricots; <sup>38</sup>'*muí, hiong*, almond-fragrance; <sup>39</sup>'*met*, a young female slave; <sup>40</sup>'*yong, muí*, (coll. <sup>41</sup>'*ch'io ang*), the Chinese tree-strawberry (a *Myrica*); coll., <sup>42</sup>'*muí, eng*, a light red; <sup>43</sup>'*muí, sak*, to chaffer, as a buyer does; <sup>44</sup>'*muí, hwa, tiêng siék*, (or <sup>45</sup>'*piêng sik*), <sup>46</sup>'*tang*, a small yellow-coated pill (from Peking)—used on sores, &c.

**枚** A shrub or stalk of a plant; a cane, a stick, a switch; a gag; a classifier, as of rings or the seeds of fruit; each, one of: <sup>47</sup>'*ten, muí*, branches and stems; <sup>48</sup>'*kang, muí*, to hold a gag in the mouth; <sup>49</sup>'*ch'ai, muí*, to guess the fingers—game of morra.

<sup>1</sup>某 <sup>8</sup>牡 <sup>畝</sup> <sup>6</sup>無 <sup>親</sup> <sup>8</sup>做 <sup>10</sup>紙 <sup>12</sup>腓 <sup>14</sup>梅 <sup>16</sup>梅 <sup>18</sup>梅 <sup>20</sup>條  
<sup>日</sup> <sup>丹</sup> <sup>5</sup>謝 <sup>媒</sup> <sup>7</sup>媒 <sup>媒</sup> <sup>煤</sup> <sup>胎</sup> <sup>梅</sup> <sup>花</sup> <sup>香</sup> <sup>枚</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>某 <sup>4</sup>田 <sup>媒</sup> <sup>不</sup> <sup>伙</sup> <sup>9</sup>煤 <sup>11</sup>火 <sup>13</sup>標 <sup>15</sup>梅 <sup>17</sup>酸 <sup>19</sup>楊 <sup>21</sup>猜  
<sup>處</sup> <sup>一</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>成</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>炭</sup> <sup>煤</sup> <sup>梅</sup> <sup>雨</sup> <sup>梅</sup> <sup>枚</sup>



particularize; a director, a leader, the chief, the principal person; a list, a summary, an index; meshes of a net; squares on a chess-board; the 109th radical: in the coll. read *mek*, and *mēk*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*teu muk*, a list, summary; <sup>2</sup>*hwang muk*, to turn against, unfriendly; <sup>3</sup>*k'wo muk*, literary ranks above Siutsai; com., <sup>4</sup>*muk*, *ha'* before the eyes, now; <sup>5</sup>*muk*, *lioh*, an index, table of contents; <sup>6</sup>*muk*, *kek*, *ngi ung*, to see with one's own eyes (or) hear by report; <sup>7</sup>*muk*, *lieng chong ch'ia*, the honorable *Muk*, *lieng*—an ancient worthy to whom vows are paid in puppet-shows.

**苜** An herb: *muk*, *sēuk*, trefoil or clover on which cows and horses are fed.

**睦** A kind eye; kind, benignant, harmonious, peaceful; harmony, concord among relatives; to make peace, to agree with: <sup>1</sup>*ch'ing muk*, affectionate; com., <sup>2</sup>*hwo muk*, harmony, concord; *pok muk*, discordant.

**牧** To tend cattle, to pasture, to lead a flock to pasture; a shepherd, a cowherd, a horse-keeper; to superintend, to watch over; ruler of a district, one in charge of a place; applied to religious teachers: <sup>10</sup>*muk*, *ing* or *muk*, *hu*, a herdman; <sup>11</sup>*pi* *i ch'ēu* *muk*, to be humble; <sup>12</sup>*muk*, *ming*, to rule the people; *ui* *ming muk*, to be a district magistrate; com., <sup>13</sup>*muk*, *sū*, an overseer, a shepherd; a pastor or christian minister.

**穆** The fine appearance of grain; pleasing, handsome; some; majestic, inspiring respect and admiration; to please, to gratify; to revere; used in books for Mohammed: *muk*, *muk*, admirable, grand, royal; *chieu muk*, order of precedence of ancestral tablets from left to right, as of grandfathers, fathers, sons—the *chieu* being always superior to *muk*.

**霖** Small rain: <sup>1</sup>*mek*, *muk*, a fine, drizzling rain.

Mu.  
(461) Mung.

**儻** Read *meng* and *meng*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *mung*, as in <sup>1</sup>*mang mung*, dull, stupid; *mung mung lioh*, a dull, confused look, as of one awaking from sleep.

**濛** Read *mung*; coll. *mung*, as in <sup>1</sup>*mung mung tieng*, dark, gloomy weather; *mang mang mung*, dark, dusky, as skies threatening rain; *mung mung t'ing* a slight pain; *mung mung kek*, fretting, brooding over.

*Mung*. A coll. word, as in *mung king king*, to cover closely, to conceal, keep dark about.

*Mung*. A coll. word: to heat over: *mung pwong* to warm up cold rice.

**悞** Read *mong*; coll. *mung*, as in <sup>17</sup>*mung tung*, dull, not intelligent, confused in mind; <sup>18</sup>*mung tung ong*

<sup>1</sup>條 <sup>8</sup>科 <sup>6</sup>目 <sup>耳</sup>尊 <sup>9</sup>和 <sup>11</sup>卑 <sup>12</sup>牧 <sup>14</sup>霽 <sup>16</sup>濛 <sup>17</sup>悞 <sup>18</sup>悞  
目 目 錄 聞 者 睦 以 民 霖 濛 懂 懂  
'反'目'目'目'目'親'牧'降'天 運  
目 下 擊 連 睦 人 牧 師 儻 ○ ○ ○





埋

Mai.  
Man.

Read *mai*; coll. *mwai*:  
to bury, to inter; to se-  
crete, to conceal, to put  
under ground: <sup>1</sup>*mwa i*  
*chaung* to inter; <sup>2</sup>*mwa i*  
*huk* to lie in ambush;  
<sup>3</sup>*iwak, mwai*, to bury alive; <sup>4</sup>*mwai*  
*muk*, buried, undeveloped, as one's  
ability.

痲

Ma.

Read *ma*; coll. *mwai*:  
a cutaneous, spotted dis-  
ease, like the 'mëng (mea-  
sles), but much less severe:  
<sup>5</sup>*ch'ok, mwai*, to have the  
*mwai* eruption.

麻

Ma.

Read *ma*; coll. *mwai*:  
hemp, the female plant;  
sackcloth, mourning ap-  
parel; hempen: <sup>6</sup>*mwai*  
*meo* hempen cloth; <sup>7</sup>*pie*  
*mwai*, to wear mourning  
—term used in coll. books;  
<sup>8</sup>*iu, mwai*, the sesame; <sup>9</sup>*mwai*  
*iu*, oil of sesame; <sup>10</sup>*mwai, chie*, a  
kind of doughnut, incrustated with  
sesame-seeds and boiled in fat or  
oil; <sup>11</sup>*mwai se<sup>2</sup> mwai tau<sup>2</sup> se<sup>2</sup> tau<sup>2</sup>*  
"sesame is sesame and beans are  
beans"—to discriminate and per-  
form accurately.

磨

Mo.

Read *mó*; coll. *mwai*:  
to whet, to sharpen, to  
grind; to rub, to polish by  
rubbing: <sup>12</sup>*mwai, ló*, to  
whet a knife; <sup>13</sup>*mwai mēk*,  
to grind ink (on the stone);  
<sup>14</sup>*mwai kwong*, to polish; *mwai*  
*le* to sharpen; *mwai miāng* to  
toil, to drudge.

(463)

Mwak.

抹

Mo.

To daub, to smear, to  
rub on; to color, to an-  
oint; to rub out, to  
wipe clean, to sweep a-  
way all; to blot out, to

erase, to obliterate: in the coll.  
read *maēk*, q. v.: com., <sup>15</sup>*tu mwak*,  
to blot out; <sup>16</sup>*mwak, so* to cancel  
an account; <sup>17</sup>*mwak, yéng, chie*,  
to apply rouge, as to the middle of  
the lower lip; COLL., *mwak, sioh*,  
*t'iong*, to draw out a card; *lau*  
*yoh, mwak, kie 'kiāng*, the hawk  
swoops up the chicken.

沫

Mo.  
Ma.

A branch of the river  
Yangtze in Sz'chuen;  
foam, bubbles on water;  
froth at the mouth, spit-  
tle: <sup>18</sup>*yong mwak*, froth,  
saliva; <sup>19</sup>*k'eu mwak*, ex-  
pectoration; <sup>20</sup>*t'o mwak*, to spit  
out, to sputter.

秣

Mo.

Provender for cattle; to  
feed horses with straw, to  
give hay to cattle: <sup>21</sup>*ch'u*  
*mwak*, provender, fodder.

末

Mo.

The ends of branches,  
the outermost twigs; the  
end, the termination; the  
last of, the fag-end, the  
meanest the least impor-  
tant; opposite, of the origin or  
the root; small, weak; used for I,  
myself; far off, distant; the leav-  
ings, remnants, dust-powder, re-  
fuse of; the limbs; traders, as the  
least of the four classes: *mwak*,  
*iu*, no more of; *mwak, chiong*  
I, the general; *pwong mwak*, ori-  
gin and end; *mwak, chik*, the  
limbs diseased; *mi mwak*, insignif-  
icant; com., *mwak, mwak*, small  
particles, powdered; *mwak, sié*,  
"end of the world"—a waning  
dynasty; COLL., *ta nioh, mwak*,  
remnants of tea leaves; tea-dust.

帨

Anapkin, a handkerchief,  
a turban; a kind of sash;  
in the coll. read *mak*, q. v.:

1埋 2葬 3活埋 4埋伏 5出殯 6麻布 7披麻 8油麻 9麻油 10麻芝 11麻是 12磨刀 13磨豆 14磨光 15塗抹 16抹數 17抹胭脂 18涎 19沫口 20沫吐 21芻秣 ○

COM., <sup>1</sup>*mwak*, *ngiäh*, a kind of head-band or fillet, worn by women.

茉

The jasmine, called <sup>2</sup>*mwak*, *le*, *lwa*, the *Jasminum grandiflorum*; name of a song: in the coll. read *mek*, q. v.

*Mwak*, A coll. word, used by boatmen, as in *mwak*; *tióng*, *t'au*, to turn about, as a ship anchored in the tide; *mwak*, *p'wong* to swing with the ebb.

(464)

Mwang.

滿

Full, filled up; replete, stuffed, surfeited; entire, all, complete, all that the subject includes; to fill, to abound, to suffice; finished, ended, as a set time; forms part of the name for

Manchu: in the coll. read *mang*, q. v.: COM., <sup>3</sup>*ch'üing* *ntwang*, or *mwang* *ch'ük*, full, filled, abundant; <sup>4</sup>*mwang* *sing*, the whole mind or heart; <sup>5</sup>*mwang* *ch'iu*, Manchu, Manchuria; <sup>6</sup>*mwang* *ki*, the set time fully come; <sup>7</sup>*mwang* *hang* *sik*, a feast in which animals roasted whole are served up; <sup>8</sup>*sing* *mwang* *e* *ch'ük*, satisfied, fully contented; *mwang* *k'eu* *hu* *siok*, his mouth is full of lies; COLL., *mwang* *sié* or *ntwang* *tóí*, everywhere; *chi* *mwang* *hó* (usually spoken *chi* *mang* *hó*), so good, so very good; *mwang* *sang* *eng*, the red Azalea.

瞞

A flat eye, one whose canthi are nearly level with the face; dull or half closed eyes, obscure vision;

to blind, to deceive, to cheat; to conceal from, to impose on: <sup>9</sup>*ak*, *mwang*, the infantile name of Tsao Tsa'o, A. D. 250; COM., <sup>10</sup>*mwang* *piéng* to deceive; <sup>11</sup>*chiä* *mwang*, to conceal, to hide from; <sup>12</sup>*mwang* *kwang* *móh*, *k'i* *kwang*, deceive the officer, but don't insult him; COLL., <sup>13</sup>*che*, *mwang* *che* self-deception; <sup>14</sup>*mó* *mwang* *tiéng* *mó* *mwang* *te* not deceive Heaven and Earth—a form of strong asseveration.

璞

A gem, a valuable stone of a reddish or carnation color.

Man.

蹣

Also read *pwang* in the dictionaries: to walk lame, to move the feet irregularly in walking: <sup>15</sup>*mwang* *ch'iong*, to jump a wall.

Man.

蔓

Read *mang* and *wang*; coll. *mwang*, as in *mwang* *ching*, a coarse vegetable, like the turnip; it has many fibrous roots, and its leaves are called *mwang* *ching* *ch'eng*.

鐏

A trowel: *ná* *mwang*, a plasterer's trowel; *mwang* *hu* term for a spear or halberd.

Man.

饅

Steamed bread or wheat-en loaves, leavened and light, called *mwang* *t'eu*, in the coll. *míng* *t'au*, q. v.

Man.

鰻

An eel, called <sup>16</sup>*mwang* *lai*, like the conger eel, having large pectoral fins: COM., <sup>17</sup>*hu* *mwang*, a large kind of eel; <sup>18</sup>*mwang* *ngü* *siong*, eels salted and dried;

Man.

1 妹 花 4 滿 6 滿 席 足 騙 官 13 自 瞞 地 鯨  
 額 充 滿 心 期 心 阿 遮 莫 瞞 天 蹣 鱸  
 2 茉 3 滿 5 滿 7 滿 8 滿 9 瞞 11 瞞 15 蹣 17 鱸  
 莉 〇 洲 漢 意 10 瞞 12 瞞 官 14 無 瞞 16 蹣 〇



'tang' 'chwi, mwang, fresh water eels; COLL., 'chong (or 'chaung') 'mwang, a species of mud-eel; 'mwang 't'ie' 'kok, "the eel follows slipperily"; met., to imitate readily.

(465)

Mwí

'Mwí. A coll. word: used to designate the daughters of a family in the order of ages: 'twai' 'mwí, ne' 'mwí, 'sang 'mwí, the first, second, and third daughters.

每

Mei.

Each, every, each one, all, any one; usually, always, constantly; although; to covet: COM., 'mwí 'mwí, always, constantly; 'mwí 'hú or 'mwí 'ch'èu every time; 'mwí 'ngwok, 'ch'è ek, on the first day of every month.

莓

Mei.

Read 'muá; coll. 'mwí, as in 'mwí 'sì (or 'lì) an aquatic vegetable, water-chestnuts—same as 'pwok, 'chá, q. v.: 'mwí 'sì 'kó, cakes of water-chestnuts, grated and mixed with 'kak, 'hung.

尾

Wei.

I.

The tail of an animal; the end, extremity, termination of; the last, remnants, driblets; little things; the bottom, the hinder part of; a stern; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals; the 6th of the 28 constellations: 'sò 'mwí, petty, trifling; 'che' 'mwí, copulation of birds; COM., 'mwí 'twai' a rudder; 'mwí 'ch'iu, afterwards, at last; 'mwí 'tá' ne' the second from the end; 'pá 'mwí, to wag the tail; COLL., 'wá 'mwí 'kiu 'k'ó' to take

back one's words; 'mwí 'chai, the little finger; 'toi' 'mwí, at the end, finally; o' 't'au, 'mó 'mwí, a beginning without end, incomplete; 'mwí 'pau te' bottom of the spinal column; 'mwí 'kiáng 'mwí 'ching 'chio, "the last child is the last pearl"—the last one is the pet.

洩

Mei.

To defile, to foul, to stain, as with dirty water; used affectedly, to annoy, to request, to ask favors: "mwí 't'auk, to request one's kind offices. Read 'miéng: to glide smoothly, as water.

𢱤

Mèn.

Also read 'ni: continued effort, unwearied, indefatigable; to do willingly: also read 'mwong, q. v.

(466)

Mwo.

摸

Mo.

The first read 'mwo, the second 'mwong; coll. 'mwo: to lay the hand on, to feel, to touch; to examine, or search for, with the hand; to rub, to soothe: 'mwo 'tiók, touched, found by feeling; "ang' any' 'mwo, dark, obscure; "mwo 'u, soiled by handling; "mwo 'sük, skilled by practice in; "sèng 'ch'iu 'mwo 't'íéng, touches the sky with both hands—has a towering ambition; "mwo 'sok, to stroke and soothe; 'mwo 'mah, to feel the pulse.

姁

A coll. character, used in the 'Paik, 'Ing: a wife: "mwo 'sai' wife and husband; "mwo 'kiáng, wife and children; 'p'w'ang 'ch'io' 'p'ah, 'taung' 'mwo, in removing to a new abode lost his wife!

1 淡 2 每 4 每 5 莓 7 孳 9 尾 12 洩 模 15 摸 模 18 姁  
水 回 月 蒔 尾 手 擺 託 模 熟 天 壻  
鰻 每 初 瑣 尾 尾 尾 暗 模 雙 摸 姁  
○ 次 一 尾 舵 第 ○ 暗 ○ 手 撈 仔

**墓**<sup>Mo.</sup> A tumulus, a mound, a barrow; a tomb, a grave, a sepulcher: COM., <sup>1</sup>*mwo* <sup>te</sup> sites of graves, a cemetery; <sup>2</sup>*hung mwo* graves; <sup>3</sup>*chié* <sup>mwo</sup> or <sup>siong</sup> <sup>mwo</sup> to sacrifice at graves; <sup>4</sup>*mwo* <sup>pá</sup>, a grave-stone; <sup>5</sup>*mwo* <sup>k'wong</sup>, the pit or vault of a tomb; <sup>6</sup>*mwo* <sup>tiang</sup>, the level space before a grave; COLL., <sup>mwo</sup> <sup>k'ah</sup>, one in charge of a grave.

**嫖**<sup>Mo.</sup> The fourth concubine of Hwangti, B. C. 2600; plain, ordinary, ill-looking: COLL., <sup>kaeng</sup> <sup>mwo</sup> <sup>mu</sup> <sup>sioh</sup> <sup>yong</sup> as ugly as dame <sup>Mwo</sup>.

**模**<sup>Mo.</sup> A pattern, a model, a mold; a form, shape, or guide for imitation; a rule, a law: <sup>1</sup>*hing mwo*, a form, model; COM., <sup>2</sup>*mwo yong a pattern; <sup>3</sup>*kié mwo*, a rule; manner, example; <sup>4</sup>*mwo hu*, obscure, illegible; COLL., <sup>5</sup>*néng mwo*, one's figure, as emaciated or seen dimly.*

**摹**<sup>Mo.</sup> Interchanged with the last: a rule, a pattern; to follow a pattern, to copy, to imitate, to sketch; to feel with the hand: <sup>1</sup>*mwo wa to copy pictures, to sketch; COM., <sup>2</sup>*mwo haong*, to follow the pattern; <sup>3</sup>*mwo che to take a copy or impression, as of graven words.**

**謨**<sup>Mo.</sup> Counsel, consultation, a matured plan; a rule, a settled course of action or conduct; to imitate: <sup>1</sup>*meu mwo*, to devise plans. Used for <sup>u</sup> (not), as in <sup>mwo seng</sup> not faithful, insincere.

**𣎵**<sup>Mwo.</sup> A coll. word, as in <sup>mwo o</sup> fog, mist; <sup>mwo kau</sup> a dense fog; <sup>mwo lo</sup> mist and dew, dew.

**𣎵**<sup>Mwo.</sup> A coll. word: dim, obscure, darkened, obscured: <sup>mwo mwo</sup>, obscure, as the weather, glass, etc.; <sup>mwo mwo kwong</sup>, a dim light, day-break.

**戊**<sup>Wu.</sup> The fifth of the ten stems, which answers to earth; a fortunate day; abundant, luxuriant.

**慕**<sup>Mo.</sup> To think of with affection, to remember fondly; to long for, to hanker, to be fond of; to aspire, ambitious: <sup>1</sup>*ngiong mwo to look up to, to revere; COM., <sup>2</sup>*sü mwo or <sup>3</sup>*siong mwo to think fondly of, to long for; <sup>4</sup>*mwo ming* (or <sup>5</sup>*miang), to aspire after fame.****

**募**<sup>Mu.</sup> To invite, to solicit, to call on people to do; to give bounties to, to enlist; a public invitation, a general call: <sup>1</sup>*eng mwo to respond to a levy: COM., <sup>2</sup>*chieu mwo to enlist, to levy; <sup>3</sup>*mwo ung*, to enlist braves; <sup>4</sup>*mwo hwa* to beg alms, to get subscriptions, as priests do; <sup>5</sup>*mwo yong*, a general appeal or subscription.**

**暮**<sup>Mo.</sup> The evening, the sunset; decline of life; close of a period of time: <sup>1</sup>*tiu mwo morning and evening; <sup>2</sup>*nik mwo sunset; <sup>3</sup>*mwo King*, the state or prospects of the aged; COM., <sup>4</sup>*mwo nieng*, evening of life, old age; <sup>5</sup>*nieng chung swoi* <sup>mwo</sup> close of the**

1 墓 2 地 3 墳 4 墓 5 墓 6 墳 7 形 8 模 9 規 10 模 11 模 12 模 13 摹 14 摹 15 謀 16 謨 17 思 18 慕 19 慕 20 名 21 招 22 募 23 募 24 化 25 募 26 募 27 募 28 募 29 募 30 募 31 募 32 募 33 募 34 募 35 募 36 募 37 募 38 募 39 募 40 募 41 募 42 募 43 募 44 募 45 募 46 募 47 募 48 募 49 募 50 募 51 募 52 募 53 募 54 募 55 募 56 募 57 募 58 募 59 募 60 募 61 募 62 募 63 募 64 募 65 募 66 募 67 募 68 募 69 募 70 募 71 募 72 募 73 募 74 募 75 募 76 募 77 募 78 募 79 募 80 募 81 募 82 募 83 募 84 募 85 募 86 募 87 募 88 募 89 募 90 募 91 募 92 募 93 募 94 募 95 募 96 募 97 募 98 募 99 募 100 募

year; COLL., *mek*, *chiu mwo*<sup>2</sup> the eyes dim, dim-sighted.

**瞶**<sup>2</sup> Read *mok*<sub>2</sub>; used in the *Puik*, *Ing* for the coll. *mwo*<sup>2</sup>: *mwo*<sup>2</sup> *mwo*<sup>2</sup> dim, obscure; *t'íeng mwo*<sup>2</sup> *mwo*<sup>2</sup> *tioh*<sub>2</sub> the sky obscured.

(467) Mwoi.

**妹**<sup>1</sup> A younger sister; one's daughter; a sister, a miss: <sup>1</sup>*kwoi mwoi*<sup>1</sup> marriage of a girl; the 54th diagram; <sup>2</sup>*ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> *mwoi*<sup>2</sup> half-sisters; COM., <sup>3</sup>*chiá mwoi*<sup>3</sup> sisters; <sup>4</sup>*pau mwoi*<sup>4</sup> own sister; <sup>5</sup>*mwoi*<sup>5</sup> *hu*, younger sister's husband; <sup>6</sup>*ling mwoi*<sup>6</sup> your sister; <sup>7</sup>*pien* *chiá mwoi*<sup>7</sup> female cousins; COLL., *muí mwoi*<sup>8</sup> little sister! siss! *mwoi*<sup>8</sup> *kó* (or *kwang*), his or your daughter, Miss.

**沫**<sup>1</sup> Name of a stream; the name of a city of the ancient Wei state; dark, obscure.

**韎**<sup>1</sup> A plant used in dyeing scarlet; a kind of leather covering for the knees, used by soldiers.

**未**<sup>2</sup> Read *e*<sup>2</sup>; used for the coll. *mwoi*<sup>2</sup>: not yet, not now: <sup>1</sup>*mwoi*<sup>2</sup> *li*, has not yet come; *siáh pwong*<sup>2</sup> *a mwoi*<sup>2</sup> have you eaten rice yet? *mwoi*<sup>2</sup> *p'ah*, *seng kien* cries out before he is whipped; *mwoi*<sup>2</sup> *kau* *ki*, not yet come to the set time.

**昧**<sup>2</sup> No sun, twilight, dull, dark, obscure, somber; not understanding, blind, ignorant; false, perfidious: <sup>9</sup>*mwoi*<sup>2</sup> *song* and <sup>10</sup>*mwoi*<sup>2</sup> *kok*, dawn and dusk; <sup>11</sup>*mó* *mwoi*<sup>2</sup>

rash, inconsiderate; COM., <sup>12</sup>*mwong mwoi*<sup>2</sup> (coll. *mwong mwoi*<sup>2</sup>), dull, ignorant.

**魅**<sup>2</sup> An ogre, a demon-brute, which seduces and frightens people; supposed to have four legs and a human face: used in the coll. for *'mai*, q. v.: <sup>13</sup>*lié mwoi*<sup>2</sup> elves and ogres.

**痲**<sup>2</sup> Also read *hwoi*<sup>2</sup>: infirmity, disease induced by care or vexation; anxiety, distress of mind: <sup>14</sup>*sing mwoi*<sup>2</sup> sick at heart.

(468) Mwok.

**醫**<sup>1</sup> Read *i*; used for the coll. *mwok*<sub>2</sub>: to heal, to cure: <sup>15</sup>*mwok*<sub>2</sub> *pang*<sup>2</sup> to heal disease; <sup>16</sup>*mwok*<sub>2</sub> *hó lau*, healed, cured.

*Mwok*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: to kill, to slaughter; to kill and dress: *mwok*<sub>2</sub> *tü*, to slaughter hogs; *kié mwok*<sub>2</sub> *sioh*<sub>2</sub> *t'au*, to kill and dress a fowl.

(469) Mwong.

**晚**<sup>1</sup> Read *wang*; used in *Puik*, *Ing* for the coll. *mwong*, as in <sup>17</sup>*mwong t'eng* (or *kwang*), the second crop of rice—reaped in the 10th moon; <sup>18</sup>*mwong ten*<sup>2</sup> the second crop in the ear, or ready for the sickle.

*Mwong*. A coll. initial particle: just, merely, only, only just; the more, still more, increasingly; falsely, confusedly, in any way, no matter how: *mwong t'íeng*, just listen; *mwong 'chien*, the fewer, fewer and fewer; *mwong po* increasingly rich; *mwong kau*<sup>2</sup>

- |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |        |       |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1 歸妹 | 3 姐妹 | 5 妹夫 | 7 表姐妹 | 8 未來  | 10 昧谷 | 12 蒙昧 | 14 心痲 | 16 醫好了 | 17 晚冬 |
| 2 外妹 | 4 胞妹 | 6 令妹 | 9 味爽  | 11 冒昧 | 13 魑魅 | 15 醫病 | 18 晚稍 |        |       |



'mwong k'ó the more (one) calls, the more (the other) goes off; 'mwong 'kong, just say or speak on; to lie; 'mwong chó 'la wa' to make up a story.

個

A coll. character: to ask, to inquire of or about; to search into, to investigate, to demand of; to convict and banish for crime: 'tíoh, mwong' you must ask; mó n'oh, mwong' nothing to inquire about; 'mwong mwong' just ask; 'mwong' t'ung' to interrogate sharply; to berate one; 'mwong' i 't'ó, to ask or demand it from him; 'mwong' s'íoh, s'íang, to make an inquiry; 'mwong' 'tu, to exile for three years; 'mwong' 'ch'ung k'ung, to banish to the garrisons; 'mwong' chó' to exile for crime.

門

A door, a place of ingress and egress, a gate with two leaves, a gateway; met., the household, family; an opening or entrance; a sect, a class, a profession; a classifier of cannon, etc.; the 169th radical: 'i mwong, the medical profession; com., 'mwong ho' or 'mwong siéng' doors; 'mwong m'í, a lintel; 'ch'ók, mwong, to go out, to go abroad; 'mwong pau, or 'mwong l'á, a present to the door-keeper; 'mwong lau p'ung, the porter's lodge; 'mwong seng, or 'mwong tu, a pupil, disciple; 'huk, mwong, Buddhism; 'mwong siéng' (coll. mwong t'au), an officer's servant, a major-domo; 's'ü' ch'ü' u mwong, no door in any quarter; met., no resource, desti-

tute and helpless; coll., 'mwong tak, a door hasp or ring; 'mwong 'ing' (or 't'ing') a threshold; 'mwong tio' a door-way, passage; p'ah, mwong, or 'k'au' mwong, to knock at a door; 'mwong 'k'au, or 'mwong ch'oi' by the door, the entrance; 'mwong t'au 'ch'io, a regular customer or employer; 'hwi tok, s'íoh, mwong, to light one light; ch'ü'ng' s'íoh, 'mwong, one gun; 'mwong p'ong' k'ang' n'eng, k'ang' piéng, look at a man through a door-crack, and he appears flat or thin; met., to disparage one unjustly; 'mwong k'íák, or 'mwong lau k'íák, a porch-like covering over the outside of a gate.

們

The sign of the plural of persons; fat, plump: 'ngó 'mwong, we, us; 't'a 'mwong, they; com., 'lé 'mwong, official attendants, you, gentlemen!

甕

A narrow entrance like a door, where a stream or frith flows between hills: also read 'm'wí, q. v.

文

Read ung; used for the coll. mwong, as in 'mwong 'chü, a government document, or official dispatch; 'mwong 'chü p'ru' (or 'tói'), an official envelope; 'p'au 'mwong 'chü, to bear dispatches.

(470)

Na.

拿拏

To lay hold of, to seize, to take; to arrest, to apprehend; met., to get an idea of, to ascertain, to appreciate: in the coll.

Na.

1着 8個 罪 戶 楣 包 樓 14門 16門 無 19門 21鈞  
 2個 充 5醫 7門 9出 11門 房 徒 上 門 閱 門  
 3個 車 門 櫺 門 禮 13門 15佛 17四 18門 20門 22門  
 4徒 個 門 門 門 門 生 門 處 搭 路 口

read *niáh*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*na lai*, to bring; <sup>2</sup>*na hek*, to arrest; <sup>3</sup>*na ong*, to seize and interrogate; COM., <sup>4</sup>*só na*, to arrest and chain (criminals).

**那** A demonstrative and interrogative pronoun; an adverb of place; that, <sup>Na.</sup> that one; then, there; <sup>Nai.</sup> which, what, where, how; <sup>Nên.</sup> also read *nó*, q. v.: <sup>5</sup>*na Neng. kó*, that one; <sup>6</sup>*na ch'üü*, there; COM., <sup>7</sup>*na iu*, how is there—i. e., there is not; <sup>8</sup>*na li*, where? how? COLL., <sup>9</sup>*na t'ó*, where find—not to be found, is none; <sup>10</sup>*na pang*, a kind of fence or bar, on supports like an X, as used in front of temples; <sup>11</sup>*met.*, to strut, to make a swell.

<sup>12</sup>*Na.* A coll. word: to evacuate, to void, as urine or excrement: <sup>13</sup>*na niêu*, to urinate; <sup>14</sup>*yá na*, to have frequent or irregular stools; <sup>15</sup>*na le*, a dysentery, flux.

<sup>16</sup>*Na.* A coll. word: to measure with the thumb and middle finger extended: <sup>17</sup>*sioh na*, one such measure or space; <sup>18</sup>*na k'ang' nioh wai*, measure and see how much.

**那** Read *nó*; used for the coll. *na*: but, only, simply, merely; if, but if: <sup>19</sup>*na ch'ü*, only this; <sup>20</sup>*na la nū*, only you (do thus)! <sup>21</sup>*na hó chiong wung*, only well thus—this is best or will suffice; <sup>22</sup>*na ng k'ing*, but if unwilling; <sup>23</sup>*na mó*, if not or none.

<sup>24</sup>*Na*. A coll. initial particle, as in <sup>25</sup>*na lá chó*, to do fre-

quently; <sup>26</sup>*na paik, k'á*, instantly, expeditiously, at once.

(471) NÁ.

<sup>27</sup>*Ná.* A coll. word: feminine; easy, flexible, as speech; slow, easy, as one's manner; dragging on, dilatory: <sup>28</sup>*na ná hing*, a slow, easy manner; <sup>29</sup>*na sioh, hiok*, to put off a while, dilatorily.

**奶** Read <sup>30</sup>*ni* and <sup>31</sup>*nai* in the dictionaries: the female breast; nipples, teats, udder; milk; common term for mother; a nurse; COM., <sup>32</sup>*t'ai*, <sup>33</sup>*na*, an officer's mother; <sup>34</sup>*nióng na*, mother; the goddess "mother", also called <sup>35</sup>*Ling chwi na* and <sup>36</sup>*T'ak, ting na*; <sup>37</sup>*na ma*, a nurse; COLL., <sup>38</sup>*pa na*, parents; <sup>39</sup>*mó pa mó na*, orphaned; <sup>40</sup>*pó na*, a midwife; <sup>41</sup>*chiá na*, a father's concubine; <sup>42</sup>*au na*, a step-mother; <sup>43</sup>*i na*, mother! nurse! <sup>44</sup>*na na*, an officer's wife, her ladyship; <sup>45</sup>*sieu na na*, officer's daughter-in-law. Read <sup>46</sup>*nai*, as in <sup>47</sup>*wong nai*, to sleep in the day-time.

**尼** To agree, to accord with; near, agreeing; a nun: also read <sup>48</sup>*nek*, q. v.: COM., <sup>49</sup>*na ku*, a Buddhist nun; <sup>50</sup>*na ku ang*, a nunnery; <sup>51</sup>*t'üng na*, name of Confucius.

**呢** A twittering, a humming; to speak low, to murmur: also read <sup>52</sup>*ni* q. v.: <sup>53</sup>*na nang*, the twittering of swallows, incessant talking.

<sup>1</sup>拿 <sup>8</sup>拿 <sup>5</sup>那 <sup>7</sup>那 <sup>9</sup>太 <sup>11</sup>臨 <sup>13</sup>嫵 <sup>15</sup>罷 <sup>16</sup>奶 <sup>18</sup>奶 <sup>19</sup>奶 <sup>21</sup>奶  
來 問 个 有 奶 水 罷 無 姐 阿 奶 尼  
<sup>2</sup>拿 <sup>4</sup>鎖 <sup>6</sup>那 <sup>8</sup>那 <sup>10</sup>娘 <sup>12</sup>奶 <sup>14</sup>無 <sup>15</sup>婆 <sup>17</sup>後 ○ <sup>20</sup>少 <sup>21</sup>姑  
獲 拿 處 裡 奶 奶 無 婆 後 ○ 奶 ○

**妮** A slave girl; also used in the term for a nun: **Ni.** COM., 'ná ku, a nun.

**恁** Also read nek, : to blush, to redden, to color up; ashamed: nek, (or 'niu) ná, to blush from shame.

**泥** Mud, mire, dirt; earth, soil, clay, clods; dirty, miry; in the coll. to plaster, to daub on; soiled, dirtied, befouled; met., to defame, to asperse; to try to force, to press, to insist, as on one's buying a thing: also read ná<sup>2</sup> q. v.: 'tu ná, mud, mire; 'chié ná, a signet of purple clay, as anciently used; COLL., 'ná hwi, to plaster with lime; 'ná ku, to paste; 'ná piéng' to press one trickishly, as to purchase things; ná má<sup>2</sup> kak, the daubing will not stick; met., the slander misses its object; ná ná pwong' (or chéuk), thick rice-congee.

**泥**<sup>2</sup> To decide rigidly; fixed, inflexible, set, obstinate; pertinacious, bigoted; attached to, doting on; in the coll. similar to ná,

to daub, to plaster; soiled, besmeared; to press one, to insist on his taking or buying: also read ná, q. v.: COM., 'kü ná<sup>2</sup> set in one's way, bigoted; COLL., ná<sup>2</sup> seu, to plaster evenly; 'ná<sup>2</sup> pwang, a mason's mortar-board; 'ná<sup>2</sup> 'mwang meng' the face daubed all over; ná<sup>2</sup> 'neng tih, to force one's choice, to insist on his buying.

(472) Naö.

Naë. A coll. word: fat, obese, fleshy, corpulent: 'puí naë' naë' very corpulent.

(473) Nüeng.

Naëng'. A coll. word: soft, not hard, yielding, penetrable: 'yá naëng' very soft; 'nióng naëng' pliable and soft, downy, as a bed; k'e' naëng' the soft persimmon.

(474) Nah.

Nah, . A coll. word: to abate, to slacken, to stop, as rain: 'ü nah, the rain slackens; 'ü má<sup>2</sup> nah, the rain will not abate or cease.

**凹** Read au; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. nah, : the opposite of 'tu (to protrude); indented, sunken, concave; an indentation, a hollow, a cavity: the same as náh, q. v.:

'ie nah, a depression in the ground; 'nah, 'tié, sunken, indented; 'nah, 'yeu, a hollow waist; met., a depression, as in the ridge of a house or wall; 'nah, 'tak, k'o' hollow as a mortar, indented, sunk in.

(475) Náh.

**凹** Read au; used for the coll. náh, : the same as the last, concave, sunken, indented; a hollow, a cavity: 'tu náh, protruding and sunken; 'ti 'tu ne' náh, uneven, as a surface; 'tu ki 'tu náh, ki náh, rough and irregular; 'tu ch'oi' náh, p'e' the mouth pouting and nose depressed, as in anger.

<sup>1</sup>妮 <sup>3</sup>紫 <sup>5</sup>泥 <sup>7</sup>拘 <sup>9</sup>泥 <sup>10</sup>地 <sup>12</sup>凹 <sup>13</sup>白 <sup>15</sup>凸 <sup>其</sup>其 <sup>凹</sup>凹  
<sup>姑</sup>姑 <sup>泥</sup>泥 <sup>糊</sup>糊 <sup>泥</sup>泥 <sup>滿</sup>滿 <sup>凹</sup>凹 <sup>腰</sup>腰 <sup>14</sup>凸 <sup>其</sup>其 <sup>凹</sup>凹 <sup>鼻</sup>鼻  
<sup>2</sup>塗 <sup>4</sup>泥 <sup>6</sup>泥 <sup>8</sup>泥 <sup>面</sup>面 <sup>11</sup>凹 <sup>18</sup>凹 <sup>凹</sup>凹 <sup>凸</sup>凸 <sup>16</sup>凸 <sup>口</sup>口  
<sup>泥</sup>泥 <sup>灰</sup>灰 <sup>騙</sup>騙 <sup>盤</sup>盤 <sup>○</sup>○ <sup>入</sup>入 <sup>場</sup>場 <sup>○</sup>○ <sup>凹</sup>凹 <sup>嘴</sup>嘴 <sup>○</sup>○



*Náh*. A coll. word: dull, stupid, unintelligent: *náh*, *phó*, a stupid woman; *naing náh*, dull, blockish.

(476) *Nai*.

*Nai*. A coll. word, as in *mi nai nai*, fat and plump, fleshy, corpulent.

**乃** An adversative conjunction, but, it may be; doubtless, forsooth; also, moreover; an illative particle, then, thereupon, till then, if, certainly, to wit, in which senses it often needs no rendering; also used for the substantive verb, to be, is; you, yours: *'nai yok*, but as to; *'nai k'ó*, then it will do; *'ch'á 'nai*, this is.

**奈** A kind of bullace or wild plum, sour yet edible; to occur, to meet with; a remedy, a resource; how, in what way? com., *'li nai*, a kind of plum or bullace; *'nai' hó*, what resource? *'u nai* (coll. *'mó nai' hó*), no help for it, irremediable; *'nai' ó k'io*, a Taoist bridge over the Styx; *met.*, a very bad road.

**耐** To shave the whiskers as a punishment; to bear with, to endure, to suffer, to forbear, to be patient with; patient, patience: com., *'äng nai* to bear patiently, to endure; *'nai' sing*, a patient mind; *'nai' k'iu*, to last long; *'nai' h'uang*, to bear trouble and trial; *'nai' k'eng*, patient in work.

**禰** Dull, stupid, unacquainted with affairs: *nai' tai'*, ignorant, doltish.

**甬** A metallic tripod of a great size, called *nai'* *'ing*, having two ears.

*Nai'*. A coll. word, as in *nai nai'* a name given to beggars to frighten children; *nai nai' p'roh, li*, the beggars are coming!

(477) *Naing*.

**踉** Read *niék*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *naing'* to stand on the toes, tiptoe: *'k'a naing' k'i*, to stand on the toes; *naing' lá k'iang*, to walk on tiptoe; *naing' k'a naing' 'ch'iu*, on tiptoe and light-fingered, as a thief.

**念** Read *niéng*; coll. *naing'* to repeat memoriter; to read aloud, to chant in a set tone, to drone: *'naing' k'ing siáh, ch'ai'* to say prayers and live on vegetable diet; *'naing' ch'ien'* to recite spells; *'so' naing'* to state in order, to tell; *'yá naing' 'yá ch'iong'* to talk wildly, to prattle, as children; *naing' sioh, lau*, to recite once.

(478) *Naiu*.

**皺** Read *ch'au*; coll. *naiu'* wrinkled, creased, corrugated; furrowed, contracted, frowning: *'mi tau naiu' k'ing k'ing*, the brow rigidly wrinkled; *'i s'iong naiu'* the clothes wrinkled; *naiu' pa, pa*, creased, wrinkled up.

1 乃 3 此 5 奈 7 奈 9 忍 10 耐 12 耐 起 菜 16 訴 野 皺  
2 若 4 乃 6 何 8 河 10 耐 12 工 14 念 15 念 17 念 18 唱 緊  
3 可 4 李 6 無 8 橋 9 耐 11 耐 13 肢 念 野 眉 緊  
4 奈 6 奈 8 心 11 煩 3 踰 食 念 頭 〇

**耨**<sup>2</sup> A kind of spade or hoe for weeding; to weed, to clear ground of weeds; *met.*, to study and teach: <sup>1</sup>*nai*<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>*ch'ó*, to root out weeds; <sup>2</sup>*pek*, *keng siék*, *nai*<sup>2</sup> to plow with the pencil and dig with the tongue—to be a pedagogue.

(479)

Nak.

**呐**<sup>2</sup> Reak *nok*<sub>2</sub>; coll. *nak*<sub>2</sub>, as in <sup>1</sup>*só nak*<sub>2</sub> a musical pipe, a kind of copper clarinet or flageolet.

**納**<sup>2</sup> Silk soaked in water, silken threads shrinking; to enter, to collect, to receive, to contain; to pay, to give to, to offer, as presents; in, within: <sup>2</sup>*nak*<sub>2</sub> *pe*<sup>2</sup> to present, as in homage; <sup>2</sup>*ing nak*<sub>2</sub> to contain; liberal, generous in feeling; com., <sup>1</sup>*nak*<sub>2</sub> *swó*<sup>2</sup> to pay duties; <sup>1</sup>*nak*<sub>2</sub> *hwó*<sup>2</sup> to pay one's share to a mutual-aid club; <sup>2</sup>*nak*<sub>2</sub> *tung*, to take a concubine; <sup>2</sup>*nak*<sub>2</sub> *kang*<sup>2</sup> to purchase the degree of *kang*<sup>2</sup> *seng*; <sup>2</sup>*sin nak*<sub>2</sub> to receive; <sup>1</sup>*sen*<sup>2</sup> *nak*<sub>2</sub> to embrace, as doctrines.

**衲**<sup>2</sup> The garments of a priest, called *nak*<sub>2</sub> *i*; *met.*, a priest, a bonze; in the coll. to quilt or stitch together, as the pieces composing a shoe-sole; to overlay, to patch; mended, patched: <sup>1</sup>*tó nak*<sub>2</sub> a priest; coll., *nak*<sub>2</sub> *wak*<sub>2</sub> *tá*, to stitch stocking-soles; *nak*<sub>2</sub> *tá siáng*<sup>2</sup> thread for quilting soles; *ch'ek*, *pro paik*, *nak*<sub>2</sub> all covered with patches.

**韁**<sup>2</sup> The reins of the inner span of a team of four horses: <sup>12</sup>*kiok*, *nak*, a carriage ring to which the reins are fastened.

**鈹**<sup>2</sup> Also read *nok*<sub>2</sub>; to hammer iron, to beat it to a point; to sharpen wood, as for the handle of a chisel.

**捺**<sup>2</sup> To press the hand heavily upon; a dash to the right in writing: <sup>13</sup>*piék*, *nak*<sub>2</sub> left and right strokes.

**筧**<sup>2</sup> A rope of braided bamboo-splints, used in towing boats: com., <sup>14</sup>*miék*, *nak*<sub>2</sub> a tow-line of splints; <sup>15</sup>*k'á* *nak*<sub>2</sub> bamboo rope, as cut up and used for torches; coll., <sup>16</sup>*pek*, *nak*<sub>2</sub> to pull the tow-line, to track a boat.

(480)

Nang.

**𪔐**<sup>2</sup> *Nang*. A coll. word, as in *nang ná*<sub>2</sub> simple, foolish, stupid; *nang nong*<sup>2</sup> or *nang nang*<sup>2</sup> confused in mind, obtuse.

**𪔐**<sup>2</sup> To grasp with the hand; in the coll. to push away or out, as with the hand or foot; used for *nang* in the coll. q. v.: coll., <sup>17</sup>*nang* *k'wi*, to push open; to push, as a boat from the shore; <sup>18</sup>*nang* *k'í*, to push up, to raise, as a screen or shutter; <sup>19</sup>*nang* *tó*, to push down.

**脯**<sup>2</sup> Boiled flesh, dried meat; *nang hu*, dried meat.

<sup>1</sup>耨 <sup>2</sup>草 <sup>3</sup>筆 <sup>4</sup>耨 <sup>5</sup>耕 <sup>6</sup>容 <sup>7</sup>納 <sup>8</sup>會 <sup>9</sup>納 <sup>10</sup>龍 <sup>11</sup>納 <sup>12</sup>監 <sup>13</sup>受 <sup>14</sup>納 <sup>15</sup>老 <sup>16</sup>納 <sup>17</sup>𪔐 <sup>18</sup>𪔐 <sup>19</sup>𪔐 <sup>20</sup>𪔐 <sup>21</sup>𪔐 <sup>22</sup>𪔐 <sup>23</sup>𪔐 <sup>24</sup>𪔐 <sup>25</sup>𪔐 <sup>26</sup>𪔐 <sup>27</sup>𪔐 <sup>28</sup>𪔐 <sup>29</sup>𪔐 <sup>30</sup>𪔐 <sup>31</sup>𪔐 <sup>32</sup>𪔐 <sup>33</sup>𪔐 <sup>34</sup>𪔐 <sup>35</sup>𪔐 <sup>36</sup>𪔐 <sup>37</sup>𪔐 <sup>38</sup>𪔐 <sup>39</sup>𪔐 <sup>40</sup>𪔐 <sup>41</sup>𪔐 <sup>42</sup>𪔐 <sup>43</sup>𪔐 <sup>44</sup>𪔐 <sup>45</sup>𪔐 <sup>46</sup>𪔐 <sup>47</sup>𪔐 <sup>48</sup>𪔐 <sup>49</sup>𪔐 <sup>50</sup>𪔐 <sup>51</sup>𪔐 <sup>52</sup>𪔐 <sup>53</sup>𪔐 <sup>54</sup>𪔐 <sup>55</sup>𪔐 <sup>56</sup>𪔐 <sup>57</sup>𪔐 <sup>58</sup>𪔐 <sup>59</sup>𪔐 <sup>60</sup>𪔐 <sup>61</sup>𪔐 <sup>62</sup>𪔐 <sup>63</sup>𪔐 <sup>64</sup>𪔐 <sup>65</sup>𪔐 <sup>66</sup>𪔐 <sup>67</sup>𪔐 <sup>68</sup>𪔐 <sup>69</sup>𪔐 <sup>70</sup>𪔐 <sup>71</sup>𪔐 <sup>72</sup>𪔐 <sup>73</sup>𪔐 <sup>74</sup>𪔐 <sup>75</sup>𪔐 <sup>76</sup>𪔐 <sup>77</sup>𪔐 <sup>78</sup>𪔐 <sup>79</sup>𪔐 <sup>80</sup>𪔐 <sup>81</sup>𪔐 <sup>82</sup>𪔐 <sup>83</sup>𪔐 <sup>84</sup>𪔐 <sup>85</sup>𪔐 <sup>86</sup>𪔐 <sup>87</sup>𪔐 <sup>88</sup>𪔐 <sup>89</sup>𪔐 <sup>90</sup>𪔐 <sup>91</sup>𪔐 <sup>92</sup>𪔐 <sup>93</sup>𪔐 <sup>94</sup>𪔐 <sup>95</sup>𪔐 <sup>96</sup>𪔐 <sup>97</sup>𪔐 <sup>98</sup>𪔐 <sup>99</sup>𪔐 <sup>100</sup>𪔐

**難** To respect, to venerate; to fear, to be in awe of.

**赧** To blush, to turn red in the face, to redden, to look ashamed: <sup>1</sup>*nang ngang*, a blushing face; <sup>2</sup>*k'oi*, *nang*, to blush with shame; *'nang nang yong*, abashed, as when caught in a mean act.

*Nang*. A coll. word: to force one's self, as when weak or fagged; to arise or advance with difficulty, to drag one's self along: *nang' kiê ch'ô*, to toil up the stone-steps; *kiang' sing nang*, to force one's self, as to labor, eat, &c.; *nang' má*, *'k'i*, unable to rise, as from weakness; *pah, nang*, hardly, laboriously.

**南** The south; to face the south, to go southward; southern, austral: com., *'nang king*, Nanking; *'hu nang*, Hunan; *'hiong nang*, facing the south; *'chô*, *nang* (coll. *sô*, *nang*), situate south, as the rear of a house; *'sá nang*, south-west; *'chí nang kú*, a compass; *'nang tai* (coll. *nang toi* or *nang noi*), Nantai, the south suburbs of Foochow; *'a nang*, the southern districts, as Chinchew and Changchow; *nang u* (coll. *nang mô*), a Buddhist term of respect, as in *nang mô ó mi t'ó huk*, O Amida Budh! *hwo nang*, to place the palms together—the Buddhist style in worship; *pok, nang pok, paëk*, neither south nor north—unusual, odd, outré; *nang k'iong paëk, tieu* “southern brogues and

northern tunes”; *met.*, a quarrel between two families.

**喃** To chatter; to gabble, to talk incessantly: *ná*, *'nang*, incessant talking; the twittering of swallows.

**謔** The noise of conversation, hum of voices; to mutter, to gabble: *nang*, *'nang*, incessant gabbling.

**楠** A kind of plum: com., *nang muk*, a hard, yellowish wood, suitable for furniture; *nang muk, kang*, a kind of *nang* wood, having curled streaks or veins.

**男** The male of the human species, a man; the lowest of the five ranks of nobility, a baron: com., *'nang chü*, a male child, a man; *'nang chü hang*, one of a manly form and spirit; *'nang nü*, male and female, boys and girls; *'hau nang*, a filial son—so called after a parent's death; *'nang hung*, sodomy; *'nang sing nü siong*, an effeminate-looking man; *'nang kwang ing*, the male Kwanyin, as in a temple on *'ü sang*, Foochow; coll., *tung nang kiang*, a young, unmarried man; *mô nang k'ô*, *'nü*, when one has no son, he depends on the daughter.

**難** Hard, difficult, not easy or pleasant, grievous, irksome; often means cannot, impossible; to trouble, to distress, to make another do: also read *nang* q. v.:

1 赧 2 愧赧 3 南 4 湖南 5 向南 6 坐南 7 西南 8 指南 9 南臺 10 下南 11 男子 12 男子漢 13 男女 14 孝男 15 男風 16 男人 17 男觀音



COM., <sup>1</sup>*kang nang*, difficult; <sup>2</sup>*'iën nang*, to impose difficulties on one; <sup>3</sup>*nang seu* intolerable; <sup>4</sup>*'cheng' t'oi' 'liang nang*, alike hard to advance or retreat, in a strait; <sup>5</sup>*nang tó* hard to say; in the coll. an interrogative like *nó nóh*, how? *nang ui*, to trouble, to burden; *nang 'ch'ü*, hard to bear, grievous; *kai' sié' nang sing*, hard to find (the like) in all the world, peerless; COLL., *nang wang*, obstreperous and troublesome; *wang' pwang 'k'i t'au nang*, everything is difficult at the beginning.

**蘭** Read *lang*; coll. *nang*, as in *nang 'chó*, a species of date from Lanchou, Chehkiang.

**楠** Read *nang*; used for the coll. *nang*: to push with the hand or foot: *nang hiä*, or *nang k'wi*, to push away or open; *nang tó*, to push down.

*Nang*. A coll. word, as in *nang 'mwi sing*, a fire-fly or glow-worm.

**難** Trouble, adversity, calamity; difficulties, misfortune; to administer reproofs, to reprimand: also read *nang*, q. v.: COM., <sup>6</sup>*'hwang nang* afflictions, trials; <sup>7</sup>*'nang' ming*, distressed people—from other districts; <sup>8</sup>*'nang' sing*, a star boding calamities; <sup>9</sup>*'nang' m'wang*, the measure of adversity full—*scil.*, then good fortune comes; <sup>10</sup>*'pié nang* to avoid evil; <sup>11</sup>*'sung nang* to submit to sufferings and death; <sup>12</sup>*'sang nang*

death from childbirth; <sup>13</sup>*mó nang*, distressed, harassed.

(481) Nau.

**撓** Read *nau*; used for the coll. *nau*: to grasp, to clutch with the fingers close together; to crumple by clutching; puckered, as the face: *nau king king*, to clutch tightly; *nau sioh wong*, crumpled into a ball; all puckered up; *nau chain* crumpled in the hand; *nau nau*, puckered.

**撓** Also read *nau*: to disturb, to disarrange; to trouble, to vex; to scratch; to twist, to wrench, to distort, to pervert: used for *nau* in the coll. q. v.: <sup>14</sup>*'nau hwang' se' hi*, to confound right and wrong; COM., <sup>15</sup>*'nau pau*, an ancient crest or turban—now imitated in the costumes of certain idols.

**繞** To wind, to twine about; to be entangled in; to make the tour of, to go around; to compass, to environ: <sup>16</sup>*'tieng nau*, to cord about; <sup>17</sup>*'ui nau*, to encircle; <sup>18</sup>*'nau tó* to make a circuit.

**撓** Crooked, bent, as a stick; distorted, tortuous; *met.*, perverted, prejudiced, unjust; to bend, to wrench, to break; slender, weak, lithe, flexible; to disperse, to scatter: <sup>19</sup>*'ü nau*, weak, feeble; <sup>20</sup>*'wong nau*, distorted, bent; *met.*, to misrepresent, unjust in judgment. Read *ngieu* or *nieu*: a short oar.

<sup>1</sup>艱 <sup>3</sup>難 <sup>兩</sup>難 <sup>6</sup>患 <sup>8</sup>難 <sup>10</sup>避 <sup>11</sup>殉 <sup>13</sup>磨 <sup>14</sup>撓 <sup>15</sup>撓 <sup>17</sup>圍 <sup>19</sup>柔  
難 受 難 難 星 難 難 難 亂 包 繞 撓  
<sup>2</sup>挑 <sup>4</sup>進 <sup>5</sup>難 <sup>7</sup>難 <sup>9</sup>難 <sup>12</sup>產 <sup>16</sup>纏 <sup>18</sup>繞 <sup>20</sup>枉  
難 退 道 民 滿 ○ 難 ○ 非 繞 道 撓

**饒** A kind of cymbal, anciently used to stop the music in the army; the clang of martial instruments: <sup>1</sup>*nau kó*, martial songs; <sup>2</sup>*king nau*, military cymbals.

**誒** To bawl out angrily; to argue loudly; noisy debate, contention, wrangling, disputing, as among sectaries: *nau nau*, noisy disputing; <sup>3</sup>*hiong nau*, to clamor.

**訕** Noise, clamor, wrangling; a bother; unintelligible talk.

**呶** Interchanged with the last two: a clamorous noise; vociferation, wrangling: <sup>4</sup>*hiong nau*, a clamor, uproar.

**忒** Perturbation, confusion of mind; disordered, confused, beclouded: <sup>5</sup>*nau u wang* the mind bewildered; <sup>6</sup>*hwoing nau*, confused, befogged.

**徂** A mountain in the ancient state of Ch'i or Shantung.

**礪** A natural salt from Tibet, called <sup>7</sup>*nau sa*, sal ammoniac.

<sup>8</sup>*Nau*. A coll. word, as in *nau kung* (also spoken *na kung*), the sailor-hero, who is said to have introduced the Mings to Foochow; also styled *ho kwok kung*, Preserver of the State; *nau kung miew* a temple of

*Nau kung*—near Great Temple hill, Foochow.

**鬧** The noise and confusion of a fair or market; a noisy wrangling; a bustle, a great stir, as at a festival or funeral; hum, tumult, crowd; to scold, to rail, to make a great ado about; to embroil, to make a disturbance, to be obstreperous: COM., <sup>9</sup>*nau yék*, a great stir, bustle; <sup>10</sup>*nau chiu*, a drinking carouse; <sup>11</sup>*nau ch'e* a lively market; COLL., <sup>12</sup>*nau a*, to bawl one's self dumb; <sup>13</sup>*nau p'wai* (the matter) divulged by a brawl; <sup>14</sup>*nau sioh*, *tiong*, to make a stir or tumult.

**淖** Name of a lake; mud, clay; muddy, miry; thoroughly wet. Read *chaw*: harmonious. Read *ch'ioh*, as in <sup>15</sup>*ch'ioh yok*, easy and graceful.

(482) Naung.

*Naung*. A coll. word: interlocked, tangled, as thread; confused, disordered, as the mind or affairs; confusion, disorder; anarchy, riot, rebellion: *hung hung naung* in great disorder; *naung pah chá* "tangled white hemp"; *met.*, confused, as matters, or one's thoughts; *naung k'i li*, anarchy rising; *tau hwook naung* the hair disheveled; hair for braiding false cues.

*Naung*. A coll. word: swelled, puffed, dropsical, bloated: *meng naung* the face bloated; *k'a ch'iu naung* feet and hands swelled.

<sup>1</sup>饒 <sup>2</sup>誒 <sup>3</sup>呶 <sup>4</sup>訕 <sup>5</sup>忒 <sup>6</sup>徂 <sup>7</sup>礪 <sup>8</sup>鬧 <sup>9</sup>鬧 <sup>10</sup>鬧 <sup>11</sup>鬧 <sup>12</sup>鬧 <sup>13</sup>鬧 <sup>14</sup>淖  
歌 議 亂 恠 砂 熱 酒 市 破 一場 約  
<sup>2</sup>金 <sup>1</sup>喧 <sup>11</sup>鬧  
鑲 嗽 啞 場

*Naung*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. word, as in *naung*<sup>2</sup> *li*, to wander or stray to a place; *naung*<sup>3</sup> *k'ó*, wandered off, as a child.

**嫩**<sup>2</sup> Tender, small, immature, not fully grown; weak, tender; fine, delicate; soft, supple: COM., *'naung*<sup>2</sup> *naung*<sup>2</sup> or *'sú*<sup>2</sup> *naung*<sup>2</sup> small, delicate; *'naung*<sup>1</sup> *ne*

refined, as manners; fine, delicate, as workmanship; COLL., *'naung*<sup>2</sup> *piáng*, nice cakes; *'naung*<sup>2</sup> *kěng*, fine work; *'naung*<sup>2</sup> *sěung*<sup>2</sup> for nice wear; *p'e*<sup>2</sup> *p'e*<sup>2</sup> *naung*<sup>2</sup> very small, delicate; *'naung*<sup>2</sup> *chidh*, a small one.

*Naung*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word, as in *naung*<sup>2</sup> *cheng*<sup>2</sup> a disease complicated and hard to cure, as consumption.

*Naung*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: to ferment, to brew, to make spirituous liquors: *naung*<sup>2</sup> *'chiu*, to brew liquor.

(483) Ne.

**𠵼**<sup>2</sup> The corners of the mouth; sides of the mouth or space between the mouth and ear: *'p'ek*, *ne*<sup>2</sup> to whisper in one's ear.

**𠵼**<sup>2</sup> A bow unstrung and bent back; at ease, resting; to stop, to cease; to forget; to put down, to destroy: *'ne*<sup>2</sup> *tó*<sup>2</sup> *ang* *lióng*, to put down the seditious and quiet the loyal.

**餌**<sup>2</sup> A kind of dumpling; pie, cakes, tidbits; a bait for fish; *met.*, an allurement, enticement, temptation; to bait, to tempt, to

entice: COM., *'ngu*<sup>2</sup> *ne*<sup>2</sup> a bait for fish; COLL., *'piáng*<sup>2</sup> *ne*<sup>2</sup> flour-cakes, pasty; *'ne*<sup>2</sup> *wong*, has nibbled it all away; *'sidh*, *twai*<sup>2</sup> *ne*<sup>2</sup> to seek large gains, as by an extensive business.

*Ne*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word, as in *ne*<sup>2</sup> *ne*<sup>2</sup> *mik*, the eye contracted, very near-sighted; *kěung*<sup>2</sup> *ne*<sup>2</sup> near-sighted.

*Ne*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word, to turn; to whirl one's self about, as a child in play: *ne*<sup>2</sup> *ne*<sup>2</sup> whirl! whirl!

—<sup>2</sup> Two; to bisect, to divide; to repeat, to reiterate; the third also means to help, to second; to suspect: the first used for the coll. *lang*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: COM., *'ne*<sup>2</sup> *sek*, twenty; *'ne*<sup>2</sup> *ngwok*, the second month; *'ne*<sup>2</sup> *paik*, two eights, sixteen; *'ne*<sup>2</sup> *kó*, second brother

—in common address, means brother, friend; COLL., *'sá*<sup>2</sup> *ne*<sup>2</sup> careful, cautious; *'sek*, *paik*, *nik*, *ne*<sup>2</sup> from 18 to 22, as said of marriageable virgins; *'ne*<sup>2</sup> *paik*, *pang* *kwong*, in the 2d and 8th months the days and nights are equal; *ne*<sup>2</sup> *hwong* *ch'ing*, to marry again, as a widow; *ne*<sup>2</sup> *hu*, a fiddle, a violin.

**𣎵**<sup>2</sup> A species of wild jujube or date-plum; a stop for a wheel.

**膩**<sup>2</sup> Grease, hardened fat; greasy, fat, gross; smooth, oily: *kau*<sup>2</sup> *ne*<sup>2</sup> dirty and greasy; COM., *'iu*<sup>2</sup> *ne*<sup>2</sup> oily, greasy.

|    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1嫩 | 8嫩 | 5嫩 | 7嫩 | 9𠵼 | 10魚 | 12餌 | 餌   | 15二 | 17二 | 19十 | 20二 |
| 嫩  | 膩  | 工  | 隻  | 盜  | 餌   | 完   | 14二 | 月   | 哥   | 八   | 八   |
| 3細 | 4嫩 | 6嫩 | 8辟 | 安  | 11餅 | 18食 | 20  | 16二 | 18細 | 廿   | 平   |
| 嫩  | 餅  | 穿  | 𠵼  | 良  | 餌   | 大   | ○   | 八   | 二   | 二   | 光   |



**黏**

Read 'ni; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ne*: to stick, to adhere; adhesive, sticky, gluey, as oiled hair; 'ne' *king*, to stick fast, to harden, as dirt or oil.

*Nē*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ne' nē*<sup>2</sup> to daub, to besmear, as with oily hands.

(484) Nē.

*Nē*. A coll. word, similar to *nū*: inclined, awry: *nē k'ó* out of perpendicular; *nē lóh*<sub>2</sub> to fall over, to slip down.

*Nē*. A coll. word, the same as *nī*, as in *nē nē tióh*<sub>2</sub> adhesive, sticky.

*Nē*. A coll. word: the sensation in eating very sour things, the teeth set on edge.

*Nē*. A coll. word, as in *'lang nē*, thick spittle; *te' a' tu se' 'lang nē*, there's spittle all over the ground or floor.

(485) Nek.

**尼** To approach, to draw near, to be near; to stop; fixed, settled, determined: *Ni*. also read *niá*, q. v.

**睨**

*Ni*.

*Nek*. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption of *tek*, (a drop), as in *nek, nek*, or *nek, nek, kiäng*, a little, a very small quantity.

*Nek*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *nek, nēuk*, puckered, wrinkled; *nek, niék*, to take and press between the fingers, to work

into a round shape; *nek, niák*, to wink the eyes, to twinkle; to sparkle, as a fire-fly; also to speak irrelevantly.

(486)

*Neng*.

*Neng*. A coll. word: hard lumps in the skin, indurated skin, as on the feet and palms of the hands; horn-like lumps, corns: *'ch'iu neng* and *k'a neng*, hard skin on the hands and feet; *'ló 'ch'ü neng*, "rat-lumps"—term applied to hard lumps in the skin.

*Neng*. A coll. word, used for *neng*, as in *neng neng*, the mother's milk, the breast; *siáh, neng neng*, to suck, to take the breast.

*Neng*. A coll. word: small in stature, delicate, attenuated: *neng neng*, or *neng sá'* slender and small.

**朶**

A coll. character found in the *Paik*, *Ing*: the loins or soft parts below the ribs: *'neng kaék*, (or *piéng*), the side under the ribs; *'neng pah*, the loins "wrenched"; *'neng iu kek, pau'* loin-fat instantly protruding; *met.*, urgent, restive or impatient; *k'ieu' neng*, to throw the chest out, to swagger, as a bully does.

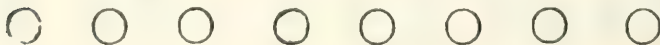
*Neng'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *neng' naung'* tangled, in disorder; disheveled; *neng' naing'* to walk on tiptoe; *neng' nang'* to stretch one's self up; to brace the body and push with force; *neng' naëng'* or *neng' naëng'* soft, yielding; *neng' niong'* to move, as waves do; a

**1 黏緊**

**2 朶角**

**3 朶掌**

**4 朶油急豹**



tremulous motion, as of the bed-clothes over a restless sleeper.

**能** A sort of deer as large as a bear; power, ability, capacity; skill, talents; to be able, can, may; apt, able, competent: c o m., <sup>1</sup>*neng kang* ability; <sup>2</sup>*chai neng*, talent, genius; <sup>3</sup>*neng kaiu* and <sup>4</sup>*pok, neng kaiu* able and unable, can and cannot; <sup>5</sup>*pok, neng*, unable, can't; <sup>6</sup>*tó neng*, very competent, accomplished; <sup>7</sup>*neng siok, pok, neng heng*, can talk but can't perform.

**乳** Read 'ü; used for the coll. *neng*: milk; the breasts, an udder: <sup>8</sup>*siäh, neng*, to drink or suck milk; <sup>9</sup>*neng t'au*, the nipple; full breasts, as after childbirth; <sup>10</sup>*ngu neng*, cow's milk; <sup>11</sup>*ngu neng in*, butter; <sup>12</sup>*neng mwo*, the breast of a male; <sup>13</sup>*niék, neng*, to milk; <sup>14</sup>*ch'au neng sieng*, the strong scent of milk; <sup>15</sup>*taung neng*, to wean, weaned; <sup>16</sup>*neng ch'ui*, (or *chauk*), milk; <sup>17</sup>*neng nã*, or <sup>18</sup>*neng ma*, a wet-nurse.

**佞** Skilled in speech, eloquent, persuasive; artful, specious, insinuating; flattering; smart, ready in reply: <sup>19</sup>*tieng neng* flattering, cringing; <sup>20</sup>*pok, neng* unready, slow of speech; <sup>21</sup>*kang neng* false, treacherous in speech.

**認** To recognize, to know well, to know again; to confess, to admit, to acknowledge; to distinguish, to discriminate between; a mark, criterion: c o m., *sek, neng* to recognize, to identify;

*neng* <sup>1</sup>*chói* to confess guilt; *mó* <sup>2</sup>*neng* (coll. *pau neng*), to claim falsely; *neng* <sup>3</sup>*ching*, to perceive truly or correctly; coll., *má* <sup>4</sup>*neng tek*, can't recognize (him); *chó* <sup>5</sup>*ke neng* to mark, to use as a criterion; *k'á* <sup>6</sup>*ñeng neng* to be surety for one; to enter into recognizances; *neng* <sup>7</sup>*tang* to mistake in recognition; to confess an error; *neng* <sup>8</sup>*piéu ng neng* <sup>9</sup>*ñeng*, (need only) recognize the bill or ticket, not the holder.

**甯**

A surname.

*Neng*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *neng* <sup>1</sup>*nióng* to yield, give way to one; *neng* <sup>2</sup>*núing* to chant or read over; *neng* <sup>3</sup>*náng* to flare, to flicker; to flash, as gunpowder.

(487) Nēng.

*Nēng*. A coll. word: probably a brogue for *ñeng*, as in *ñeng ka*, I, we, us.

**伙**

A coll. character: a man, a person, a human being; pertaining to mankind, human: *ñeng* *ñeng*, or *kauk, ñeng*, everybody; *ngwai ñeng*, we, us; *tié* *ñeng*, who? *t'au ñeng*, the head-man, the chief; *ñeng kiáng*, small images or pictures of persons; *ñeng* *ñeng*, a "red man"—i. e., a favorite; *ñeng wong*, the chief of a household; *mó* *ñeng t'au*, has no friends; *twai* *ñeng*, adults; the great, the noble; *ñeng yok*, weak in body; *ñeng mwo*, one's appearance, as thin or emaciated; *ñeng k'auk*, (or *tó*) *ñeng*,

<sup>1</sup>能 <sup>3</sup>能 <sup>5</sup>能 <sup>7</sup>能 <sup>9</sup>乳 <sup>11</sup>牛 <sup>13</sup>模 <sup>15</sup>乳 <sup>17</sup>乳 <sup>19</sup>乳 <sup>21</sup>不  
<sup>2</sup>幹 <sup>4</sup>能 <sup>6</sup>不 <sup>8</sup>能 <sup>10</sup>行 <sup>12</sup>頭 <sup>14</sup>攝 <sup>16</sup>乳 <sup>18</sup>水 <sup>20</sup>孃 <sup>22</sup>佞  
<sup>3</sup>能 <sup>5</sup>能 <sup>7</sup>能 <sup>9</sup>能 <sup>11</sup>牛 <sup>13</sup>油 <sup>15</sup>乳 <sup>17</sup>斷 <sup>19</sup>乳 <sup>21</sup>詔 <sup>23</sup>奸  
<sup>4</sup>能 <sup>6</sup>能 <sup>8</sup>說 <sup>10</sup>食 <sup>12</sup>乳 <sup>14</sup>臭 <sup>16</sup>乳 <sup>18</sup>奶 <sup>20</sup>佞 <sup>22</sup>佞

men pressing men, a great crowd; *něng twai* 'tang 'sieu, he is large but cowardly; *něng 'kong t'ieŋg*, 'i 'kong te' one says heaven but he says earth—i. e., answers irrelevantly.

**儂**

Read *nung*; coll. *něng*, as in *něng ka*, I, myself, we; *něng ka kauk*, *něng*, we all, all of us.

**膿**

Read *nung*; coll. *něng*: pus, matter in sores, matter from suppuration: *něng chaik*, matter; *něng haik*, bloody pus; *'kwang' něng*, to come to a head, as a boil; *'něng t'au*, the core of a boil.

(488) Neu.

*Neu.* A coll. word: to contract, to pucker, to shrivel, as a boil after breaking: *neu ta*, dried up, shriveled, as fruit.

*Neu.* A coll. word: pleasing, attractive, graceful: *ni neu*, or *neu neu jing*, a winning manner, as of a child.

**鳥**

A bird, the general name for aves; the 196th radical: in the coll. used for *'chen*, q. v.: *'neu hwoi* the beak of a bird; COM., *'hi 'neu*, a flying bird; *'neu ch'iong*, a fowling-piece; *'hwa muk*, *'neu seu* (pictures of) flowers, trees, birds, and beasts.

**蔦**

A parasitic creeper like the ivy: *'neu ló chi*, *ch'ing*, 'union of creepers and vines'—related by marriage.

**嫋**

Read *'nieu*; coll. *'neu*, as in *'neu 'nó*, elegant, graceful, as a lady; *'neu 'nó tek*, *'heng*, extremely graceful.

*Neu*. A coll. word: to pinch; to pluck or nip off with the thumb-nail and forefinger; to pluck, as leaves or flowers: *neu' kung*, to pinch off the roots; *neu' sioh, ch'rik*, to nip off a piece; *neu' sioh, a'* to give a nip; *met.*, to bite, as a flea.

*Neu.* A coll. word, as in *neu neu*, wrinkled or contracted, as the brow from anger, pain, grief, etc.

*Neu.* A coll. word, as in *neu neu*, of medium constistence, as said of the stools after constipation.

(489) NĒÜ.

**飢**

Read *'ēü* and *'hēü*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *nēü*: a feeling of satiety, sated, surfeited, cloyed, as from eating fat things.

*Nēü*. A coll. word, as in *nēü' nēü'* drowsy, sleepy, half-conscious, as on being awaked from sleep; *nēü' 'king k'aung'* in a stupor, insensible, as in sickness.

(490) NĒÜK.

**朏**

The new moon seen in the east; to walk quickly; used in the coll. in the sense of weak, feeble; to sink down from weakness, to faint, to fall, as in a fit; crumpled, rough, corrugated, creased: COLL., *'nēük, chaik*, rough, indented; *'nēük, lóh, k'ó* to fall, as in a fit; *'t'ung nēük*, repeated, carried forward, as an

1 膿汁 2 膿血 3 灌膿 4 膿頭 5 鳥喙 6 飛鳥 7 鳥槍 8 花木鳥獸 9 蔦蘿之親 10 嫋娜 11 嫋娜的很 12 朏節 13 朏落去 14 重朏



old account; <sup>1</sup>*nëuk*, *sioh*, *a*<sup>2</sup> to sink down; *met.*, to fail, to suspend payment, as a bank; <sup>2</sup>*nëuk*, *tié*, to fold or press in; <sup>3</sup>*ch'iong* *nëuk*, a wall sinking and ready to fall.

(491) Nëüng.

*Nëüng*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. word: the opposite of *'king*, or *hüng*; slack, as a rope; slowly, leisurely; diminished, as a fire: *nëüng*<sup>2</sup> *nëüng*<sup>2</sup> slack, not tight; *nëüng*<sup>2</sup> *sioh*, *pwo*<sup>2</sup> wait a little, take it leisurely.

(492) Ni.

*Ni*. A coll. word, as in *ni*, *ni*, or *ä*<sup>2</sup> *ni*, sticky, adhesive, as paste; *ni* *a* *chi*, to stick locusts—i. e., catch them with a pole having paste or glue on the end.

*Ni*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ni* *nü*, or *ni* *ni* *nü* *nü*, rickety, dilapidated; *ni* *nio*, the mincing gait of a lady; rickety; *ni* *nau*, to open and shut the hand, as an infant; to pilfer.

**杞** A break to check or stop a carriage: to chock a wheel; trees growing luxuriantly: *'ni* *'ni*, exuberant foliage.

**福** An ancestral hall; a father's tablet in a temple: *'kung* *'ni*, a parent's tablet carried about.

*Ni*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'ni* *'nö*, the mincing, elegant gait of a lady.

**呢** A final interrogative particle; in the coll. used for woolens, broadcloths, etc.: also read *nä*, q. v.: COLL., *'tang* *ch'iong* *chó*<sup>2</sup> *'ni*,

now how shall we do or manage it? *'lang* *ni* *pó*, a blue woolen robe; *'ni* *meng*<sup>2</sup> a woolen exterior; *'ni* *'ü*, woolens and camlets; *'ni* *t'au*, ends of woolens, the list or selvage.

*Ni*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ni* *nä*, to plaster, to daub; *ni* *nü*, to knead, as dough.

(493) Niä.

*Niä*. A coll. word: shaky, rickety; unsteady, reeling: *nü* *niä*, shaky, unsteady; *ch'iu* *siäh*, *niä* *niä*, to reel from intoxication.

*Niä*. A coll. word, as in *niä* *nói*<sup>2</sup> a little; *niä* *nói*<sup>2</sup> *kiäng*, a very little, a mite.

**惹** To stir up, to excite, to provoke, to irritate; to elicit; to induce, to bring down on one: COM., <sup>10</sup>*niä* *sëü*<sup>2</sup> to make trouble; <sup>11</sup>*niä* *hwo*<sup>2</sup> to induce calamity; <sup>12</sup>*ing* *niä*, to tempt, to excite: COLL., <sup>13</sup>*niä* *nëng* *seu* *k'e*<sup>2</sup> to provoke one to anger; <sup>14</sup>*niä* *kwo*<sup>2</sup> *ch'iu*, to seduce (a woman); <sup>15</sup>*ng*<sup>2</sup> *'hó* *niä*, not well to provoke, don't touch him.

**尿** Read *nieu*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *niä*<sup>2</sup> as in <sup>10</sup>*niä*<sup>2</sup> *hu*, a chamber-pot, a urinal; *niä*<sup>2</sup> *hu* *siong* (or *ak*), a box to contain a urinal, as in traveling.

*Niä*<sup>2</sup> A coll. word: the same as *niä*, to reel, to stagger, as from intoxication; *niä*<sup>2</sup> *niä*<sup>2</sup> *tioh*, unsteady, reeling.

<sup>1</sup>胸 <sup>2</sup>胸 <sup>4</sup>公 <sup>做</sup>袍 <sup>8</sup>呢 <sup>10</sup>惹 <sup>11</sup>惹 <sup>12</sup>引 <sup>受</sup>氣 <sup>手</sup> <sup>16</sup>尿  
一 入 福 呢 呢 羽 事 禍 惹 氣 15 怀 壺  
下 8 墙 5 伶 6 藍 面 9 呢  
○ 胸 將 呢 ○ 頭 ○ ○ 惹 惹 過 好 惹 ○

(494) Niāh.

Niāh. A coll. word: suddenly alarmed, startled, affrighted: *niāh, k'í lí*, startled; *niāh, ch'ing ch'ang*, startled out of sleep; *niāh, p'ang' t'íeng keng*, jumped half as high as the sky with alarm!

拿

Na.

Read 'na; coll. *niāh*: to lay hold of, to seize, to arrest; to pull, as into the right position; to pinch, to manipulate; in a *met.*, sense, to take occasion, to avail of: *'niāh, ch'ek*, to catch a thief; *'niāh, t'ioh*, seized, caught; *'niāh, ka'* to hold for, or demand, a high price; *'niāh, chiāng'* pull it right or straight; *'niāh, sa*, to manipulate one having the colic; *'mó 'mwí k'ënk, 'nā niāh*, have done nothing that you can take hold of; *'niāh, kah*, to stand on one's dignity, arrogant; *'niāh, ch'iu*, adept, skilled in; *'niāh, sié*, to ask a favor of one; *'niāh, sing*, or *niāh, niāh, sing*, careful, cautious; *niāh, i twang*, to lay hold of one's fault (to his disadvantage.)

(495) Niāk.

Niāk. A coll. word: to wink, to give the wink to; flashing, dazzling: *mek, chiu kueng'* *i niāk, niāk*, gave him a wink of the eye; *nek, nek, niāk, niāk*, flashing, bespangled; *niāk, niāng'* the flash of lightning; *niāk, lí niāk, k'ó'* to place disorderly, to scatter about.

(496) Niāng.

Niāng. A coll. word: to bring together, to combine; to unite, to mix, to mingle: *'niāng*

*'teng* or *'niāng sioh, loi*, to put together, to unite in one; *'niāng k'ó*, to examine in one class, as students of different districts; *'niāng 'lú chó'* to do both at once.

Niāng'. A coll. word, as in *'niāng niāng'* or *niāng' niāng'* the lightning, flashes of lightning.

Niāng. A coll. word: scorched, burnt, scorched yellow, as cloth.

Niāng'. A coll. word, as in *niāng' niāng'* drunk, inebriated, intoxicated.

Niāng'. A coll. word: the flickering or darting of flames: *niāng' k'í lí*, to flame, to blaze up, as a house on fire.

(497) Nié.

Nié. A coll. word, probably a corruption of *niā*, as in *nié nôi'* a little, a small quantity.

倪

Read 'ni (you); used for the coll. *nié*: a final particle, meaning nearly, about, similar, not very different from; also used in the terms for children and son-in-law: *'k'ó 'mó nié*, or *'yok, liók, nié*, about, somewhat so or like to; *'chióng nié*, thus, so; *'kiāng nié*, one's children; *'nié sui'* a son-in-law.

Nié'. A coll. word, as in *nié' kiāng*, children; *nié' kiāng k'ó*, boys, children; *nié' kiāng t'ong*, a youth, a stripling; *nié' kiāng tai'* children's matters, as plays; *k'ënk, nié' kiāng óh, yong'* an example for children to follow; *nié' kiāng yong*

<sup>1</sup>拿 <sup>3</sup>拿 <sup>5</sup>拿 <sup>6</sup>無 <sup>拿</sup>拿 <sup>8</sup>拿 <sup>9</sup>拿 <sup>10</sup>拿 <sup>11</sup>討 <sup>12</sup>約 <sup>13</sup>將 <sup>14</sup>仔  
賊 價 痧 尾 拿 手 蛇 心 拇 略 倪 倪  
<sup>2</sup>拿 <sup>4</sup>拿 乞 格 倪 倪 倪 倪 倪 倪  
着 正 ○ 汝 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 婿





'niék, k'ong' to make false charges against; COM., 'niék, sü, a trumped up story; 'niu niék, to fabricate; COLL., 'niék, 'la wa' to forge a story.

**涅**

Nieh.

Name of a river; black mud in the water; to blacken, to soil, to muddy, to stick in the mud; met., defiling: 'niék, 'pwang, "the defiling platter;"—a Buddhist phrase for the world.

**茶**

Also read *niék*: wearied out, fatigued, fagged, exhausted; also to forget: 'soi niék, weak and worn out, unable to do duty.

(499)

Nieng.

**拈**

Nien.

The 2d read *niék*; coll. *niéng*: to take in the hand, to take up, to handle, to carry: COM., 'niéng 'ch'iu, to take in the hand; something to hold by, a handle; 'tó niéng, to take much or more; COLL., 'niéng 'li, to bring; 't'au niéng, to abstract, to purloin; 'niéng k'èuk, 'i, take and give it to him.

**鮎**

Nien.

A silure or bull-head, a kind of mud fish with a greenish back; also described as a reptile like a siren, having two hands and four feet.

**撚**

Nien.

To hold between the fingers, to roll or work over by fingering; to toy with; to tread, to follow: 'niéng sü, to fondle the beard; 'niéng mó, to felt hair or wool.

**染**

Jan.

To dye, to tinge, to steep in a dye, to color; to taint, to catch, to be infected with; to pollute, to vitiate; to copy others' vices; soft, flexible, harmonious: 'sik, 'niéng, to learn vicious habits; COM., 'niéng saik, to dye, to color; 'niéng taing' a dye-shop; 'niéng kong, dye-jars; 'tang 'niéng, to dye by sprinkling and brushing; 'hwang hok, 'niéng, to re-dye; 'tióng 'niéng, contagious, infectious.

**年**

A revolution of the seasons, a year; the years of one's life, age: COM., 'niéng niéng, yearly; 'king niéng, this year; 'keu' niéng, the old year; 'hung niéng, a year of plenty; 'ló niéng, old, aged; 'niéng 'ki, (coll. *niéng hwoi*) one's age; 'niéng 'ching, prospects of the year or season; 'niéng keng' or 'niéng lá, new year's presents, as to employés: *niéng keng paik, che'* eight characters of the time of birth, used in the horoscope; COLL., k'ó' niéng mang, last year; mang niéng, or mang niéng mang, year after the next; 'chó' niéng, to keep the new year; 'pwong niéng, to perform idolatrous rites at the close of the year; 'niéng 'king, young, inexperienced; 'niéng 'tau, or 'niéng 'piéng, or 'niéng mang, the close of the year; 'niéng 'chióng chaik, 'pwang' at the year's end (pay up) all, and at the festivals (of the 5th and 8th moons) the half (of one's debts); 'niéng mang nik, 'kwoi (or se' kwoi), past the 20th of the

1 捏 3 扭 5 衰 7 多 9 偷 伊 毛 色 覆 18 今 20 豐 22 年  
控 捏 茶 拈 拈 11 撚 習 染 染 年 年 紀  
2 捏 4 涅 6 拈 8 拈 10 拈 12 撚 13 習 15 染 17 傳 19 舊 21 老 23 年  
詞 盤 手 來 乞 染 染 店 染 還 染 年 年 情

12th moon—i. e., near the close of the year.

**粘** Paste; to paste, to stick up; viscid, sticky, glutinous; *met.*, to be attached to a person: *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*niéng* <sup>2</sup>*t'aik*, to paste on, to stick up; *Nien.* *COLL.*, <sup>1</sup>*t'ó* <sup>2</sup>*niéng*, excessive, officious; <sup>3</sup>*niéng* <sup>4</sup>*sioh*, <sup>5</sup>*toi*, to stick together; <sup>6</sup>*niéng* <sup>7</sup>*nó*, viscid, sticky; *met.*, attached, intimate with.

**蜃** A coll. character, found in the *Paik*, *Ing*: a very small, greenish bivalve, called <sup>1</sup>*u* <sup>2</sup>*niéng*, which appears in the markets during the summer.

**廿** Read *ik*<sub>2</sub>; in the *Paik*, *Ing* read *niéng*<sup>2</sup>, twenty: in the coll. used for *niék*, and *nik*<sub>2</sub> (twenty), *q. v.*

**念** To consider, to reflect upon, to think of; to ponder, to dwell on with pleasure; to repeat memoriter; to chant in a set tone, to

read loud; thoughts, reflections, intentions; remembrance; sometimes used for twenty, as in the dates of days of the month: in the coll. read *naing*<sup>2</sup> *q. v.*: <sup>1</sup>*hwai* <sup>2</sup>*niéng*<sup>3</sup> to bear in mind; *com.*, <sup>4</sup>*sü* <sup>5</sup>*niéng*<sup>6</sup> to think of; <sup>7</sup>*ke*<sup>8</sup> <sup>9</sup>*niéng*<sup>10</sup> to remember; <sup>11</sup>*kwa*<sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup>*niéng*<sup>14</sup> to charge one's mind with, to be in suspense; <sup>15</sup>*niéng*<sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup>*niéng*<sup>18</sup> *pok*, <sup>19</sup>*wong*, a constant remembrance of; *COLL.*, <sup>20</sup>*niéng*<sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup>*t'au*, thoughts, purposes; <sup>23</sup>*niéng*<sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup>*tioh*, <sup>26</sup>*ngwai*, remember me; <sup>27</sup>*niéng*<sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup>*nü* <sup>30</sup>*lau* <sup>31</sup>*néng*, considering that you are an old man.

(500) Nieu.

**嫋** Delicate, as a girl; long and slender, waving, as willow-boughs; elegant, graceful; a hum, a continuous noise: in the coll. *Niao.* read <sup>1</sup>*neu* and <sup>2</sup>*nio*, *q. v.*: <sup>3</sup>*nieu* <sup>4</sup>*nieu*, curling upwards, as incense; delicate; *com.*, <sup>5</sup>*nieu* <sup>6</sup>*nó*, a mincing gait, graceful in movement and voice.

**裊** Also read <sup>1</sup>*neu*: an excellent horse, called <sup>2</sup>*yeu* <sup>3</sup>*nieu*, or <sup>4</sup>*mieu* <sup>5</sup>*nieu*; also to tie a horse with silk fringes.

**Nieu**. A coll. word: to raise the eyes: <sup>1</sup>*mek*, <sup>2</sup>*chiu* <sup>3</sup>*nieu*<sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup>*keng*, to lift the eyes high, to look up.

**嫋** Also read <sup>1</sup>*nieu*: pleasing, winsome, witty; fascinating, flattering; to disturb, to play tricks with: <sup>2</sup>*kieu* <sup>3</sup>*nieu*, agreeable, winning; <sup>4</sup>*kwi* <sup>5</sup>*nieu*, ghosts that trouble people.

**饒** To spare, to acquit, to excuse, to forgive; liberal, indulgent; in the following senses usually read <sup>1</sup>*ngieu*; a plenty of food; ample, abundant, affluent, satisfied; an excess, overplus, leavings: *com.*, <sup>2</sup>*nieu* <sup>3</sup>*sèi* to be indulgent, to forgive; <sup>4</sup>*ho*<sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup>*nieu* (or <sup>7</sup>*ngieu*), abundant; <sup>8</sup>*nieu* <sup>9</sup>*ing* <sup>10</sup>*pok*, <sup>11</sup>*kü* <sup>12</sup>*ch'iu*, if you pardon a person, then don't raise your hand against him; *COLL.*, <sup>13</sup>*nieu* <sup>14</sup>*sioh*, <sup>15</sup>*ch'ok*, (or <sup>16</sup>*chek*), to indulge with an additional act in theatricals; <sup>17</sup>*nieu* <sup>18</sup>*niong*<sup>19</sup> to favor (as to price), to sell cheaper;

<sup>1</sup>粘 <sup>8</sup>粘 <sup>4</sup>黏 <sup>6</sup>懷 <sup>8</sup>記 <sup>10</sup>念 <sup>11</sup>嫋 <sup>13</sup>鬼 <sup>15</sup>富 <sup>不</sup>不 <sup>17</sup>饒 <sup>18</sup>饒  
貼 一 黏 念 念 念 娜 嫋 饒 舉 一 讓  
<sup>2</sup>拖 <sup>堆</sup>堆 <sup>5</sup>烏 <sup>7</sup>思 <sup>9</sup>掛 <sup>12</sup>嬌 <sup>14</sup>饒 <sup>61</sup>饒 <sup>人</sup>手 <sup>出</sup>出 <sup>〇</sup>〇 <sup>〇</sup>〇  
粘 〇 蜃 念 念 忘 嬌 恕 人 〇 〇 〇

'*nieu*, *něng miǎng*' to spare one's life.

尿

Niao.  
Sul.

Urine: used for *niǎ* in the coll. q. v.: COM., '*nieu*' *kek*, urgent to urinate; COLL., '*na nieu*' to urinate; '*nieu*' *p'a*, the bladder; '*sié*' *nieu*' to urinate incontinently; '*kau nieu*' ape's urine; *met.*, tricky, mischievous, as a child.

(501) Nih.

*Nih*. A coll. word: the same as *mih*, to tread into, to sink, as the foot in mud: '*k'a nih*' *tié*, the foot sinks in.

*Nih*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ni*, *nóh*, to mix with the fingers; to feel of, as a fowl's crop; *ni*, *niǎh*, to seize; to adjust by pulling into a proper position.

(502) Nik.

日 The sun; a day, days, time; daily; the emperor's day or reign; sorcerers: '*chok, nik*, yesterday; COM., '*nik*' *t'au*, the sun: '*nik*' *chieu*' a sun-shade, parasol; '*nik, sek*, a solar eclipse; '*nik, zung*' for daily use; '*nik, nik*' *iu*, a plant that blooms daily; '*leng nik*, another day; '*nik, yǎ*' (coll. *nik, mang*), day and night; '*hung nik*, an unlucky day; '*nik, pwong*, Japan; '*nik, ch'ok*, sunrise; '*nik, kiu sang ch'wang yǎ kiu ek, sèuk*, one wants (only) three meals a day and one lodging at night, COLL., *nik, wong*' halo about the sun; *sioh, nik, kau ang*' (or *wang*'), the whole day; *nik, tong*, day-time; *nik*' *chi*, days, time;

*king tang*' *nik*, to-day; *sóh, nik*, day-before-yesterday; *au' nik*, day-after-to-morrow; *nóh, au' nik*, the day after *au' nik*; *nik, tau*' (or *chiǎng*'), noon, midday; *nik, lóh, sang*, sunset.

暱

Ni.

The sun approaching, time near at hand; to be near to, daily or familiar intercourse with.

匿

Ni.

A large-bellied jar; to elude search, to abscond; to hide, to conceal, to secrete; hidden, clandestine; in the coll. to put into, to stuff, to press full: '*nik, song*, to conceal a parent's death and not wear mourning; '*nik, ming*, anonymous, pseudonymous; COM., '*chong nik*, to hide, to secrete; COLL., *nik, mək*, to enclose the corpse; *nik, nak*, to put in; to pay up, as rent or a quota; *nik, chiǎng, t'au*, to stuff pillows; *tó ch'iong má' nik*, "sword and spear can't penetrate"—hard, impenetrable.

齲

The toothache; diseased or carious teeth.

慚

Ni.

A feeling of shame, ashamed, mortified: '*k'oi' nik*, to be ashamed.

怒

Ni.

To hunger; to long for, to hunger after; sad, mournful; anxious thought or desire.

搦

Ni.

To lay the hand on, to grasp, to catch hold of; to provoke, to excite, to arouse: *nik, chiǎng*' to provoke (an enemy) to battle.

1饒 2急 3脬 4尿 5頭 6蝕 7日 14日 16日 18日 夜 19匿 21藏  
8人 9撒 10逝 11昨 12日 13日 有 夜 本 求 求 喪 匿  
命 尿 尿 日 照 用 另 15凶 17日 三 一 20匿  
尿 尿 猴 8日 10日 13日 日 日出 餐 宿 名 ○





with the hands or feet; *ning* *mong*, to twist with the fingers, to twirl, as a top.

(504) Nio.

**嫗**

Niao.

Read *'nieu*; used in the *Puik*, *Ing* for the coll. *nio*: the tremulous, mincing gait of a lady; also to protract the time, to prolong, to delay: *nio nio*, or *ni nio nio*, a mincing gait; *nio ti*, to spend time till it is late, belated; *nio mó tek, ch'ok*, he delays (in getting ready) and can't come out.

(505) Nioh.

**葉**

Yeh.

Read *yék*; coll. *nioh*: a leaf, the leaves of plants: *'tan nioh*, the tea leaf; *'lók nioh*, to shed leaves; *'ti nioh*, dry leaves of a kind of bamboo; *'nioh, yok*, (or *'yo*), wilted leaves; *nioh, cheng' yeng'* the leaves very luxuriant and beautiful.

**箸**

Jo.

Read *yok*; used for the coll. *nioh*, as in *nioh, wai'* how many? *nioh, sá'* how much or many? *'nā nioh, wai' huo'* how old are you? *'sang nioh, yong'* in what way? *'i nioh, po'* (or *o'*) *'lá*, he is very rich! *nioh, ch'ing*, how deep, is very deep.

(506) Niong.

**軟**

Juan.

Interchangeably read *'moong*: moving softly, as muffled wheels; soft, tender, weak; limber, pliant, lithesome, yielding: com., *'niong yok*, weak, feeble; *'hwo 'niong*, peaceable, conciliatory; *'niong sing*, a

limber body—an idol having flexible joints and dressed in clothes; *'niong 'niong sié'* a gentle manner; feeble in influence; coll., *'niong 'ch'oi*, articles easily carried, as jewels and clothes; *'niong nge'* "limber-ears"—the crooked forms of the contracted 163d and 170th radicals; *'piéng' sing 'niong*, richly dressed; *'niong yoh*, limber, pliable; *'niong 'pa*, light refreshment, as tea; *'niong si si*, or *'niong si 'pa*, very limber; *'niong yeu pek, kauk*, to stretch one's limbs, as when fatigued; *'niong chiák*, (or *ch'íák*), bamboo mats on which paddy is dried.

**煖**

Nuan.

Read *'nwang*; used for the coll. *'niong* (or *'moong*), as in *'niong kók*, the back part of a hall or temple, place of honor; *'niong wo* (or *'kwo*), an earthen or metallic heater for warming food.

*'Niong'*. A coll. word: to straighten or draw one's self up (so as to look out); to swell, to rise up, as things cooked; a waving, tremulous motion: *'niong' 'k'i lí*, to draw up, as the body; to rise, to boil up; *'neng' niong'* or *'neng' neng' niong' niong'* swelling, wavy, tremulous.

**娘**

Niang.

A young lady, a girl, Miss; a mother; ladies: in the coll. read *'nong, q. v.:* com., *'niong niong*, the empress; a goddess; *'niong 'ná*, a mother; the goddess "Mother"; *'niong ku*, paternal aunts; *'niong i*, maternal aunts; *'i niong*, concubines; *'ié niong*, or *'tiá niong*, father

1茶 3提 5軟 7軟 勢 10遍 11軟 拔 14娘 16娘 19爺  
茶 葉 提 葉 弱 身 軟 身 軟 飽 骨 奶 姨 娘  
2落 4葉 6和 8軟 髓 軟 軟 娘 15娘 17姨 娘  
葉 弱 軟 軟 ○ ○ 腰 娘 姑 娘 ○

and mother; <sup>1</sup>'*nióng k'eu*' and <sup>2</sup>'*nióng keng*' maternal uncles and their wives; <sup>3</sup>'*tiéng haiu*' *nióng nióng*, title of the goddess Matsupo; COLL., *chü nióng*, a female, a woman.

**讓**  
Jung.

Read *yong*; coll. *nióng*: to yield, to give place to, to waive one's rights; yielding, courteous, complaisant: <sup>1</sup>'*nióng oi*' to yield a place or office; <sup>2</sup>'*song nióng*' mutual concession; <sup>3</sup>'*nióng a*, yield! give way! <sup>4</sup>'*nióng sioh*, *peng*, to yield one side, to stand aside; *nióng i s'eng kiäng*, let him go before; *nióng ch'oi* to let another eat it; *nióng niéng sang hung mwóí saung ch'i*, yield to people three mites and you'll still not be regarded stupid.

(507) Niu.

*Niu*. A coll. word: shriveled, puckered, as pasted paper when dried: *niu k'ó* wrinkled; *niu king*, puckered up close; drawn in tightly, as the toes to avoid slipping; *niu sioh*, *toi*, shriveled into a bunch.

**慚**

Also read *nek*,: similar to the next; a feeling of shame, abashed, ashamed: *chang niu*, mortified.

**忸**  
Niu.

To be ashamed; habituated, accustomed to: *niu ná* (or *nek*), to blush.

**狃**  
Niu.

A dog that must be coaxed, proud, offish; familiar with, disrespectful; to approach; to repeat, to reiterate, accus-

tomed, used to, in which senses interchanged with the last: *niu sik*, practiced in.

**扭**

Niu.

To turn with the hand, to twist, to wrench, to wring; to collar, to seize one; to wriggle, to turn from side to side; twisted, contorted, cramped; *met.*, to fabricate, to trump up a story: COM., *niu ta*, to collar and beat; <sup>10</sup>'*niu niek*, trumped up; <sup>11</sup>'*niu ch'aiu* to men "ialize litigiously, as two enemies do; <sup>12</sup>'*niu king*, to twist tightly; <sup>13</sup>'*niu ch'ok*, *ká*, to collar each other and go into the street.

**杻**

Niu.

A thick, bushy tree, like a prunus; it grows in marshes and its wood is good for bows; manacles: COM., <sup>14</sup>'*ch'iu niu*, handcuffs.

**紐**

Niu.

To knot, to braid into a knob; to tie, to bind; a knot or fastening that easily loosens; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle: in the coll. used for *niu*, q. v.: COM., <sup>15</sup>'*k'woi niu*, the hair twisted in a knot on the head; <sup>16</sup>'*niu hwa*, to make flowers.

**鈕**

Niu.

The knob of a seal; a button; a hilt; the process on which a thing turns or connects with another: <sup>17</sup>'*niu k'ü*, a pivot; *met.*, the Dipper; COM., <sup>18</sup>'*niu k'aiu* buttons—the characters so used on shop-signs; COLL., *niu niu*, the loops or eyes of buttons; junction of the muscle with the shell in shell-fish.

<sup>1</sup>娘 <sup>2</sup>舅 <sup>3</sup>天后 <sup>4</sup>讓位 <sup>5</sup>讓吓 <sup>6</sup>讓一 <sup>7</sup>刁 <sup>8</sup>扭習 <sup>9</sup>扭打 <sup>10</sup>扭捏 <sup>11</sup>扭奏 <sup>12</sup>扭街 <sup>13</sup>扭出 <sup>14</sup>手扭 <sup>15</sup>花扭 <sup>16</sup>鈕扣 <sup>17</sup>鈕樞 <sup>18</sup>鈕



**衄** Also read *nek*, to bleed at the nose, which is said to arise from fright; to be discomfited, a defeat, a rout.  
Niu.

**內** Also read 'iu and 'iu: the step of a brute, the round marks, as of a fox's paw; the 114th radical.  
Jou.

**紐** Read 'niu; coll. 'niu: to twist, as the top of a bag to knot it; to grip, to grapple closely, as in play or a fight; 'niu 'lau, twisted and knotted; 'niu sioh, toi, or 'niu 'k'i li, to clutch each other closely.  
Niu.

(508) No.

**怒** Anger, ire, rage, passion, fury, indignation; spirit, energy, vigor, mettle; angry, indignant, getting into a passion: 'pó' no' cruel anger; 'wi no' sternness; com., 'hung no' or 'no' k'e' anger, passion; 'no' k'e' ch'üng t'íng, his wrath mounts to heaven; 'no' huak, ch'üng kwang, his rage bristled his hair and lifted his cap.  
Nu.

No'. A coll. word: to raise food from the crop, as a bird does to feed its young: no' ch'ok, li, throws up (its food).

(509) NÓ.

**娜** Agreeable, affable; genteel, elegant, as a lady's gait: 'ó' nó, handsome, graceful; com., 'nieu 'nó (coll. 'neu 'nó), a genteel gait.  
No.

**嫖** Analogous to the next: to play or dally with; lewd, wanton in behavior.

**嫖** Also read 'nieu: to pull about, to toy, to dally with; to play with women, lewd gambols.  
Niao.  
Nao.

**惱** Vexed, annoyed, angered; to feel irritated, indignant, resentful: 'é' n'ó haung' irritated, indignant; com., 'é' n'ó, vexed; 'huang' n'ó, troubled, disquieted.  
Nao.

**瑙** A precious stone of various kinds, as the cornelian, opal, fortification-agate, chalcedony; in the best sorts the striae resemble a horse's head: com., 'ma' n'ó, a cornelian.  
Nao.

**腦** The brain; soft, glossy, as marrow: [com., 'n'ó chiong, or 't'au' n'ó, the brain; 'n'ó' ch'oi, brain and marrow; coll., 'n'ó' t'oi' the skull; 'mó' t'au' mó' n'ó, "no head for", not able to comprehend, confused; lau p'e' n'ó, mucus flowing from the nose.  
Nao.

**那** How? what? much; to end, to rest; peaceful, contented; a euphonic particle at the end of a sentence: also read 'na, q. v.: Nèn. seu' hok, pok, n'ó, to receive a little happiness.  
No.  
Na.  
Nai.  
Nèn.  
Nèng.

<sup>1</sup>紐 <sup>2</sup>堆 <sup>3</sup>暴 <sup>4</sup>忿 <sup>5</sup>怒 <sup>6</sup>怒 <sup>7</sup>惱 <sup>8</sup>煩 <sup>9</sup>腦 <sup>10</sup>腦 <sup>11</sup>無 <sup>12</sup>無  
<sup>1</sup>了 <sup>3</sup>紐 <sup>4</sup>怒 <sup>5</sup>怒 <sup>6</sup>氣 <sup>7</sup>髮 <sup>8</sup>恨 <sup>9</sup>惱 <sup>10</sup>漿 <sup>11</sup>髓 <sup>12</sup>頭  
<sup>1</sup>紐 <sup>3</sup>起 <sup>4</sup>威 <sup>5</sup>怒 <sup>6</sup>冲 <sup>7</sup>冲 <sup>8</sup>懊 <sup>9</sup>瑪 <sup>10</sup>頭 <sup>11</sup>腦 <sup>12</sup>無  
<sup>1</sup>一 <sup>3</sup>來 <sup>4</sup>怒 <sup>5</sup>氣 <sup>6</sup>天 <sup>7</sup>冠 <sup>8</sup>惱 <sup>9</sup>瑙 <sup>10</sup>腦 <sup>11</sup>袋 <sup>12</sup>腦

**挪** To rub between the hands; to make round by rubbing; to move, to transfer; to misapply, as funds, to embezzle; to borrow

**接** No. of; used in a coll. term meaning how, why, wherefore: COM., 'nó, ié or 'nó ch'auk, to loan temporarily; 'ch'ó nó, to "round by rubbing"; met., to settle an affair; 'nó k'wang ch'auk, kek, to borrow from another's plenty to supply one's urgent need; COLL., 'nó ch'ioh, to borrow of; 'ku 'chai nó, to paste paper-toys; 'choi nó, to compromise, to consult how; to bargain for (reduction in price); 'nó chiáng' to move or turn (a thing) straight; nó nóh, an interrogative term implying the opposite idea, how, wherefore, how is it that; 'nü nó nóh, má' 'hieu tek, how do you not understand!

**儼** Soft, yielding; gentle, graceful, as one's step; to exorcise, to enact rites to expel pestilence, or the demons causing it: 'ó nó, delicate, genteel, graceful.

**Nó.** A coll. word, as in 'nó e' (probably a corruption of nok<sub>2</sub> e'), a cheerful assent or approval.

**懦** Infirm in purpose, timid, weak, cowardly, apprehensive: COM., 'nó' yok<sub>2</sub> weak, feeble; 'p'i nó' slow, dilatory.

No.

**糯** Glutinous rice, used in manufacturing distilled liquor; in the coll. heavy, inactive, as the stomach from eating cakes of glutinous rice: COLL., 'pa nó' sated, eaten to the full; 't'au cheng' nó' the head heavy and distressed.

(510) Noh.

**Noh.** A coll. word, as in nu noh, or noh, noh, the female mode of salutation, as before an idol; the hands are held close to the person and moved up and down.

(511) Nóh.

**毛** Used for the coll. nóh, a thing, matter, substance; articles, goods; idols, things carried in procession: 'mó nóh, nothing; 'sié' nóh, or miéh, nóh, what thing? what? 'chü nóh, all, everything; sang nóh, to have a cutaneous eruption; nóh, 't'au, things, goods; kauk, 't'au nóh, "dry bones"—refuse, worthless things; ngiáng nóh, to carry idols, etc., in procession; nó nóh, why? how is it that? nó nóh, 'sai kiáng, why need you fear?

**Nóh.** A coll. word, as in nóh, sóh, nik, day previous to day-before-yesterday, three days ago; nóh, au' nik, three days hence.

**Nóh.** A coll. word: to take and work over with the fingers, to finger, to fumble: nóh, n'au' to wrinkle by fingering; nóh<sub>2</sub> seu, to mix evenly with the fingers, as ingredients.

|                |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <sup>1</sup> 挪 | <sup>3</sup> 搓 | <sup>5</sup> 撮 | <sup>6</sup> 挪 | <sup>7</sup> 裁 | <sup>9</sup> 懦  | <sup>11</sup> 毛 | <sup>13</sup> 諸 |
| 移              | 挪              | 急              | 借              | 挪              | 弱               | 毛               | 毛               |
| <sup>2</sup> 挪 | <sup>4</sup> 挪 |                |                | <sup>8</sup> 挪 | <sup>10</sup> 疲 | <sup>12</sup> 世 |                 |
| 撮              | 寬              | ○              | ○              | 正              | 懦               | 毛               | ○               |

(512)

Noi.

餓

Nei.

Destitute of food, hungry, famished; putrid fish: <sup>1</sup>'noi saik, a hungry look; com., <sup>2</sup>'che' 'noi, depressed, discouraged.

<sup>1</sup>'Noi'. A coll. word: to put away, to hide, to conceal, to secrete: <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>2</sup>'ch'oi' <sup>3</sup>'tiē, put it in his mouth—has eaten it up; <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>4</sup>'k'wo' <sup>5</sup>'t'eng, to secrete in the boot-tops; <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>6</sup>'ch'iu' <sup>7</sup>'wong' <sup>8</sup>'tiē, to hide in one's sleeve.

<sup>1</sup>'Noi. A coll. word, as in <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>2</sup>'yeu or <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>3</sup>'chieu, a vulgar term for the penis; met., nothing! trifling!

(513)

Nói.

內

Nei.

Na.

Within, inside, inner, internal, in; that which is within, the inclosed; the inwards; privy, personal, near to; family, domestic, private; amongst, in the midst of: <sup>1</sup>'u' <sup>2</sup>'noi' the world; com., <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>3</sup>'tē the Inner Land, China; <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>4</sup>'kóh, the Privy Council; <sup>1</sup>'pok, <sup>2</sup>'chai' <sup>3</sup>'noi' not included, extra; <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>5</sup>'ngwó' inside and outside; <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>6</sup>'sióng, an internal injury; <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>7</sup>'chai, mental ability, learning; <sup>1</sup>'chiéng' <sup>2</sup>'noi' or <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>3</sup>'ing, my wife; <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>4</sup>'tik, a wife's nephew; <sup>1</sup>'noi' <sup>5</sup>'sing, the heart, mind.

(514)

Nok.

諾  
諾

No.

An answer of approbation; a cheerful response, a nod, an assent: <sup>1</sup>'s'uk, <sup>2</sup>'mung' <sup>3</sup>'king' <sup>4</sup>'nok, I early received your golden promise; <sup>1</sup>'h'ui' <sup>2</sup>'nok, to assent, to grant; com., <sup>1</sup>'nok, <sup>2</sup>'yong or <sup>1</sup>'nok, <sup>2</sup>'e' pleased, assent-

ing; <sup>1</sup>'i' <sup>2</sup>'king' <sup>3</sup>'ung' <sup>4</sup>'nok, he has granted it. The second read <sup>1</sup>'niā in the dictionaries: to speak respectfully: <sup>1</sup>'ch'iong' <sup>2</sup>'niā, a profound bow.

訥  
訥

No.

To stammer, to stutter, to speak with difficulty; to be sparing of one's words, cautious; unready, embarrassed: the second used for <sup>1</sup>'nak, in the coll. q. v.: <sup>1</sup>'uk, <sup>2</sup>'nok, <sup>3</sup>'u' <sup>4</sup>'ngiong, he desired to restrain his words, was cautious in speech; <sup>1</sup>'nok, <sup>2</sup>'nok, to stammer, to stutter.

(515)

Nong.

冗  
冗

Jung.

Also read <sup>1</sup>'ung: scattered, dispersed, gone home, off duty, as officers; a flourish-allowance; business, affairs, duties, occupation; confused, mixed; having no fixed abode, vagrant, wandering: <sup>1</sup>'nong' <sup>2</sup>'kwang, supernumerary officers; <sup>1</sup>'nong' <sup>3</sup>'sik, sinecure; <sup>1</sup>'kwang' <sup>2</sup>'nong or <sup>1</sup>'hung' <sup>2</sup>'nong, much business; <sup>1</sup>'liu' <sup>2</sup>'nong, homeless people, vagrants; <sup>1</sup>'nong' <sup>3</sup>'hié' needless expense; com., <sup>1</sup>'suk, <sup>2</sup>'nong, common matters; small, extra duties.

曩

Nang.

Before, previous, in former times: <sup>1</sup>'nong' <sup>2</sup>'sek, anciently; <sup>1</sup>'nong' <sup>2</sup>'nik, a former day, lately.

毳

暖

Nuan.

Also read <sup>1</sup>'ung: the fine feathers of birds, down; full of soft feathers: <sup>1</sup>'nong' <sup>2</sup>'mó, down.

Read <sup>1</sup>'n'wang; coll. <sup>1</sup>'nong: warm, mild, genial, as the weather: <sup>1</sup>'tiéng' <sup>2</sup>'nong, the weather is mild; <sup>1</sup>'pwang' <sup>2</sup>'hang' <sup>3</sup>'pok,

1餓 3宇 5內 內 傷 內 姪 蒙 諾 意 言 食 冗  
2色 內 閣 內 內 內 心 金 諾 欲 冗 煩 冗  
3志 內 不 外 才 人 許 諾 然 官 冗 費  
4餓 地 在 內 賤 內 風 諾 於 冗 流 ○



'*nong*, half-cold and not genial, fickle weather; '*ch'ung nong* (or '*nwang*) *hwa h'iong*, the mild spring (brings) fragrant flowers.

**煖** Read '*nwang*'; coll. '*nong*: to warm, to heat over; warming, heating: Nuan. '*nong ch'iu*, to warm wine; '*nong yék*, to heat up (food); '*nong kwo* (or '*ni'ong kwo*), a heater, a vessel to warm food in.

**饌** Read '*nwang*'; coll. '*nong*, as in '*nong seú*' (or '*ni'ong seú*') a birthday feast, food presented to one by near relatives on the occasion. Nuan.

**戇** Read '*kong*'; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. '*nong*' as in '*ung nong*' or '*nang nong*' stupid, obtuse, blockish. Kun.

*Nong*'. A coll. word: moist, damp, humid: '*nong k'e*' damp vapors, dampness; '*nong t'íeng*, a humid atmosphere; '*ti'ong nong*' to become damp, as from the south wind; *s'ëuk, nong*' damp, moist; *met.*, subject to the effects of dampness, as from sleeping in wet clothes.

**囊** A bag, sack; a purse; *met.*, property, wealth: Nang. '*heng nong*, a traveling-bag; '*t'u nong*, a cave, a hole; '*k'ung nong*, an empty purse — poor, penniless; '*ch'ing nong*, the Green Bag—a work on geomancy; *com.*, '*ü nong*, balance of money in a purse; '*p'úi nong*, a leathern sack.

**攪** Read '*nong*'; coll. '*nong*: to twist between the thumb and fingers: '*nong si'ang*' to twist a thread; '*nong yoh, wong*, to make pills by rolling in the fingers; '*nong yéng yéng* (or '*ch'io ch'io*), to twist or roll in a globular form; '*nong ch'ai ngi'eng*, to make small paper-rolls; '*nong p'ok, ch'ieu*' or '*nong ch'e p'ok*, to twirl cash in gaming. Nang.

**瓢** Read '*siong*'; coll. '*nong*: the pulp of a melon or squash; pith, pulp; the inner substance, as of bamboo or rattan; the second film, skin, or coat: '*kwong kwa nong*, the pulp of a squash; '*t'ëuk, nong*, the inner substance of bamboo; '*nong kau*' the inner part is thick. Jang.

**郎** Read '*long*'; coll. '*nong*, as in '*nong ma*' a father; '*nong ma k'iang*, father and child. Lang.

**娘** Read '*ni'ong*'; coll. '*nong*, as in '*nong ná*, a mother; the goddess "Mother"; '*nong ná si'ang p'ó hó tié*' let "Mother" be efficacious and preserve my son! Niang.

**閏** An intercalary month: Jun. *com.*, '*nong ngwok*, a month intercalated; '*nong ni'eng*, a year having an intercalary month; '*ni'eng pok, kié nong*' (after one) year not reckon the intercalary month, as in paying monthly interest, etc.; *coll.*, '*ngo ni'eng lang ti'ong nong*' in five years two intercalary months.

|     |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |         |
|-----|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1 饌 | 8 土囊 | 5 青囊 | 7 攪線 | 9 攪圓 | 10 攪紙 | 11 攪覆 | 12 廣瓜 | 13 竹瓢 | 15 閏月 | 17 年不計閏 |
| 壽行囊 | 4 空囊 | 6 餘囊 | 8 攪藥 | 圓    | 檢     | 笑     | 瓢     | 厚     | 閏年    |         |

**韌**  
Jèn

Read *eng*<sup>3</sup>; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *nong*<sup>2</sup>: flexible, but tenacious; tough, as meat; *met.*, slow, dilatory: <sup>1</sup>*p'ei nong*<sup>2</sup> slow, procrastinating; <sup>1</sup>*nong*<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>*p'ui tai*<sup>3</sup> (like) a tough leathern girdle, incorrigibly slow or backward to do.

(516)

Nu.

*Nu.* A coll. prefix, as in *nu noh*, the female mode of salutation, as before idols; the hands are held together close to the person and moved up and down.

**努**  
Nu.

To exert one's self strenuously, to strive, to expend one's energies on; a desperate effort, energy, force: *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*nu lik*<sup>2</sup> to exert strength, to strive for.

**弩**  
Nu.

A kind of ballista or cross-bow made with springs; it was contrived to shoot several arrows and set as a trap for animals: <sup>2</sup>*nu sui*, a corps of archers, employed in the Han dynasty; <sup>1</sup>*huak nu*, to shoot a cross-bow; *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*nu chieng*<sup>2</sup> a small cross-bow, not now in use.

**奴**  
Nu.

A slave, a bondman, one bought with money and subjected to slavery; an abject, a term of contempt; slavish; used in Foochow for I, as in polite phrase or by inferiors: <sup>2</sup>*t'ëuk nu*, a bamboo-pillow; *com.*, <sup>1</sup>*nu puk*, a bondman; *nu chai* (coll. *nu ch'ai*), a slave; I, your slave, as used by Manchus

in addressing the emperor; <sup>1</sup>*nu pe*<sup>2</sup> male and female slaves; *coll.*, <sup>2</sup>*nu karuk, neng*, we all, all of us.

**努**  
Nu.

Great strength; to exert one's self: <sup>10</sup>*nu lik*<sup>2</sup> to put forth one's utmost strength.

**孀**  
Nu.

A child; my children; soft, tender, small and weak, that which needs soothing; a bird's tail: the 2d also read <sup>1</sup>*t'ong*, q. v.: <sup>11</sup>*ch'á nu*, wife and children.

**駑**  
Nu.

An old horse, a weak, broken down steed: <sup>12</sup>*nu t'ai*, a weak, old horse; *met.*, a term applied by statesmen to themselves.

(517)

Nü.

*Nü.* A coll. word: leaning, slanting, as a poor house: *nu niä*, rickety, as a chair; *met.*, scolding back and forth, railing at each other.

**女**  
Nü.  
Yü.

A female, a woman; an unmarried girl, a daughter; female, feminine; the 10th of the 28 constellations, part of Aquarius; the 38th radical: <sup>13</sup>*siok, i nü*; a white cockatoo; *com.*, <sup>14</sup>*ho nü*, females, women; <sup>15</sup>*ke nü*, prostitutes; <sup>16</sup>*nü liu*, the class of women; <sup>17</sup>*nü chü*, a maiden, a daughter; <sup>18</sup>*nü i*, I, your daughter; <sup>19</sup>*tik nü*, a brother's daughter, a niece; <sup>20</sup>*song nü*, grand-daughter; <sup>21</sup>*nü pe*<sup>2</sup> a female slave; <sup>22</sup>*sá* (coll. *nié sai*), a son-in-law; <sup>23</sup>*nü keng*, female work; <sup>24</sup>*nü hau* *keng*, a classic on female duties;

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 疲 | 2 韌 | 3 韌 | 4 韌 | 5 發 | 6 竹 | 7 奴 | 8 奴 | 9 奴 | 10 奴 | 11 妻 | 12 雪 | 13 衣 | 14 婦 | 15 女 | 16 流 | 17 女 | 18 兒 | 19 姪 | 20 孫 |
| 韌   | 韌   | 韌   | 韌   | 發   | 竹   | 奴   | 奴   | 奴   | 奴    | 妻    | 雪    | 衣    | 婦    | 女    | 流    | 女    | 兒    | 姪    | 孫    |
| 韌   | 韌   | 韌   | 韌   | 發   | 竹   | 奴   | 奴   | 奴   | 奴    | 妻    | 雪    | 衣    | 婦    | 女    | 流    | 女    | 兒    | 姪    | 孫    |
| 皮   | 皮   | 皮   | 皮   | 箭   | 僕   | 各   | 各   | 各   | 各    | 駑    | 駑    | 駑    | 女    | 女    | 女    | 女    | 女    | 女    | 女    |

'*nü ka nang chong*, women dressed in men's clothes; '*nü siong*' an effeminate face and manner; COLL., '*nü má' kwo' ch'ing hu*, the woman's (leprosy) can't pass over to her husband. Read *nëü'* or *nëü'*: to give a daughter in marriage, to marry out one's daughter.

**汝**  
Ju.  
**你**  
Ni.  
**女**

The second personal pronoun, thou, you; thy, thine, your, yours; the first is also the name of a tributary of the river Hwai and of an inferior department in Honan: '*nü mwong*, you all; com., '*nü ngó*, you and I, both of us; COLL., '*nü nëng*, you, ye, '*nü ki*, yours; *na' la 'nü*, only you (say or do thus); '*nü ek, huak, ng' se' nëng*, you surely are not a man, as said to an ingrate; '*nü chó' 'nü chó'* attend to your own business! you will act in your own way!

*Nü.* A coll. prefix, as in '*nü nëuk*, (or *nük, nëuk*), wrinkled, rumped, as a sleeve shoved up; *met.*, to skulk, to squat out of sight.

(518) Nüh.

*Nüh.* A coll. word: similar to '*nóh*'; to press, to squeeze in the hand; to tread, as masons do the mud for plastering; *met.*, to roll or tumble in a bunch, as children in play: '*nüh, p'wai'* to break by squeezing; '*nüh ho'* crumpled till it is all soft; '*nüh, sioh, toi*, squeezed into a bunch; tumbled together.

(519)

Nuí.

**揉**  
**按**

To rub and roll with the hand, to make round by rolling; in the coll. to knead; to rub, as clothes in washing; *met.*, to vex, to tease, to annoy; to weary, to bore one: COLL., '*nü chá'* to knead dough; '*nü ch'ai'* to rub (salt) in vegetables; '*wi nü*, to cast aside as worthless; *met.*, to ruin one's self; '*nü nóh*, waste, refuse, useless remnants; '*king nü nóh*, he bears a teasing; '*nü yok*, tired from kneading; *met.*, fagged, as two at play; '*nü yo*, soft, and flaccid from handling; *pong' lá nü*, "set out to be kneaded", as said of one annoyed or of a quarrel to be settled by talk.

**擱**

Like the last: to rub between the hands, as in washing, to rumple; to push, to shake: '*hwang nü*, to rub, to rumple.

(520)

Nük.

**肉**

The meat of animals, flesh; specifically applied to pork in Foochow; the pulp or meat of fruits and nuts; fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshy; the 130th radical, contracted in composition: com., '*tü nük*, pork; '*yong nük*, goat's meat, mutton; '*nük, sing*, the body; '*nük, wong*, pork-balls; '*nük, tóh*, a butcher's stand; '*nük, ting*, fat pork cut into small pieces; '*nük, ung*, and '*nük, si*, lean pork cooked and torn into shreds; '*ch'ing kauk, nük*, very nearly related; COLL., '*seng nük*, lean pork; '*tang' ch'ai' nük*, the

1 汝 2 汝 3 汝 4 汝 5 揉 6 揉 7 揉 8 猪 9 猪 10 羊 11 肉 12 肉 13 肉 14 肉 15 肉 16 肉 17 親 18 瘠 19 淡  
們 伙 菜 菜 菜 菜 菜 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉  
2 汝 4 揉 6 擱 8 煩 11 肉 13 肉 15 肉 17 肉 18 肉 19 肉  
我 劑 揉 擱 ○ 身 桌 絨 ○ ○ ○ ○



meat of a species of shell-fish; *kang ta nük*, and 'kwang' 'chwi nük, dry pork and water-blown pork; 'nük kóh, 'piàng, a pork-and-biscuit sandwich; 'nük, siong' your flesh itches (for a whipping)! *nüh, lang' chaik, 'lá 't'c*, for soft-cooked pork one seeks (needs) gravy; *met.*, one must pay well for a good article. Read *eu*: the rim or substantial part of copper cash; the hole is called *hó*'.

(521) Nung.

**𦵏** Read *nung*; coll. *nung*: to speak in a low tone sullenly or in complaint, to murmur, to mutter, to grumble: *nung neng*, to grumble at people; *nüng nüng nung nung*, muttering; *nung chü chak, kwak*, to mutter incessantly.

*Nung.* A coll. word: to delay, to defer, to put off; late, slow, deferred: *chai' nung sioh, k'aik, ku*, defer a little longer; *'chiá, tiéng, nung sioh, nik, mó 'ü*, the sky or weather has passed the day without rain—*scil.*, though it has been threatening.

**忍** Read 'üng; used for the coll. 'nung: to repress anger or impatient feelings; to endure, to bear, to suffer patiently: 'nung sang' or 'nung k'e' a patient temper; *t'ong nung*, to keep down, to repress, as resentment; 'nung sioh, kwo' to suppress an (angry) utterance; 'nung nú' kwo' insufferable, (the angry feeling) must have vent.

**農** To cultivate the ground, to dig and plow; to plant, to sow; agriculture: 'sang Nung. *nung*, the three kinds of husbandry—on the hills, marshes, and plains; *com.*, 'nung, hu, a husbandman; 'nung ka, farmers; 'sing nung, the emperor Shinnung, who taught husbandry; 'k'wong' nung, to encourage agriculture, as the Emperor and officers do.

**儂** I, myself: in the coll. read *neng*, q. v.: 'ó, nung, I, myself; kü nung, he, himself.

**濃** Thick, inspissated, as liquids; spiced, seasoned; rich, strong, as infusions or flavors; heavy, as dew; kind, hearty; nervous, terse, as style: in the coll. read *nüng*, q. v.: 'nung tang' thick and thin; rich and weak; light and shade, as in pictures; *nung nung*, heavy, as dew; 'nung soi' deep sleep; 'nung pek, clear, heavy writing; *com.*, 'nung hain' a nervous, rich style.

**穠** Luxuriant, thick, as growing grain: *nung mik*, close set, exuberant, as shrubs, etc.

**膿** Pus, matter in boils and ulcers; a sloughing; to rot away, rotten, as stubble: in the coll. read *neng*, q. v.: *nung hiék*, bloody pus.

**醲** Used for *nung* (thick, rich): strong, high-flavored: *nung chiu*, good, generous wine.

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 灌 | 2 肉 | 3 肉 | 4 忍 | 5 忍 | 6 忍 | 7 三 | 9 農 | 11 勸 | 13 濃 | 15 濃 |
| 水   | 夾   | 癢   | 性   | 氣   | 一   | 農   | 家   | 農    | 淡    | 筆    |
| 肉   | 餅   |     |     |     | 句   | 夫   | 神   | 阿    | 睡    | 厚    |
| ○   | ○   | ○   | ○   | ○   | ○   |     | 農   | 儂    |      |      |

(522) Nüng.

**濃** Read *nüng*; coll. *nüng*: thick, as a liquid; rich, strong, as an infusion; spiced, seasoned: <sup>1</sup>*ta nüng*, the tea is strong; <sup>2</sup>*nüng nüng mēk*, thick ink; <sup>3</sup>*nüng nüng iu*, highly seasoned with oil; <sup>4</sup>*saik, nüng*, a deep color, as of an infusion.

(523) Nwa.

*Nwa*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. word: turned to one side, awry, deflected: *nwa*<sup>2</sup> *nwa*<sup>2</sup> awry, twisted; *nwa*<sup>3</sup> *tek*, *sá*<sup>3</sup> much deflected; *chiá nēng yá nwa*<sup>4</sup> this person is far astray (from virtue); *nü nwa*<sup>5</sup> to contend, to scold at each other.

(524) Nwah.

*Nwah*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. word: similar to the last; awry, twisted, sprained, wrenched out of place, as a bone in a sprained foot.

(525) Nwang.

**暖** The genial warmth of the sun; warm, agreeable, as the days of spring: in the coll. read *nong*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*nik, nwang*, warmth of the sun; <sup>2</sup>*nwang hung*, a genial breeze.

**煖** The warmth of fire; warm, soothing, agreeable, as a gentle fire; warmed; <sup>1</sup>*met.*, warm, friendly, as the feelings; to warm in the sun or by a fire: in the coll. read *nong* and *niong*, q. v.: com., <sup>2</sup>*nwang mó*<sup>3</sup> a wadded cap; <sup>4</sup>*nwang kóh*, the elevated place in the back of a hall or temple; <sup>5</sup>*ung nwang*, warm, genial;

benign, soothing, as medicine; <sup>10</sup>*pau nwang*, full and warm, well fed and clothed.

**餽** Food presented to superiors: in the coll. read *nong*, q. v.: <sup>11</sup>*nwang ong*<sup>12</sup> to present food; food presented, as to a superior; <sup>13</sup>*nwang nü*, to send food to a daughter (three days after her marriage).

(526) Nwo.

[This word is interchangeably read *nio*, q. v.]

(527) Nwoh.

[This word is interchangeably read *nioh*, q. v.]

(528) Nwoí.

*Nwoí*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. word: the cavity into which the tenon is fitted, a mortise; a socket: *nwoí po*<sup>2</sup> the mortise rotted; *ch'üäng nwoí*<sup>3</sup> *lá*, to insert (a tenon) in the mortise; *nwoí*<sup>4</sup> *lók*, *nwoí*<sup>5</sup> not yet entered the mortise or socket.

(529) Nwong

[This word is interchangeably read *niong*, q. v.]

(530) Ng.

**伋**<sup>1</sup> A coll. character; used for the strong nasal *ng*<sup>2</sup> which is not referable to the table of initial and final sounds; mostly placed before verbs in the sense of no, not, will not; before adjectives, it often answers to *un*, *dis*, *in*; between verbs repeated, it forms a question; repeated before succeeding verbs and adjectives, it means neither, nor: <sup>3</sup>*ng*<sup>4</sup> *sai*, no need of, unnecessary; <sup>5</sup>*ng eng* he does not, or will not, answer; <sup>6</sup>*ng tiók*, not done, done

|                 |                  |                  |                 |                 |                 |                  |                  |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <sup>1</sup> 茶濃 | <sup>2</sup> 濃濃墨 | <sup>3</sup> 濃濃油 | <sup>4</sup> 色濃 | <sup>6</sup> 暖風 | <sup>8</sup> 煖閣 | <sup>10</sup> 飽煖 | <sup>12</sup> 餽女 | <sup>14</sup> 伋應 |
| ○               | ○                | ○                | <sup>5</sup> 日暖 | <sup>7</sup> 煖帽 | <sup>9</sup> 溫煖 | <sup>11</sup> 餽餽 | <sup>13</sup> 伋使 | <sup>15</sup> 伋着 |

wrongly; 'ng' kau' insufficient; ng' t'èng, ought not, must not; 'ng' chai' sié' in danger of, risk, hazard; ng' sié' not only (that or so much); ch'ó' ng' ch'ó' will you do it or not? ng' ch'iong' s'iong, not think so; ng' se' po' 'kong, "is it not as one would say"—i. e., precisely so, of course just so; ng' tong ng' 'toi, neither (too) long nor (too) short; ng' tié ng' ch'ok, neither enters nor retires; ng' ngu s'uk, not well skilled in or acquainted with.

(531)

Nga.

雅

Ya.

Elegant, correct; neat, genteel, decorous; also plain, simple, unadorned: 'nga tang' plain, yet neat; COM., 'nga te' elegant; correct, classic; fine, stylish; 'sá' 'nga, genteel, decorous; 'nga tó' genteel employment, as of students; fine, as artist's work; 'miéng' s'ü pok, 'nga, to refuse openly would be indecorous—a sign on shops declining to sell on credit.

牙

Ya.

The grinders, molars, double teeth; the teeth; a tooth-like process; toothed, jagged; ivory; a bud; commonly used for an agent, a broker; the 92d radical: COM., 'nga ch'i, the teeth; 'twai' 'nga, the grinders; 'nga hwok, an ivory tablet, anciently borne at audiences; 'ch'iong' 'nga, ivory; 'nga t'ü' ivory chop-sticks; 'nga hok, feasts to employés on the 2d and 16th of the month; 'nga wong, a buff or salmon color; 'nga kwang ng'ing' the

jaws stiff, as from a paroxysm of grief; COLL., 'nga ch'i t'æk, a tooth-pick; 'nga só s'èng, "your jaws are loose"—said to a scolder; 'nga n'èng, a broker, commission-merchant; 'kwí' ch'i 'nga, a fruit-broker's.

芽

Ya.

A germ, a plumule, a bud, a sprout; to bud, to sprout; the beginning, budding forth: 'meng' 'nga, to bud; 'hok' 'nga, a seed-bud; COM., 'hwak' 'nga, (coll. 'pwok' 'nga), to sprout; 'nga ch'iang, the tip of a bud; COLL., 'tau' 'nga, bean-sprouts; mah' 'nga, wheat-sprouts, used medicinally; 'nga kiáng, a kind of tea.

齒

Ya.

Irregular teeth: COLL., 'nga ngá, to look crossly, sour, crabbed; 'nga ng'èung' (or 'ngai ng'èung'), that which provokes, detestable; á' 'nga ng'èung' n'èng, it will disgust people.

衙

Ya.

The marquee of a general, distinguished by a standard; a court, a palace, an office, a tribunal, an official residence; the exercise of functions in a court: 'ch'ó' 'nga, an early court; 'nga hu (or 'sü), an officer's residence; COM., 'nga mwong, an office, a yamun; 'nói' 'nga, the private apartments of the yamun; 'pa' 'nga, an official door-keeper; 'nga yáh, police, official attendants; s'iong' 'nga mwong, an officer's visit to his superiors, as on set days of the month.

1 怀 2 勢 3 雅 4 雅 5 不 6 大 7 象 8 牙 9 牙 10 牙 11 牙 12 牙 13 福 14 牙 15 硬 16 核 17 芽 18 芽 19 芽 20 芽 21 衙 22 衙 23 衙  
 2 怀 3 淡 4 細 5 面 6 牙 7 牙 8 牙 9 牙 10 牙 11 牙 12 牙 13 黃 14 牙 15 牙 16 牙 17 牙 18 牙 19 牙 20 牙 21 衙 22 衙 23 衙  
 在 ○ 雅 辭 齒 笏 筯 黃 ○ 芽 尖 府 衙



**研**<sup>2</sup> Used for the coll. *nga*<sup>2</sup>: to polish by rubbing, to smooth, as with a stone or shell: *ng a*<sup>2</sup> *kwong kwong*, to rub smooth, to polish; *'nga*<sup>2</sup> *king*, silver articles gilded and polished with the agate; *'nga*<sup>2</sup> *loi*, a kind of shell used in polishing essay-paper; *nga*<sup>2</sup> *nga*<sup>2</sup> *kieu*<sup>2</sup> a creaking, a grating sound.

**訝**<sup>2</sup> Interchanged with the next: to greet, to receive affably; to exclaim, to express surprise at: *'ch'ai nga*<sup>2</sup> to be suspicious of; *'chiá nga*<sup>2</sup> astonished.

**迂**<sup>2</sup> To go out and greet, to meet, to receive courteously: the 2d also read *ngëu*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: *'nging nga*<sup>2</sup> to receive respectfully.

**御**<sup>2</sup>  
Yü.

(532) Ngá.

*'Ngá*. A coll. word, as in *ngá sioh*<sup>2</sup>, *siäng*, to emit a creaking sound, as a door; *ngá 'tié nga ch'ok*, to creak when one is going in and out; *ngá nga kieu*<sup>2</sup> a low cry or wail, as of a child.

**睨**<sup>2</sup> To look askant or askance at; to glance the eyes, as birds and beasts do; the sun declining or shining athwart: in the coll. read *ngá*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: *'ngá se*<sup>2</sup> to look askance; *'no*<sup>2</sup> *'ngá*, an angry glance; COLL., *'p'a*<sup>2</sup> *'ngá*, to look askance at.

*'Ngá*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: to whine, to whimper, as a child: *'nü chai*<sup>2</sup> *ngá*<sup>2</sup> *sioh*<sup>2</sup>, *siäng* *'ngwai*

*cheu*<sup>2</sup> *p'ah*, you whimper once more and I'll whip.

**倪**<sup>2</sup> The young and delicate; small, weak, as children; I. to peep, to glance at; to benefit, to distinguish; an edge, the limit, verge of; a surname: *'twang ngá*, exact, to the least point; origin, beginning; *'tiéng ngá*, the verge of heaven; *'chó ngá eü* *ngá*, to glance left and right, to look about.

**猊**<sup>2</sup> A fabulous animal, called *'song ngá*, like a lion; some say, a wild horse that travels 500 *'li* a day; used in the coll. in a *met.*, sense, as in *'sá ngá* or *'ngá tó*<sup>2</sup> unreasonable, overbearing or excessively strict.

**輓**<sup>2</sup> A cross-bar, to which animals are fastened in drawing a vehicle. I.

**鯨**<sup>2</sup> A hairy, marine animal, variously described by the Chinese; probably a species of seal or lamantin: *king ngá*, the male and female whale; *met.*, a violent oppressor, like a Verres.

**霓**<sup>2</sup> A rainbow, specially the secondary one, called the female: *'lung ngá*, the rainbow; *'ch'ai ngá*, variegated; *'ting ngá*, the rattling sound of thunder.

**麀**<sup>2</sup> A fawn; a lion-like animal, called *song ngá*, which devours tigers; *ngá kiu*, deer-skin garments.

<sup>1</sup>研 <sup>8</sup>猜 <sup>4</sup>嗟 <sup>5</sup>睨 <sup>6</sup>怒 <sup>7</sup>端 <sup>9</sup>左 <sup>10</sup>狻 <sup>11</sup>倪 <sup>12</sup>虹 <sup>18</sup>彩 <sup>14</sup>霆  
<sup>2</sup>金 <sup>3</sup>訝 <sup>2</sup>訝 <sup>2</sup>視 <sup>2</sup>睨 <sup>2</sup>倪 <sup>2</sup>倪 <sup>2</sup>道 <sup>2</sup>霓 <sup>2</sup>霓 <sup>2</sup>霓  
<sup>3</sup>研 <sup>8</sup>天 <sup>9</sup>右 <sup>2</sup>倪 <sup>2</sup>倪 <sup>2</sup>倪 <sup>2</sup>倪 <sup>2</sup>倪 <sup>2</sup>倪  
螺 ○ ○ ○ ○ 倪 倪 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

**睨**  
I.

Read 'ngá; coll. 'ngá<sup>2</sup> as in 'p'á 'ngá<sup>2</sup> or 'ngá<sup>2</sup> 'k'ang<sup>2</sup> to examine closely, to scrutinize; 'ngá<sup>2</sup> 'ch'ing, to identify or ascertain by close scrutiny; 'ngá<sup>2</sup> 'má<sup>2</sup> 'ch'ok, can't see through it, inscrutable.

**枝**  
Ch'ih.

Read 'chié; used for the coll. 'ngá<sup>2</sup>: a branch, a twig; 'ch'eu<sup>2</sup> 'ngá<sup>2</sup> branches of a tree; 'ngá<sup>2</sup> 'sui (or 'heng), the branches hang down; 'kó 'long 'ngá<sup>2</sup> the whole branch.

'Ngá<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word, as in 'ngá<sup>2</sup> 'ngá<sup>2</sup> 'kieu<sup>2</sup> or 't'ie<sup>2</sup> 'ngá<sup>2</sup> 'ngá<sup>2</sup> to cry and sob, as a child does.

(533) Ngah.

'Ngah. A coll. word, as in 'ngah, 'ngah, 'kieu<sup>2</sup> a creaking sound, as of a bedstead, or the edges of boards rubbing against each other; 'kiäng 'ngah, 'ngah, 'ngah, creaks from being walked upon.

'Ngah<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word, as in 'ngah, 'lah<sub>2</sub> (or 'nga 'lah<sub>2</sub>) 'sioh, 'siäng, it rattles, it makes a clattering sound; 'ngih, 'lih, 'ngah, 'lah, a rattling, as of tiles or things shaken by an earthquake.

'Ngah<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: to stop, to block, to obstruct, so as to cause unevenness: 'o<sup>2</sup> 'nóh, 'ngah, 'lá 'má<sup>2</sup> 'pong<sup>2</sup> 'tek, 'löh, there is something that obstructs so that you can't set it down; 'ngau 'ngah, variance, cause of quarrel.

(534) Ngäh.

**闌**

Read 'ngidh<sub>2</sub>; used in the Paik, 'Ing for the coll. 'ngah<sub>2</sub>: a harsh, grating

sound, as of a door on its wooden sockets; also pinched, jammed, caught in a door when shut: 'mwong 'ngäh, 'sioh, 'siäng, the door creaked harshly; 'ch'ü 'ngäh, the hand jammed (in the door); 'ngäh, 'piäng, squeezed flat.

'Ngäh<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: the creaking sound, as of a sedan or of a cooly's carrying stick and burden.

(535) Ngai.

**捱**

Read 'ngai; used for the coll. 'ngai: to bear, to put up with, to endure; also to lean, to rest against: 'ngai 'ngai, to endure, to bear trouble; 'mwong 'ngai 'chiä 'kwo' just bear and get along with it, as sickness or distress; 'ngai 'má<sup>2</sup> 'kwo' can't endure it, intolerable; 'löh, 'ie 'p'ooi<sup>2</sup> 'lá 'ngai 'sioh, 'k'aik, 'ku, lean against the back of the chair a while (to doze and rest).

**齒**

Read 'ch'ü; used for the coll. 'ngai: the teeth: 'ngai 'chó<sup>2</sup> the gums, the jaw; 'p'ook, 'ngai, to cut teeth; 'ch'ü 'ngai, to extract a tooth; 'ngai 'cheu the teeth are decayed; 'ngai 't'iang a toothache; 'ngai 'ngüng (or 'äng), scurf on the teeth, tartar; 'ngai 'sauk, a tooth brush; 'p'ah, 'siék, 'ngai, "breaks a tooth"—does not talk to the point.

'Ngai. A coll. word: to rest lightly on; to hold by the edge of: 'ngai 'sioh, 'tek, 'kiäng, to sit on a little, as the edge of a seat; lying close to the edge, as a beam.

1 模 2 枝 3 門 4 闌 5 闌 6 捱 7 齒 8 發 9 取 10 齒 11 齒 12 齒 14 拍  
枝 闌 闌 扁 捱 座 齒 齒 齒 齒 蛀 痛 齦 折  
垂 聲 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 刷 齒

**艾**<sup>1</sup> Mugwort, artemisia, a plant from which the moxa is made; a term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, aged, fifty; to cherish, to quiet, to relax one's self: used for *ngié*<sup>2</sup> in the coll. q. v.: "*pó ngai*" to nourish; "*sieu ngai*" a beautiful woman; "*ch'ak, ngai*" to nail up mugwort on the 5th day of the 5th moon; "*sik, ngai*" (like) plucking mint—easily done.

**隘**<sup>1</sup> A pass, a defile; strait, narrow, confined; urgent, distressed; mean, illiberal; impeded, stopped, obstructed: *hiék, ngai*<sup>2</sup> a narrow pass; *met.*, a contracted mind.

**呆**<sup>1</sup> Foolish, silly, doltish; stupid, like a puppy; the first also means a kind of plum; used for the coll. *ngai*, bad, evil, wicked: COLL., "*ngai nëng*, a bad man; "*ngai auk*, wicked; fierce, violent; "*ngai miàng*" a poor lot in life; "*ngai chai*" "bad debt"; *met.*, a matter resulting unluckily; "*p'ah, ngai*, to break; broken, injured; *ngai ngëung*<sup>2</sup> (or *nga ngëung*<sup>2</sup>), that which offends, detestable, shameful; "*ngai tiêng*, bad weather; "*chó tek, ngai*, poorly done or made; "*ngai tëük, ch'ok, hó sung*, a bad bamboo yielding good shoots; *met.*, wicked parents having good children.

**厓**<sup>1</sup> This and the next three also read *ngang*: the side of a hill; a high bank, cliff, ledge, precipice: "*ngai ngang*" a steep bank; *met.*, a discrepancy,

disagreement of things or persons; "*Ngai chiu*, a district in Hainan.

**推**<sup>1</sup> To lean against; to put off, to defer, to procrastinate; to lounge, to loiter, to trifle with: used for *ngai* in the coll. q. v.

**涯**<sup>1</sup> The banks of a stream, a shore, a beach; a limit: "*u ngai*, illimitable; "*seng ngai*, a business, occupation; "*ching ngai*, a wharf, a mart on a river-side; "*tiêng ngai*, the horizon, distant regions.

**睚**<sup>1</sup> The outer corners of the eyes; to glance or stare, to look angrily at.

**礙**<sup>1</sup> To hinder, to obstruct, to impede; to embarrass, to stop the way of, to oppose; to set a limit to; to let, to restrain, as the conscience does; to offend, to be an offense to; a hindrance, an impediment, obstruction; a restraint, an objection to: "*ngai sik*, a stumbling-stone, COM., "*kwang ngai*" or "*chu ngai*" an obstacle, impediment; "*ngai ching*, to be constrained by (another's) feelings or circumstances; COLL., *ngai sié mi*, to infringe or trespass slightly on.

(536)

Ngaing.

**硬**<sup>1</sup> Hard, not soft, solid; stiff, firm, not pliable; obstinate, perverse, inflexible; terse, strong, nervous, as style; to harden, to stiffen; a particle, denoting a settled

1保 8插 5呆 7呆 9拍 11做 竹 13崖 15無 17津 19礙 21礙  
艾 艾 伋 命 呆 的 出 岸 涯 涯 石 情  
2少 4拾 6呆 8呆 10呆 呆 好 14崖 16生 18天 20關  
艾 艾 惡 債 天 12呆 笋 洲 涯 涯 礙 ○



fact or purpose; surely, certainly, still, yet; indeed, only, must be: com., 'ngaing' sing, a hard heart, a stubborn will; 'ngaing' tik, straight-forward, honest; 'ngaing' hang' a resolute person; 'ngaing' lang, to interpose or stop firmly; 'ngaing' sié' or 'ngaing' 'ch'iu, power, prestige; COLL., 'ngaing' ch'aing' stiff; 'ngaing' laung' strong, influential; 'ngaing' pang, pang or 'ngaing' k'wak, k'wak, very hard or stiff, inflexible; 'ngaing' k'aék, hard articles, as furniture, hardware, etc.; 'kiaing' 'ngaing' to use firmness, to carry a matter with a high hand; 'ch'oi' 'ngaing' to talk bravely, as against feeling or conviction; 'ngaing' tiu, tiu, stiff in death.

## (537) Ngaiu.

Ngaiu'. A coll. word, as in 'ngaui' tu 'ngaui' (or 'aiu' tu 'aiu'), the sound of horns, as used by the 'tó tai' priests, toot! toot!

罵 A horse galloping wildly; to gallop in an irregular manner.

## (538) Ngak.

惹 To dismiss care; cheerful, contented, light-hearted: 'ngak, 'yong, happy, pleased.

戛 A long spear, a lance; to spear, to lance; the jolting of a cart; rough, uneven, jolting; usual, as rules or ceremonies: 'ngak, 'ngak, rough, difficult; stammering.

秸 The stalk or straw of grain; grain in the straw, or reaped with half of the stalk. Read kek, the cooing of doves.

Chi.

鵞

A goose; same as the ek, or ship-bird; they are said to conceive by looking at each other; the cackling of geese, for which the usual coll. is 'ngauk, 'ngauk, 'kieu' q. v.

齧

嚙

Ch'ih.

gnawing.

(539)

Ngang.

猜

Yin.

眼

Yen.

The eye; a square, a space, a limit: 'lun' g 'ngang (coll. 'leng' 'keng') a fruit; the Dimocarpus, lungan or dragon's eye; com., 'ngang' k'wo, the treatment of eye-diseases; 'nuk, 'ngang, a fleshly eye—unable to perceive goodness; 'tuk, 'ngang' lung, blind of one eye; 'ngang' k'wong twai, "the eye-socket large"—proud, aspiring; 'tói, 'ngang, to suit the eye, as spectacles; 'hak, 'ngang, to fit the eyes; liked, approved; 'ngang' lik, 'hó, a good, keen eye; to see at a glance; 'ch'ieung' li 'ngang, the far-seeing one—an attendant of Matsupo; 'ngang' kiang' spectacles; COLL.,

1硬 2硬 3硬 4硬 5龍 6眼 7肉 8獨 9眼 10對 11眼 12里  
心 漢 勢 手 眼 科 眼 眼 眼 眼 力 眼  
2硬 4硬 18合 16眼  
直 攔 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 眼 千 鏡

'chó' 'ngang, to be eyes (for others); 'ngang 'seng, before the eyes.

𠵹

To snore: 'ngang mek, to be silent, to give no answer, as one who is sleepy; 'ngang ngie' to breathe hard, or mutter, in one's sleep.

巖

A high bank, a precipice; a rocky hill; lofty, dangerous: 'ngang 'ngang or 'chang 'ngang, very high and precipitous;

Yen. 'ngang 'long, a hall, temple;

COM., 'ngang 'ta, tea from 'Chung 'ang in K'iong 'ning prefecture, Fookien—also applied to some other good teas.

顏

The space between the eyes and eyebrows; the countenance; color; hilly; a surname: 'ngang 'ung, the countenance; COM.,

'ngang saik, color; 'ngang lai, coloring matter, pigments, paints; 'Ngang 'hui or 'Ngang 'chü, the chief disciple of Confucius; 'chong 'ngang, a term of respectful address, as in a letter; COLL., 'ngang saik, 'chiéng 'chiew a fresh, bright color; 'ngang saik, ko' to' an old faded color.

𠵹

To snarl, to growl at each other, as dogs fighting: COLL., 'ngang 'ngang kieu' a clamor of voices, loud wrangling.

'Ngang. A coll. word, as in 'ngang 'leu, the same as 'hiong 'ü, basil, garden-thyme, summer-savory.

𠵹

Rude, rustic, unpolished, vulgar; blunt, unmannerly; to moan, to lament, to grieve excessively: also read 'ngieng' q. v.

岸

The banks of a stream; a shore, a bank, a beach; an edge, a margin; a high cliff; steps of a palace; the end of a road; the aim,

object, or goal; a country-prison; to exhibit, to show a front; a valorous, high-minded man: in the coll. read 'ngiang' q. v.: 't'ó' 'ngang' end of the road; 'teng 'ngang' to land; 'k'wí 'ngang' one eminent in virtue and valor.

雁

The small kind of wild geese; a bird of passage,

whose flight determines times; met., in a series, in order, orderly; marriage ceremonies: 'ngang' 'ngó,

a wild goose; 't'ien' 'ngang' to pour libations to the goose—a wedding rite emblematic of connubial felicity; 'ngang' sai' a mountain-resort of wild geese; COM., 'ngang' 'hong, wild geese (flying) in a row; met., brothers in the order of age; 'nyang' 'tak, 'ta ming, your name inscribed on the goose-pagoda—a complimentary phrase meaning "you'll gain your degree".

𠵹

False, not true or genuine; spurious, adulterated, as goods: 'ching 'ngang' true and false, genuine and counterfeit.

1 做 2 眼 3 巖 4 巖 5 顏 6 顏 7 顏 8 顏 9 顏 10 尊 11 鮮 12 道 13 岸 14 登 15 魁 16 鵝 17 雁 18 雁 19 雁  
眼 巖 顏 顏 子 色 岸 岸 岸 鵝 塞 塔  
前 茶 色 回 顏 笑 岸 岸 岸 雁 雁 題  
○ ○ ○ 雁 雁 雁 雁 雁 雁 雁 雁 雁

(540)

Ngaу.

**號**

Read 'kieu; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *ngau*, a tiger's howl: Chiao. *ngau, ngau kieu* to howl, to cry, as dogs and cats.

**咬**  
**嚼**

To gnaw, to bite; to chew, to masticate, as a cud; to set the teeth firmly; to study, to con over, to ruminate upon: the first Chiao. also read *kau*, the song of Ao. birds: in the coll. read *'ngeu*, q. v.: COM., *'ngau siek*, to gnaw the tongue (till it produces death); *'ngau nga ch'iek*, *'ch'i*, to gnash the teeth (in deadly hate).

*Ngau*. A coll. word: confused, jumbled, incorrect, as style in speaking or writing; gabble, jargon, brogue; obstinate, perverse: *ngau' p'ek*, a perverse temper.

**交**

To lay crosswise; blended, intermingled; to change, to imitate, as the changes of heaven and earth: the 89th radical: *'ngau ch'iong* aspect of the diagrams; COM., *'tek, ngau*, diagrams with six blended lines—supposed to resemble the mutations of nature.

**肴**  
**餚**

Sacrificial meats in vases; dressed meats, viands, delicacies set out at a feast; to taste: COM., *'chin, ngau*, the viands of a feast; *'ngau chwang* dressed meats, delicacies.

**淆**

Muddy water; mixed, confused; a river in Honan, tributary to the Yellow river: *'ngau hoang* in great disorder, as affairs; *'hong, ngau*, turbid; mixed confusedly; COLL., *'ngau tek, sa* much confused, as cash accounts.

**殽**

Used for the last two: mixed, blended, jumbled together; mixed, as metals; bones and flesh mingled; a diet of pulse: *'ngau liék*, arranged, set in order.

**嶠**

Name of a river; hills in the western part of Honan province.

**齟**

Read *'ngeu*; used for the coll. *ngau*: warped, twisted, as a board in seasoning; *met.*, perverted; fierce, obstinate: *'k'ieu, ngau*, twisted, warped; *'ngau k'i, li*, bent up; *'ngau ngá*, crabbed, obstinate in bearing; *ngau ngah*, a difference, a variance; *i kaëng' ngwai o' noi*, *ngau ngah*, there is a little disagreement between him and me.

**樂**

A coll. word: numb, torpid, chill with cold: *'k'a ch'iu, ngau*, the feet and hands benumbed.

**樂**

To take pleasure in, to choose, to be fond of, to delight in: also read *lok*, and *ngok*, q. v.: *'ek, ch'ia sang ngau* profitable are the three delights—propriety and music (i. e., accord), speaking of men's goodness,

<sup>1</sup>咬  
<sup>2</sup>舌  
<sup>3</sup>牙

<sup>4</sup>切  
<sup>5</sup>齒  
<sup>6</sup>象

<sup>7</sup>六  
<sup>8</sup>交  
<sup>9</sup>酒  
<sup>10</sup>餚

<sup>11</sup>餚  
<sup>12</sup>饌  
<sup>13</sup>淆  
<sup>14</sup>亂

<sup>15</sup>混  
<sup>16</sup>淆  
<sup>17</sup>淆  
<sup>18</sup>的

<sup>19</sup>餒  
<sup>20</sup>殽  
<sup>21</sup>列  
<sup>22</sup>列

<sup>23</sup>齟  
<sup>24</sup>齟  
<sup>25</sup>齟  
<sup>26</sup>齟

<sup>27</sup>齟  
<sup>28</sup>齟  
<sup>29</sup>齟  
<sup>30</sup>齟

<sup>31</sup>齟  
<sup>32</sup>齟  
<sup>33</sup>齟  
<sup>34</sup>齟

<sup>35</sup>齟  
<sup>36</sup>齟  
<sup>37</sup>齟  
<sup>38</sup>齟

<sup>39</sup>齟  
<sup>40</sup>齟  
<sup>41</sup>齟  
<sup>42</sup>齟



and having many virtuous friends; COLL., *ngau* 'chiá tai' he takes pleasure in this matter.

**藕**  
Ou.

Read *ngau* in the dictionaries: the roots of the nelumbium or water-lily: COM., '*ngau*' *chiéng*, the first (tender) joint of lily-root; '*tié ngau*' the pond lily-root; '*ngau*' *hung*, flour made of lily-root; '*ngau*' *si*, the fine threads or filaments of the root; '*ngau*' *kó*, a comfit of lily-root-flour and sugar, made by scalding it; COLL., '*ch'eng ngau*' roots of the field-lily; '*ngau*' *k'èng*, the small tubulous cavities in lily-roots; '*ngau*' *tuang*' *si nang tuang*' when the lily-root is broken, its filaments are still hard to break; *met.*, despite the quarrel, the bond of real attachment can't be sundered.

(541) Ngauk.

**噩**  
O.

Grave and serious; stern, rigid, severe; awe-struck, frightened: '*ngauk*, *mong*' an alarming dream; '*king ngauk*, terrified.

**𠂔**  
O.

To strike with alarm; also the appearance of a high cap; the side of a sword; some say that the word, being composed of two mouths, denotes two persons singing responsively: *ngauk*, *ngauk*, words to the point.

**愕**  
O.

Surprised, astonished, amazed; to wonder at; opposed to, hindering, un-complying: '*ngauk*, *yong*, startled; COM., '*ch'auk*, *ngauk*, astonished at.

**𠂔**  
O.  
E.

Blunt, straight-forward words; honest, faithful re-proof; friendly advice: *ngauk*, *ngauk*, plain advice, as of a friend or minister.

**鄂**  
O.  
Ao.

Used for the last two: an ancient principality, now the province of Hupé; also a name of Wuchang-fu; a limit, a boundary.

**萼**  
O.

The calyx or receptacle of a flower, called '*hwa ngauk*,: in the coll. read *ngok*, q. v.

**鱷**  
O.  
E.

A crocodile, or gavial, said to have existed in Ch'ao-chou-fu, Kwangtung, and to have been exorcised by Han-yü; a term sometimes applied to rapacious officers and gentry: COM., '*ngauk*, *ngü*, a crocodile.

**鶚**  
O.  
E.

The ospry or fish-hawk; a good term for the genus *Haliaetus*: '*ngauk*, *lik*, to stand watching, as an ospry does; '*ngauk*, *chiéng*' promoted to be a Kūjin.

**𦣻**

Read *ngak*,; used for the coll. *ngauk*, as in *ngauk*, *ngauk*, *kieu*' the cackling of geese; *hang ngauk*, *ngauk*, *kieu*' to snore loudly.

**𦣻**

Used for the coll. *ngauk*, as in *ngauk*, *ngauk*, *kieu*' noise made by the teeth in eating hard things, a crunching sound.

<sup>1</sup>藕尖

<sup>3</sup>藕粉

<sup>5</sup>藕糕

<sup>6</sup>田藕

<sup>7</sup>藕空

<sup>8</sup>藕斷

<sup>9</sup>斷絲

<sup>10</sup>驚噩

<sup>11</sup>愕然

<sup>12</sup>錯愕

<sup>13</sup>花萼

<sup>14</sup>鱷魚

<sup>15</sup>鶚立

<sup>2</sup>池藕

<sup>4</sup>藕絲

○

○

○

難

○

○

○

○

○

○

<sup>16</sup>鶚薦

(542) Ngaung.

**默**<sup>2</sup> Read *ngak*, in the dictionaries; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ngaung*: dull, stupid, doltish; silly, foolish, not intelligent: *ta' ngaung* to feign stupidity; *'ngaung' lē*, a stupid ass—a country clown; *'ngaung' siong*, to think stupidly; also applied affectedly to one's self; *'ngaung' t'au ngaung' nō*, dull head and brains—very stupid; *ngaung' ch'aung'* to rush about stupidly.

(543) Nge.

*Nge'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *nge' ngó'* or *nge' nge' ngó' ngó'* to talk indistinctly; to murmur, to complain; *nge' ngēū'* a squeaking sound, as of a fiddle; to play the fiddle.

**耳**<sup>2</sup> Read *ngi*; coll. *nge'*: an ear, the organ of hearing; a handle, an ear, a small side-handle, as of a cup, pitcher, tub, pail, basket, etc.: *'nge' kiāng*, an ear; *'nge' tai*, the lobus or bottom of the external ear; *'nge' k'ēng* or *'nge' mwong*, the opening at the bottom of the concha; *'nge' t'iang* or *'t'iang lóh*, *nge'* to hear with the ear; heard, listened to; *'nge' lēng*, deaf; *'nge' sai*, ear-wax; *'k'ang' nge'* to dress the ears, as a barber does; *'nge' chiēng'* an arrow (stuck through) the ear—a military punishment; *nge' u*, a buzzing in the ear, as when partially deaf; *'nge' piēng hung*, (like) wind passing by the ear, as words unheeded; *'nge' pó' sing*, “a

spirit reporting to the ear”—to hear of secretly; *'nge' prui' niong*, “soft ear-skin”—i. e., very credulous; *'nge' tai póh*, his lobus is thin—he can't gain money; *'nge' t'ieu sá*, to turn the ear toward the west—i. e., refuse to listen; *nge' pa sieu sek*, ear-pick and ear-brush; *nge' toi'* ear-pendants.

(544) Ngē.

*Ngē*. A coll. word, as in *ngē t'ioh*, about as *ngio ngio t'ioh*, a grum look; grim, glum, sullen.

(545) Ngeh.

*Ngeh*. A coll. word, as in *neh, sioh, siāng*, to emit a grating sound, as the edges of boards rubbing against each other; *neh, neh, ngah, ngah*, creaking, grating.

(546) Ngek.

**伧**<sup>2</sup> Strong, robust; martial, as the prancing of a steed; suddenly: *ngék, ngek*, large; valiant, warlike; *ngék, yong, í ik*, he entered abruptly.

**假**<sup>2</sup> Read *kek*, in the dictionaries: false, empty; *'K'ung ngek*, name of the grandson of Confucius, author of the *Chung-yung*, or *Doctrine of the Mean*.

**吸**<sup>2</sup> To draw in the breath, to inspire, to inhale; to imbibe, to suck in: *ngék, ek, k'eu k'e'* to take a long breath; com., *hu ngek*, expiration and inspiration.

<sup>1</sup>默 <sup>8</sup>默 <sup>4</sup>耳 <sup>6</sup>耳 <sup>8</sup>耳 <sup>耳</sup> <sup>11</sup>耳 <sup>18</sup>耳 風 <sup>16</sup>耳 臺 <sup>18</sup>耳  
<sup>2</sup>驢 <sup>頭</sup> <sup>仔</sup> <sup>空</sup> <sup>聽</sup> <sup>10</sup>耳 <sup>屎</sup> <sup>箭</sup> <sup>15</sup>耳 皮 薄 朝  
<sup>2</sup>想 <sup>默</sup> <sup>耳</sup> <sup>耳</sup> <sup>聽</sup> <sup>耳</sup> <sup>看</sup> <sup>耳</sup> <sup>報</sup> 軟 西  
<sup>想</sup> <sup>腦</sup> <sup>臺</sup> <sup>門</sup> <sup>落</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>耳</sup> <sup>邊</sup> <sup>神</sup> <sup>耳</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup>

**吃** To eat, to swallow food; to stutter, to stammer, slow of speech: <sup>1</sup>'k'eu Chi. <sup>2</sup>ngék, to eat or drink; Ch'i. <sup>3</sup>ngék, 'k'eu, to stammer; Ch'ih. <sup>4</sup>ngék, <sup>5</sup>king, startled, alarmed.

**喫** Interchanged with the last: to eat, to drink, to swallow; to suffer, to bear, to put up with: <sup>1</sup>ngék, Ch'ih. <sup>2</sup>king, urgent, necessary; <sup>3</sup>ngék, <sup>4</sup>k'wi, to swallow insults; harassed, troubled.

**屹** An abrupt, isolated peak, with steep sides; the highest peak of a Ch'i. range.

**岌** Similar to the last: a high hill, a slender peak in a range of hills; lofty, imminent, hazardous: Chi. <sup>1</sup>ngék, <sup>2</sup>ngék, high and dangerous.

**扱** To take, to receive, to obtain; to lift, to raise; to tuck up, as the skirts; to Ch'i. courtesy with the hands pointing downward, as women do: also read <sup>1</sup>ch'ak, q. v.

**极** Panniers or pack-saddles, made of wood and Chi. used by muleteers.

**汲** To draw water from a well; to draw, to drag, to lead, to draw out; incessant: <sup>1</sup>ngék, <sup>2</sup>ch'wi, to draw Ch'i. water; <sup>3</sup>ngék, <sup>4</sup>ngék, unremitting, as one's efforts; <sup>5</sup>ngék, <sup>6</sup>ing, to draw out.

**笈** A box or satchel for carrying books: <sup>1</sup>'ho' ngek, Chi. <sup>2</sup>ch'ung sū, to take up the satchel and follow a teacher.

**級** Threads arranged regularly; an order, a series, a gradation; steps, as of a Chi. stair-case, ladder, etc.; a degree, rank in office, grade of honorary merit; classed, sorted; a numerative of decapitated heads: <sup>1</sup>teng ngek, gradation; <sup>2</sup>kai ngek, a step, rank; <sup>3</sup>siu ngek, decapitated heads; com., <sup>4</sup>p'ing ngek, official grade or rank; <sup>5</sup>ka sang ngek, promoted three grades; <sup>6</sup>kaung' ek, ngek, degraded one rank.

**訖** To stop, to cease, to close, to desist, to finish Chi. speaking; to clear off an account; to exhaust; to prohibit; to arrive at, to carry to the end, up to, until, in which senses the same as the next: <sup>1</sup>ngék, <sup>2</sup>tik, to prohibit buying rice; <sup>3</sup>siu ngek, to collect the entire sum; <sup>4</sup>ng'iong ngek, finished speaking.

**迄** To come to, to reach, to arrive at; even, till, until, up to; finally, at last: Chi. <sup>1</sup>ngék, <sup>2</sup>king, to this time, even till now; <sup>3</sup>ngék, <sup>4</sup>keng' to the last, finally.

**鉞** Also read <sup>1</sup>sak, : a spear, a javelin; to engrave, to inlay on metal; to encase, as the barbs of arrows.

**鞞** Also read <sup>1</sup>sak, : children's shoes; a leathern shoe like a slipper; sandals such as the Chinese Sa.

<sup>1</sup>口 <sup>2</sup>吃 <sup>3</sup>驚 <sup>4</sup>喫 <sup>5</sup>緊 <sup>6</sup>汲 <sup>7</sup>引 <sup>8</sup>負 <sup>9</sup>筴 <sup>10</sup>從 <sup>11</sup>師 <sup>12</sup>階 <sup>13</sup>級 <sup>14</sup>品 <sup>15</sup>級 <sup>16</sup>降 <sup>17</sup>一 <sup>18</sup>級 <sup>19</sup>加 <sup>20</sup>三 <sup>21</sup>級 <sup>22</sup>訖 <sup>23</sup>訖 <sup>24</sup>訖 <sup>25</sup>迄 <sup>26</sup>迄 <sup>27</sup>迄 <sup>28</sup>迄 <sup>29</sup>迄 <sup>30</sup>迄 <sup>31</sup>迄 <sup>32</sup>迄 <sup>33</sup>迄 <sup>34</sup>迄 <sup>35</sup>迄 <sup>36</sup>迄 <sup>37</sup>迄 <sup>38</sup>迄 <sup>39</sup>迄 <sup>40</sup>迄 <sup>41</sup>迄 <sup>42</sup>迄 <sup>43</sup>迄 <sup>44</sup>迄 <sup>45</sup>迄 <sup>46</sup>迄 <sup>47</sup>迄 <sup>48</sup>迄 <sup>49</sup>迄 <sup>50</sup>迄 <sup>51</sup>迄 <sup>52</sup>迄 <sup>53</sup>迄 <sup>54</sup>迄 <sup>55</sup>迄 <sup>56</sup>迄 <sup>57</sup>迄 <sup>58</sup>迄 <sup>59</sup>迄 <sup>60</sup>迄 <sup>61</sup>迄 <sup>62</sup>迄 <sup>63</sup>迄 <sup>64</sup>迄 <sup>65</sup>迄 <sup>66</sup>迄 <sup>67</sup>迄 <sup>68</sup>迄 <sup>69</sup>迄 <sup>70</sup>迄 <sup>71</sup>迄 <sup>72</sup>迄 <sup>73</sup>迄 <sup>74</sup>迄 <sup>75</sup>迄 <sup>76</sup>迄 <sup>77</sup>迄 <sup>78</sup>迄 <sup>79</sup>迄 <sup>80</sup>迄 <sup>81</sup>迄 <sup>82</sup>迄 <sup>83</sup>迄 <sup>84</sup>迄 <sup>85</sup>迄 <sup>86</sup>迄 <sup>87</sup>迄 <sup>88</sup>迄 <sup>89</sup>迄 <sup>90</sup>迄 <sup>91</sup>迄 <sup>92</sup>迄 <sup>93</sup>迄 <sup>94</sup>迄 <sup>95</sup>迄 <sup>96</sup>迄 <sup>97</sup>迄 <sup>98</sup>迄 <sup>99</sup>迄 <sup>100</sup>迄





parasite; *ngëü* 'su, a lodging-place, a dwelling.

**遇**<sup>Yü.</sup> To meet, to fall in with, to come upon one; to occur, to happen, to befall; to receive, to treat, to entertain; happening, whenever: used for the coll. *p'aung* q. v.: *'hain* *ngëü* to treat well; COM., *'ngëü* *piéng* at one's convenience; *'ngëü* *nan* to encounter trouble; *'pok*, *ngëü* not to meet; unsuccessful, unlucky; *'ngëü* *pok*, *ngëü* not sure of meeting or happening; *'ngëü* *'king* *seng* *ching*, the meeting with (suggestive) circumstances excites the feelings; COLL., *ngëü* *tioh*, to happen upon; *ngëü* *tioh*, *t'au*, to find an opportunity; *ngëü* *tioh*, *sing* *sang* *cheu* *k'ang* *miäng* gets his fortune told as soon as he falls in with a fortune-teller; *met.*, to buy this and that as soon as seen.

**誦**<sup>Yü.</sup> I. To announce to, to tell, to inform; to warn, to caution against: also read *'ngü*, q. v.: *'ngu* *ngëü* 'nü or *'ngu* 'ü *ngëü* I tell you plainly.

**御**<sup>Yü.</sup> To drive horses, to act as charioteer; to govern, to control, to manage all; to rule, to break in or tame, as horses; a term applied to the emperor, imperial, royal; extending, pervading, as imperial power; rule, management; to wait upon, to help; to urge to drink, as one's guests: also read *nga* q. v.: *'ngëü* *kü*, to drive a chariot; *'ngëü* *tëng*, to bear (the cold of) winter; COM.,

*'ngëü* *ka* the emperor; *'ngëü* *sëu* imperial gifts; *'ngëü* *'sü*, censors; *'ngëü* *chü* *tíng*, a sort of pavilioned sedan in which the imperial grant of a title is borne; *'ngëü* *ling* *kung*, the imperial body-guard; *'ngëü* *ka* *ching*, the emperor going to war in person.

**馭**<sup>Yü.</sup> Interchanged with the last: to drive a chariot; to guide, to rule, to oversee; to rely on: *'ka* *ngëü* to guide, as a chariot; to direct, to govern; *'siéng* *ngëü* or *'ngëü* *hok*, to ride to the genii, or to stride a stork—phrases for dying; *'ngëü* *kung* *sing*, to oversee the crowd of officers.

(550) Ngëüng.

**惹** Also read *ngëüng*: to inquire, to ask respectfully; an initial particle, also, moreover; to force one's self; to wish, to desire; deficient; to wound; a laughing manner.

*Ngëüng*. A coll. word, as in *ngëüng* *ngëüng* or *ngeng* *ngeng* *ngëüng* *ngëüng* fearful, apprehensive; *sing* *'lá* *ngëüng* timid and irresolute; *p'ah*, *ngëüng* *t'au*, to have cause for apprehension, to be startled; *'á* *ngëüng* *nëng*, it will startle people, as when snakes are carried about by beggars.

*Ngëüng*. A coll. word, as in *'nga* *ngëüng* or *'ngai* *ngëüng* to excite unpleasant feeling, provoking, disgusting; *'á* *ngai* *ngëüng* *nëng*, it will provoke people.

1 厚 8 遇 5 遇 6 遇 7 御 9 御 11 御 亭 14 御 16 駕 16 仙 18 馭  
遇 難 不 景 車 駕 史 御 駕 馭 馭 羣  
2 遇 4 不 遇 生 8 御 10 御 12 御 林 親 征 馭 馭 臣  
便 遇 ○ 情 冬 賜 書 軍 征 ○ 鶴 ○

(551) Ngi.

*Ngi.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ngi lí*, the singing, as of a kettle when the water is about to boil; *ngi lí sioh, siàng*, a singing, a buzzing (in the ear); *ngi lí ngu lu*, to mutter in a low tone; *ngi lí ngó ló*, the buzzing, as of mosquitoes; *ngi nga*, or *ngi nga nga*, the sound of musical instruments—used jocosely for “piping up” in reference to a marriage or a graduate’s procession; *ngi ngá*, or *ngi ngá ngá*, a squeaking, as of doors; the hum of conversation; *ngi ngá lang kwo* to lament two sentences (i. e., a little), as females do for a distant relative; *ngi ngiá*, or *ngi ngi ngiá ngiá*, diverging, as branches; scattered about.

**儼**  
I. Interchanged with the next: to compare, to assort; doubtful, suspicious of each other; to usurp. Read *hai*: stupid, foolish.

**擬**  
Ni.  
I. To judge of, to estimate; to consider, to guess or conjecture; to decide after deliberation; form, figure; to compare; like, resembling; also to purpose, to intend: com., *ngi tok*, to think on, to estimate; *ngi ngiè* to conjecture and deliberate about; *ngi chài* to get up a memorial; *ngi chí* to judge criminal cases; *ngi tá*, to suppose a theme and write on it, as students do before examinations.

**議**  
I. Interchanged with the last: to consult, to discuss, to deliberate; to decide upon; doubt, hesitation;

to impose on: *mièng ngi*, to consult with one. Read *ngai*: foolish, doltish; to deceive.

**蕤**  
I. Luxuriant, growing rank; flourishing vegetation.

**耳**  
Erh. The ear, organ of hearing; to perceive; the ears or small side-handles of things; a final euphonic or intensive particle, a particle to denote completion of the sense; the 128th radical: in the coll. read *ngè* q. v.: *ngi sik*, to credit mere rumors; com., *ngi ung*, heard by the ear, reported; *ngi ung pok, ù muk, kek*, hear-say is not equal to seeing; *ngi song*, a great-grandson’s grandson; *song hung ngi*, quick of hearing—an attendant of the goddess Matsupo; coll., *ngi muk, sá*, “ears and eyes are many”—it is sure to be found out.

**儀**  
I. The usages of society; a rule, a rite, a ceremony; decorum, etiquette; the external appearance or deportment; form, figure; what is proper, right, correct, regular, just; to study how to do, to imitate; the principles or powers of nature: *ngi ung*, the deportment; *lióng ngi*, the dual principles; com., *wi ngi*, dignified, imposing; *lá ngi*, forms, rites; *ngi mvong*, the door of ceremony—the 2d door of a yamun; *tièng ngi*, or *hióng ngi*, or *chiè ngi*, a present of money sent to mourners.

|                |                |                |                |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <sup>1</sup> 擬 | <sup>3</sup> 擬 | <sup>5</sup> 擬 | <sup>7</sup> 耳 | <sup>9</sup> 耳 | 目               | <sup>11</sup> 順 | <sup>12</sup> 儀 | <sup>14</sup> 威 | <sup>16</sup> 儀 | <sup>17</sup> 奠 | <sup>19</sup> 祭 |
| 度              | 奏              | 題              | 食              | 聞              | 擊               | 風               | 容               | 儀               | 門               | 儀               | 儀               |
| <sup>2</sup> 擬 | <sup>4</sup> 擬 | <sup>6</sup> 面 | <sup>8</sup> 耳 | 不              | <sup>10</sup> 耳 | 耳               | <sup>13</sup> 兩 | <sup>15</sup> 禮 |                 | <sup>18</sup> 香 |                 |
| 議              | 罪              | 議              | 聞              | 如              | 孫               | ○               | 儀               | 儀               | ○               | 儀               | ○               |



**宜**  
I.

Naturally reasonable, fit, suitable, proper, right; just, befitting; what ought or should be; harmonious, accordant; a form of the imperative mood or future tenses: used for *ngié* in the coll. q. v.: *'piêng' ngi*, convenient; cheap; *'ing' ngi*, ought, necessary; com., *'hak' ngi*, suitable; *'ngi' ing*, title of a lady of the 5th rank; *'ngi' t'eng*, a chamber-vessel for women; *'ngi' hing kwang'* earthen teapots from *'Ngi' hing* district, Kiangsu.

**疑**  
I.

To doubt, to suspect; to hesitate, to surmise, to guess; suspicious, doubtful of; to dislike; perverse, corrupt: *'ngi' s'eu'* doubtful, unsettled; com., *'k'ó' ngi*, to doubt, to be suspicious; *'ngi' nang*, to apprehend difficulties; *'pié' hiêng' ngi*, to refrain from suspicious acts; COLL., *'ngi' sing taêng'* is very suspicious, full of doubts; *'ngi' nëng m'oh' èung'*, *'èung' nëng m'oh' ngi*, if you suspect a person, don't employ him; if you employ him, don't suspect him.

**嶺**  
I.

The name of a range, called *'kiu' ngi*, or Nine Mts., where the Emperor Shun was buried, said to be in Shansi; eminent, promising; to know; of quick parts, as children.

(552) Ngiä.

*'Ngiä'*. A coll. word, as in *ngiä' ngiä* or *'ngi' ngiä*, divergent, as roads, branches, etc.; *'ngiä' k'wi*, separating, diverging.

*'Ngiä'*. A coll. word, as in *ngiä' ngiä*, odd, uneven, what remains after a division.

*'Ngiä'*. A coll. word, as in *ngiä' ngiä* or *'ngiä' ngauk*, doubting, hesitating; *'ngiä' sioh*, *hiok*, or *'ngiä' pwang' nik*, to doubt a while; *'ch'ia' ngiä* or *'ch'auk' ngiä*, startled and doubting, as when a matter is first mentioned.

(553) Ngiäh.

**額**  
O.  
E.

The forehead; the front of; incessant; a fixed number or quantity; name of a place: *'ngiäh' ngiäh*, incessant, as the creaking of a chariot; *'ngiäh' song*, the forehead; com., *'ngiäh' so'* the requisite number, full sum; *'eng' ngiäh*, ought, should; *'ngiäh' t'au*, the forehead; *'pá' ngiäh*, an inscriptive tablet, as over the doors of graduates or officers; *'ngiäh' ngwoi'* over the stipulated amount; also petty military officers, those without regular rank; *'ngiäh' mó'* a broad fillet (of velvet), worn by matrons; *'ngiäh' chah*, (coll. *kek*), a narrow forehead; COLL., *'ngiäh' t'au k'eng'* his forehead is protuberant; *'mó' kau' ngiäh*, deficient in amount.

(554) Ngiäk.

**齧**  
Ch'ih. Read *ngak*,; used for the coll. *ngiäk*,: to gnaw, to crunch: *'ngiäk' ngiäk'*, *'kieu'* a crunching sound.

*'Ngiäk'*,. A coll. word: to cut with shears: *'ngek' ngiäk'*, to cut, to clip; noise of clipping; *'ngiäk' 'toi'*, to cut off short; *'ngiäk' 'toi' tong*, cut it in two.

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 便 | 8 合 | 5 宜 | 罐   | 8 可 | 10 避 | 11 額 | 12 額 | 14 應 | 15 額 | 17 額 | 19 額 |
| 宜   | 宜   | 桶   | 7 疑 | 疑   | 嫌    | 額    | 額    | 額    | 頭    | 外    | 窄    |
| 2 應 | 4 宜 | 6 宜 | 似   | 9 疑 | 疑    | 13 額 | 16 牌 | 18 額 | 額    | 帽    | ○    |
| 宜   | 人   | 興   | ○   | 難   | ○    | ○    | 數    | ○    | 額    | ○    | ○    |

*Ngiaik*. A coll. word: to raise, as the head, to look up: *ngiaik*, 'k'i t'au, to lift up the head; *ngiaik*, keng, to raise (the head) high.

*Ngiaik*. A coll. word, as in *ngiaik*, *ngiaik*, *siong*' to itch, it itches very much.

(555) Ngiang.

*Ngiang*. A coll. word: rough, bristling, as uncombed hair; sparse and rough, as hairs, leaves of plants, etc.: t'au hwok, *ngiang ngiang*, the hair is bristling; *ngiang ngiang tloh*, sparse and rough.

*Ngiang*. A coll. word, as in *ngiang*' ch'ok, li, toppling, leaning forward, as a closet, etc.

迎 Read *nging*; coll. *ngiang*: to escort, to parade, to carry in procession: *ngiang*, pu sak, to parade Buddhist idols; *ngiang chung*, procession to "meet the Spring"; *ngiang hwoi*, idol processions of the guilds or companies; *ngiang ch'ing*, to escort the bride; *ngiang ka*, to parade through the streets, as a graduate does to visit his friends; *ngiang song kaung*' a military parade in the 9th month.

*Ngiang*. A coll. word: rough, dry, not sleek, as the hair from want of oil; dry, as things eaten without liquids; dried, parched, lacking moisture.

岸 Read *ngang*'; coll. *ngiang*: a shore, a bank, a beach; the margin of a brook, river or canal: *ngiang*' ting or *ngiang*'

*siong*' on the bank, on shore; *liang peng ngiang*' both banks; *siong ngiang*' to go ashore, to land; *mo sang mo ngiang*' neither hill nor shore, boundless; *met.*, indistinct, not clear, as the way to effect an end.

(556) Ngiau.

*Ngiau*. A coll. word, not referable to the table of final sounds: the mew of a cat; said playfully to a child and equivalent to bo-peep or peep-boo: *ngiau ngiau*, peep! peep!

(557) Ngié.

艾 Read *ngai*'; coll. *ngié*: mugwort, artemisia, the plant from which the moxa is made; punk, tinder: *ch'ak, ngié*' to stick up mugwort (on the 5th day of the 5th moon); *hwoi ngié*' tinder; *ngié*' ch'ai' a vegetable with a leaf like the artemisia; *ngié*' mó ta, as dry as mugwort; *ngié*' wong, a pellet of mugwort, as burnt in cauterizing; *pah, ngié*' white artemisia, used to absorb and hold red ink for stamps or seals.

宜 Read *ngi*; coll. *ngié*, as in *peng ngié*, or *ngié* I. *peng*, cheap, low in price.

鵝 Read *ngó*; coll. *ngié*: a goose: *ngié kaek*, a gander; *ngié kiang*, goslings; *tieng ngié* or *yá ngié*, wild geese; *ngié mó kwong*, goose-quills; *ngié mwí chio*, the down about a goose's tail; *ngié chiong hung*, films of skin, as peeling from the palms of the hands; *ngié tói*' *ngauk*, "goose against cackling

1 迎 2 迎 4 迎 6 迎 頂 邊 11 無 12 插 14 艾 乾 17 白 19 鵝  
菩 春 親 霜 岸 山 艾 菜 艾 艾 雄  
薩 春 迎 降 上 無 火 艾 丸 便 鵝  
○ 會 街 岸 兩 岸 艾 拇 ○ 宜 仔

(goose)"—two persons jabbering at each other.

**刈**<sup>2</sup> Used for the next: to cut grass; to rule, to manage, to regulate; able, clever, talented: *ch'ong*, *ngié*<sup>2</sup> capable, excelling; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *ang*, at peace, as a country.

**刈**<sup>2</sup> To cut grass, to mow; to cut off, to kill, to exterminate: *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *ch'ó*, to cut grass.

**劓**<sup>2</sup> To cut off the nose as a punishment; this torture is now quite disused and is virtually illegal.

**義**<sup>2</sup> Right, proper, fit, suitable; what which is just, conformable to what the heart feels to be right; equity, rectitude, righteousness, high moral feeling; superior, excellent, surpassing, virtuous; adopted, putative, supplied in place of, as an adopted father; common, free, public, as benevolent contributions, or an appropriation by government; patriotic, public-spirited; meaning, signification, definition; made up, composite, compounded: *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *mék*, composite ink; *com.*, *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *li*, righteousness, rectitude; *che*<sup>2</sup> *ngié*<sup>2</sup> the meaning of a character; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *ch'ong*, a charity-granary; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *hok*, (coll. *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *óh*), a free school; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *ing*, a righteous person; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *puk*, a faithful slave; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *nü* (coll. *a t'au*), female slaves; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *k'e* right feeling, generous and kind; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *míng*, or *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *üng*, patriotic volunteers; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *Ka* *ngié*<sup>2</sup> a district

in Formosa; *coll.*, *k'ak*, *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *hwoi*<sup>2</sup> to raise money from a company of friends.

**誼**<sup>2</sup> Used for the last: suitable, fit, proper, right; friendly, acquainted; putative, supplied in place of, adopted: *com.*, *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *ch'ing*, related by adoption; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *ho* (coll. *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *nong ma*), an adopted father; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *hing tá* adopted brothers; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *í*, mother's adopted sister, maternal aunts by adoption; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *mwoi*, an adopted younger sister; one's mistress, paramour.

**詣**<sup>2</sup> To meet, or wait for, one at a resting-place; to go in person, to advance, to repair to; to reach, to arrive at: *ch'ó*, *ngié*<sup>2</sup> well learned, proficient.

**議**<sup>2</sup> To consult, to deliberate, to meet in council; to arrange, to decide on the best course; to choose, to select; deliberation, council; rules, laws: *com.*, *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *laung* to deliberate upon; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *kung* *ngié*<sup>2</sup> a public conference; *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *tang*, a schedule or fixed tariff (of prices); *ngié*<sup>2</sup> *ka* to consult and fix the prices.

**舩**<sup>2</sup> To turn a boat's head toward the shore; to bring a boat up to the bank.

**蟻**<sup>2</sup> An ant; a generic term for insects like the ant; sometimes used as a demeaning term by supplants, as by the people when addressing their rulers; *met.*, the rabble, commonalty;

1 義 8 字 5 義 6 義 7 義 8 義 9 義 11 義 13 誼 15 誼 16 誼 18 議  
墨 義 學 人 僕 女 氣 勇 親 兄 姨 論  
2 義 4 義 10 義 12 嘉 14 誼 17 誼 19 公  
理 倉 ○ ○ ○ ○ 民 義 父 ○ 妹 議



banditti, as assembled in numbers: 'ngié' *teng*, we; 'ngié' *chik*, collected like ants, as banditti; COLL., 't'èng ngié' insects; 'èng ngié' the common red ant; 'chó' *pah*, ngié' to be a white ant—i. e., a go-between in buying property; 'èng ngié' *wo*, (or *seu*), an ant-nest; 'èng ngié' *pá teng* ants in troops or long lines.

**毅**  
I.

Firm, resolute, determined, bold, intrepid; forgetful of one's self, magnanimous; stern, wrathful; fortitude, power of endurance: 'ngié' *yong*, decided, resolute; 'kiong ngié' intrepid, bold in the face of danger.

**羿**  
I.

A famous archer, called *Hain* ngié' who flourish- ed about B. C. 1980.

**藝**  
I.

Ability, aptitude, skill or art in doing; a craft, an art, an occupation, an accomplishment; skilled in; to distinguish; to cultivate the arts: 'ung ngié' literary occupation; 'lèk, ngié' the six accomplishments—ceremony, music, archery, horsemanship, writing, and arithmetic; com., 'u ngié' military tactics; 'ch'iu ngié' a handicraft; 'ngié' *pong*, an indenture; 'ngié' *mwang*, the term of apprenticeship completed; COLL., 'óh, ngié' or 'óh, k'èng ngié' to learn a trade.

**藝**

Used for the last: to set out, to plant with the hand; to cultivate trees: 's'èu' ngié' to plant seeds.

**外**  
Wai.

Read *ngwoó'*; coll. *ngié'*: outside, without, beyond; out of doors, foreign, other; related by marriage, relatives of a wife: 'ngié' *'tau*, or ngié' *'tau sié'*, or ngié' *'hiong'* outside, without; 'siàng ngié' suburban; 'ngié' *'pièng*, (the notation of pounds and ounces) on the outside of the steelyard; 'ngié' *'seng*, other provinces; 'ngié' *'ka*, the wife's family; 'ngié' *'kung* and 'ngié' *'ma*, maternal grandfather and grandmother; 'ngié' *'seng* and 'ngié' *'seng n'ü*, sister's sons and daughters, nephews and nieces; 'ngié' *'seng song*, a daughter's son; 'ngié' *'kong lá* (or *t'ó*), the etiquette of other provinces; ngié' *'seng tó s'èu' keu'* a nephew generally resembles his maternal uncle.

(558)

Ngiek.

*Ngiek*,. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption of *kiék*,; to take hold or pull with pincers, tweezers, etc.: *ngiek, pièng*, flattened by a gripe of the pincers; *ngek, ngiek*, to take, as with tongs or nippers; *ngiek, má' k'i*, can't pull it out.

**業**  
Yeh.

A beam to support a bell or drum; an office, occupation, profession, calling, pursuit, art, trade; estate, patrimony, property; a claim on account of merit; meritorious, deserving; past, done, finished: 's'èu' *ngiek*, occupation; *kung ngiek*, deserving; *ngiek, king*, or *ngiek, 'i*, done, past; COM., *ka ngiek*, a family-estate; *ngiek, 'sang*, possessions,

1 蟻 3 蟲 5 文 7 武 9 藝 11 外 13 外 15 外 17 外 19 外 甥 禮  
等 蟻 藝 藝 榜 斗 邊 家 媽 甥 孫 22 事  
2 蟻 4 毅 6 六 8 手 10 藝 12 城 14 外 16 外 18 外 女 21 外 業  
集 然 藝 藝 滿 外 省 公 甥 20 外 江 ○

property; *ngiék, sū* and *seu* *ngiék*, teacher and learner of letters or of an art; *ngiék, kwi ngwong 'chio*, property reverting to the original owner.

**鄴** A part of the ancient Wei state, now embraced in the Linchang district of Changtê department in the north of Honan: *ngiék, k'a*, the bookcase of prince Yeh or Li Pi—a complimentary term for a scholar's library.

**孽** The son of a concubine; an illegitimate child, a bastard; *met.*, guilt, retribution, consequences or reward of crime; sorrow; clear, neat, ornate: *ngiék, ngiék*, neat, adorned; *'sëu* *ngiék*, son of a concubine; *com.*, *'k'íeng ngiék*, or *'chói* *ngiék*, consequences of sin, retribution; *'chauk, ngiék*, to cause evil; *met.*, to commit suicide; *'ngiék, 'tiéng*, bad weather, an unfavorable season; *'ngiék, 'chü* or *ngiék, 'chüng*, a child of infamy; a wicked son; *'ngiék, cha* extortionate; *'ngiék, hëuk*, an unruly beast; you brute! *coll.*, *kang ngiék*, to force, to press or trouble one; *ngiék, 'si nëng*, to vex one to death.

**孽** The stock of a tree sprouting again, shoots from a stump; *meng ngiék*, suckers.

**臬** A target; a law, rule, regulation; an administrator, a magistrate, a judge: *com.*, *'ngiék, si* (or *hióng*), the provincial judge, ad-

ressed usually as *'ngiék, 'tai; ngiék, kiáng* a large brass-mirror, carried in procession before an idol.

**艤** Uneasy, unquiet, restless: *ngiék, wok*, or *wok, ngiék*, disturbed, floating, moving about.

**闌** A threshold; a small post or pillar in a gateway; one says, the side door in an entrance.

(559) **妍** *Ngíeng.*

Beautiful, pretty, elegant; witty, accomplished, talented; good, virtuous: *'ch'i ngíeng*, ugly and handsome.

**研** To grind fine, to triturate, to pulverize; *met.*, to investigate: also read *'ngieng* and in the coll. *'ngieng, q. v.:* *ngieng keu* to examine thoroughly.

**儼** To carry the head high; grave, dignified, commanding respect: *'ngieng, yong*, grave, commanding; also consequential, taking on

airs.

**研** Read *ngieng*; coll. *'ngieng*: to rub, to triturate, to grind to powder; to roll, to roll out, as with a rolling-pin: *'ngieng, só*, a narrow, iron mortar in which drugs are ground; *'ngieng, 't'ui*, a pestle; *'ngieng kong*, a wooden rolling-pin; *'ngieng sioh*, a stone-roller for smoothing cloth; *'ngieng kwong*, to roll out smooth; *'ngieng mwak*, to pulverize; *'chai 'ngieng*, small rolls or twists of paper.

1 庶 2 孽 3 罪 4 孽 5 孽 6 天 7 詐 8 孽 9 臬 10 臬 11 研 12 研 13 研 14 研 15 研 16 研  
孽 孽 孽 孽 孽 孽 孽 孽 司 臺 槽 槌 棍 石 光 末  
2 愆 4 作 6 孽 8 孽 17 紙  
孽 孽 子 音 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 研

**硯**<sup>1</sup> A Chinese ink-stone: the 2d also read *ngiêng* and in the coll. '*ngiêng*, q. v.: '*ngiêng*' *híng*, a fellow-student; '*ngiêng*' *tiéng*, to get a living by the pencil; COM., '*t'au ngiêng*' an earthen ink-stone; *ngüng chio ngiêng*' an ink-stone for red ink; *twang sioh, ngiêng*' a superior kind of ink-stone; *ngiêng*' *tié*, a cavity for water in the ink-stone.

**癮**<sup>1</sup> Read *'üng*; used for the coll. *ngiêng*: addicted to, confirmed in a habit, besotted, victimized: '*a piéng ngiêng*' confirmed in opium-smoking; '*sióng ngiêng*' the habit just become fixed; '*kwo ngiêng*' the longing (for the pipe) satiated; *ngiêng*' *t'au táng*' the hankering excessive, fully victimized; '*chiú ngiêng*' addicted to drinking liquor.

**嚴**<sup>1</sup> Stern, severe, strict; rigid, austere, cold, reserved; majestic, dignified, grave, solemn, reverential; inducing respect, awe-inspiring; epithet of a father; a night watch or guard; a surname: '*kai ngiêng*', to guard, to prepare defences against; COM., '*ka ngiêng*', my father; '*siéng ngiêng*', a deceased father; '*wi ngiêng*', stern, majestic; '*ngiêng keng*' to forbid strictly; '*ngiêng sok*, or *ngiêng k'ing*, strict, rigid.

**嚴**<sup>1</sup> A shelter, a breastwork for archers or spearmen; to oppose, to fend off.

**閭**<sup>1</sup> The gate of a ward or village, called *lü ngiêng*; a lane, an alley; to be influenced, to receive advice; fine, beautiful, as long robes; a surname: COM., '*ngiêng ló tiéng chü*', or '*ngiêng ló wong*, the emperor or king of hades, judge in the invisible world; specifically applied to the judge in the 5th of the 10 halls.

**唁**<sup>2</sup> To mourn with another over the loss of a country; to visit and comfort the bereaved; to condole with one degraded in rank: the 2d also read *ngang* q. v.: '*tieu ngiêng*' to condole with those bereaved.

**彥**<sup>2</sup> Accomplished, talented, virtuous and learned, as a scholar: '*chong ngiêng*' eminent, excelling.

**諺**<sup>2</sup> A proverb, common saying, a tradition; a blunt speech: *ngiêng ngü*, a vulgar saying.

**驗**<sup>2</sup> To examine officially in order to identify, to discover proof, to verify; to witness before officers; proved by experience or trial; proof, evidence, testimony; fulfillment, verification: COM., '*cha ngiêng*' or '*k'ó ngiêng*' to investigate officially; '*haw ngiêng*' fulfilled; efficacious; '*ngiêng si*, to examine a corpse, as coroners do; '*ngiêng hwo*' to examine goods (for the duty); COLL., '*ngiêng t'óí*' to examine marks left by a thief; *ngiêng mó sióng*, to hold an inquest and find no wounds (on the corpse).

1 硯 2 兄 3 土 4 硯 5 上 6 癮 7 戒 8 過 9 家 10 威 11 嚴 12 嚴 13 嚴 14 嚴 15 天子 16 王 17 俊 18 彥 19 效 20 驗 21 貨 22 驗 23 驗 24 驗 25 驗 26 驗 27 驗 28 驗 29 驗 30 驗 31 驗 32 驗 33 驗 34 驗 35 驗 36 驗 37 驗 38 驗 39 驗 40 驗 41 驗 42 驗 43 驗 44 驗 45 驗 46 驗 47 驗 48 驗 49 驗 50 驗 51 驗 52 驗 53 驗 54 驗 55 驗 56 驗 57 驗 58 驗 59 驗 60 驗 61 驗 62 驗 63 驗 64 驗 65 驗 66 驗 67 驗 68 驗 69 驗 70 驗 71 驗 72 驗 73 驗 74 驗 75 驗 76 驗 77 驗 78 驗 79 驗 80 驗 81 驗 82 驗 83 驗 84 驗 85 驗 86 驗 87 驗 88 驗 89 驗 90 驗 91 驗 92 驗 93 驗 94 驗 95 驗 96 驗 97 驗 98 驗 99 驗 100 驗



**醃**  
Yen.

Pickle, vinegar; sour, sharp, as spirits or vinegar highly rectified.

(560)

Ngieu.

**堯**  
Yao.

Earth heaped up; high, lofty, eminent in worth: com., 'ngieu song' the emperors Yao and Shun, B. c. 2357 and 2255.

**萑**  
Yao.

Grass, turf, stubble, rushes or twigs, used for fuel: *ch'ü ngieu*, light fuel for kindling.

**翹**  
Ch'iao.

Long tail-feathers; a kind of flag adorned with feathers; to raise the tail; to lift the head, to look up; to elevate, to excite; high, raised; imminent, dangerous; distant: 'ngieu ngieu, thick and high, as trees; in danger, as a house about to fall; 'ngieu 'sin, to raise the head; com., 'liêng ngieu, a medicinal plant, used as a febrifuge.

**饒**  
Jao.

Abundance of food; full, ample, abundant, affluent; an overplus, excess, superfluous; the leavings; a surname: also read *nieu*, q. v.: 'ho' ngieu, affluent; 'hung ngieu, abounding in, ample.

*Ngieu*. A coll. word: a sort of coined term, similar to *chu*; gone! dead!

(561)

Nghi.

*Nghi*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ngih, lih, ngah, lah*, a rattling, as of tiles or things by a sudden concussion.

(562)

Ngik.

**逆**  
Ni.

To resist, to disobey; to go out against, to withstand, to encounter; opposing, rebellious, seditious, refractory; contrary, contumacious; against one, adverse, as wind or tide; to receive; to report on; to calculate or reckon on, to know beforehand: 'ngik, so' to reckon or know beforehand; 'ngik, meng' to receive orders; com., 'pwoi' ngik, to oppose, to rebel against; 'ngik, hung, a contrary wind; 'cheng' ngik, an incurable disease; 'ngu ngik, refractory, willful; 'ngik, lai song' seu' when adversity comes, bear it meekly.

**嘔**  
Ni.

To throw up, to vomit, to puke: 'eu ngik, to vomit, to disgorge.

**凝**  
Ning.  
Ying.

Read *nging*; coll. *ngik*, to freeze, to congeal; to coagulate, to become solid; frozen, stiffened: 'ngik, kiek, to freeze or congeal; to coagulate; 'n gik, taêng' to thicken and cool, as lard, gravy, etc.; 'chwi ngik, the water is frozen; 'haik, ngik, coagulated blood.

**鵲**

The medallion pheasant (Tragopan satyrus), called *t'o' seu' neu*, the bird that ejects the comb, and 'king nong, the elegant bag.

**藹**

Small plants of different colors, grass having rib-bon-like marks.

*Ngik*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ngik, ngok, ngok*, or *ngik, ngik, ngok, ngok*, to raise the

1 堯 3 翹 5 富 6 豐 7 逆 8 逆 10 逆 12 迂 順 15 凝 17 水 19 錦  
舜 首 饒 饒 數 命 風 逆 受 結 凝 凝 囊  
2 翹 4 連 9 悖 11 症 13 逆 14 嘔 16 凝 18 血  
翹 翹 ○ ○ ○ 逆 逆 來 嘔 凍 凝 ○

head, to lift the head and look, as birds, turtles, snakes, etc.

(563)

Nging.

'Nging. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'nging 'ngiêng, to roll, to crush or roll out, as with a rolling-stick; to triturate, as with a pestle.

吟  
吟  
吟

To hum, to chant, to to sing; to recite, to repeat quickly, to say over; to sigh, to moan, to groan; a mournful voice: 'nging

Yin.

eng' to chant, to recite; 'liêng 'nging, a concert; com., 'nging ngó, to hum, to say over; 'nging si chauk, tói' to recite verses and compose distichs. The 2d also read keng': shut, closed, as the mouth; congealed, torpid, dormant.

凝

To freeze, to congeal, to turn into ice; to coagulate; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, settled, determined; collected, abundant: in the coll. read

ngik<sub>2</sub> q. v.: 'nging kiék, to congeal; 'nging sing 'wong chéu' to look far with a fixed gaze; com., 'nging hi, much happiness—a felicitous phrase stuck up in houses.

迎

To go out to meet, to receive, as a guest; to occur, to happen, to meet with; to calculate, as astronomers calculate days; a reception, meeting, interview: also read ngeng' and in the coll. ngiàng, q. v.: 'hung 'nging, to try to please, to flatter; com., 'nging chiék, to greet, to receive, as guests; 'sek, 'nging, to miss a

visit, to fail to receive one; <sup>10</sup>'nging kwang chiék, saing' to receive and accompany officers, as the subordinate officers do.

垠

Read 'ngüng; coll. 'nging: a bank, a ridge; a raised path by a stream or pond: <sup>11</sup>'nging pung k'ó' the bank has burst and fallen.

'Nging. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'nging 'ngiàng, to parade, to carry in procession, as idols, a bride's furniture, &c.

(564)

Ngio.

'Ngio. A coll. word, about the same as ngé, as in 'ngio ngio tiok, glum, sullen; a fixed, grum look, as of one displeased or indifferent.

(565)

Ngioh.

'Ngioh. A coll. word, as in 'ngioh, 'ngioh, to raise the head and look; 't'au 'ngioh, siok, a' to lift and slightly move the head, as in token of assent.

'Ngioh<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word, similar to ngiák<sub>2</sub>, as in 'ngioh, keng, to raise the head high, as for another to look into one's mouth or at one's throat.

(566)

NgioK.

虐

To tyrannize over, to oppress, to maltreat; cruel, harsh, unfeeling, inhuman; calamity: <sup>12</sup>'chang 'ngioK, to ravage, to devastate; <sup>13</sup>'ngioK, 'ning, to oppress the people; <sup>14</sup>'tai' 'ngioK, great calamities; com., <sup>15</sup>'pó' 'ngioK, cruel, oppressive.

<sup>1</sup>吟 <sup>2</sup>吟 <sup>3</sup>作 <sup>4</sup>凝 <sup>5</sup>凝 <sup>6</sup>逢 <sup>7</sup>迎 <sup>8</sup>迎 <sup>9</sup>迎 <sup>10</sup>迎 <sup>11</sup>垠 <sup>12</sup>殘 <sup>13</sup>虐 <sup>14</sup>虐 <sup>15</sup>大虐  
<sup>1</sup>咏 <sup>2</sup>哦 <sup>3</sup>對 <sup>4</sup>結 <sup>5</sup>神 <sup>6</sup>迎 <sup>7</sup>迎 <sup>8</sup>接 <sup>9</sup>官 <sup>10</sup>接 <sup>11</sup>去 <sup>12</sup>虐 <sup>13</sup>民 <sup>14</sup>暴虐  
<sup>1</sup>聯 <sup>2</sup>吟 <sup>3</sup>詩 <sup>4</sup>○ <sup>5</sup>○ <sup>6</sup>注 <sup>7</sup>○ <sup>8</sup>失 <sup>9</sup>迎 <sup>10</sup>送 <sup>11</sup>○ <sup>12</sup>○ <sup>13</sup>○ <sup>14</sup>虐

瘧

A fever, fever and ague; febrile complaints: <sup>1</sup>'ngiok, <sup>2</sup>'chik, or <sup>3</sup>'ngiok, <sup>4</sup>cheng' an intermittent or remittent fever; <sup>5</sup>'ping ngiok, ague fits; <sup>6</sup>'meu ngiok, feverish fits; <sup>7</sup>'hang ngiok, a fever preceded by chills.

(567)

Ngióng.

仰

To look upwards; to look to a superior, to respect, to regard highly; to look forward, to expect, to long for; to think of kindly; to transmit orders, to command an inferior; to rely, to trust, to wait on; a surname; in the coll. thin boards for ceilings, &c.: <sup>1</sup>'ngiong wong' to long for; <sup>2</sup>'ngiong i sü chi, in a brown study, thinking intently about; com., <sup>3</sup>'ngiong mwo' to look to with great desire; <sup>4</sup>'kiu 'ngiong, have long thought (of you); <sup>5</sup>'ngiong peng, ceiling-boards; <sup>6</sup>'tó' 'ngiong, a ceiling; <sup>7</sup>'lau' 'ngiong, the "dripping boards"—the thin boards on which the tiles are laid.

巘

Also read <sup>1</sup>'ngiong and <sup>2</sup>'hiong': the summit or peak of a hill, likened to a boiler or jar.

言

Words, speech, talk, language; a sentence, an expression; to say, to speak, to discourse; to address, to speak to; to express an opinion; a word, an order; the 149th radical: <sup>1</sup>'ngiong ngiong, high and large; <sup>2</sup>'piéng' ngiong, one sentence; com., <sup>3</sup>'ngiong 'ngü, words, conversation; <sup>4</sup>'ngiong haing' words and acts; <sup>5</sup>'ngiong kwang, cen-

sors; <sup>6</sup>'k'ieu ngiong, artful talk; <sup>7</sup>'sik, ngiong, to eat one's words, to retract; <sup>8</sup>'pok, sing ngiong, interminable words, a long story (to tell all about it); <sup>9</sup>'ngiong sang 'ngü se' loquacious, babbling; <sup>10</sup>'ing ngiong, arsenic. (568)

Ngiu.

牛

An ox, a cow; oxen, kine; the 9th of the 28 constellations; the 93d radical: in the coll. read <sup>1</sup>'ngu, q. v.: com., <sup>2</sup>'ngiu wong, ox-bezoar; <sup>3</sup>'ngiu ch'ek, ox-knees—a medicinal plant, described as growing like grain; <sup>4</sup>'Yéng paik, ngiu, a noted disciple of Confucius; <sup>5</sup>'ngiu long chek, nü, the herdsman and female weaver—stars in Aquarius and Lyra (?), emblematic of connubial union.

(569)

Ngo.

五

Read <sup>1</sup>'ngu; coll. <sup>2</sup>'ngo': five: <sup>3</sup>'sek, ngo' fifteen; <sup>4</sup>'ngo' sek, fifty; <sup>5</sup>'ngo' ngwok, ngo' the 5th day of the 5th moon; <sup>6</sup>'nik, ngo' the 25th day of a month; <sup>7</sup>'pai' ngo' Friday; <sup>8</sup>'i ngo' fifth brother; <sup>9</sup>'ngo' t'eu' ch'io' a house five posts (deep); <sup>10</sup>'ngo' ch'iéng tieu' 5,000,000 of cash; <sup>11</sup>'ngo' tóí' tung tong, five cotemporary generations in a family.

(570)

Ngó.

我

The first personal pronoun, I, my, mine, me; we, our, ours, us; often used emphatically in the plural: in the coll. read <sup>1</sup>'ngwai, q. v.: <sup>2</sup>'ngó mwoong, or <sup>3</sup>'ngó teng, we; <sup>4</sup>'chai' ngó, it

瘧疾 瘧症 瘧壯 瘧望 寒瘧 仰思 仰慕 仰久 仰板 仰倒 溜仰 片言 言行 巧言 不勝言 三語四〇



pertains to me; *u* 'ngó, be not selfish; 'ngó *cháu kung*, our lord Chow.

**傲** Read 'ngó' used for the coll. 'ngó, as in 'ngó 'ngó *tioh*, proud, supercilious, as in not replying to a question.

**Ngó**. A coll. word, as in 'ngó' 'ngó' *kieu* railing at, saying insulting words to or about one; *hang ngó* 'ngó' *kieu* to snore loudly.

**Ngó**. A coll. word: to throw back, as the head in sleeping; to bend or turn up the foot: 'ngó' 'k'i lí, to lift the head and fall asleep; 'k'a tó ngó' 'k'i sioh, *tek*, 'kiáng, turn up the foot a little.

**Ngó**. A coll. word: the sound made in calling geese; the cackling of a goose.

**俄** A moment, momentarily; in haste, suddenly; about to fall, falling: 'ngó 'yong, suddenly; 'ngó 'k'ing, an instant, a while; com., 'ngó ló sū, Russia.

**娥** Good, excellent: com., 'k'ing 'ngó, maids of honor; 'siong 'ngó, the goddess of the moon, the Chinese Diana.

**峨** High, lofty, as mountains: 'ngó 'ngó, high, grand; met., a commanding presence; com., 'Ngó 'mí sang, a noted peak in Sz'chuen, near the junction of the Tatu and Min rivers.

**莪** A plant having edible stalks like celery; the tender stalks of plants.

**哦** To chant, to sing, to say over, to rehearse in recitative, to hum to one's self: com., 'nging 'ngó, to hum, as in reciting poetry.

**嗷** A loud cry, a wailing, a clamor, as of one begging food; noise, hubbub, as from many voices; the cry of birds: 'chó 'ngó, hum of voices; mournful song of birds; coll., 'tiong 'ngó, has an expanded throat, as said of a liar or railer; 'kak 'ngó, or 'ngó kek, your throat is stopped—you can't say a word more; 'ngó 'ngó 'kieu' the clamor of a multitude.

**囂囂** Also read *hieu*: to vociferate, to make a noise; hum, clamor, as of a market; a complaining tone, murmuring: 'ngó 'ngó, clamorous; satisfied, complaisant.

**敖** To saunter, to ramble; long, protracted, prolix: 'ngó 'ngó, elongated; pleased, gratified; coll., 'ngó yá' to stay up all night; 'ngó 'ming 'siáng wai' pang' to spend sleepless nights causes severe illness. Read 'ngó' proud, haughty.

**廩** A large receptacle for grain: com., 'ch'iong 'ngó, a granary, such as farmers have.

<sup>1</sup>俄然  
<sup>2</sup>俄羅

<sup>3</sup>斯宮娥  
○

<sup>4</sup>嫦娥  
<sup>5</sup>義眉

<sup>6</sup>山吟  
○

<sup>7</sup>嘈嗷  
<sup>8</sup>脹嗷

<sup>9</sup>嗷嗷  
○

<sup>10</sup>敖敖  
○

<sup>11</sup>敖夜  
○

<sup>12</sup>敖眠  
成大

病倉廩  
○

**擎** <sup>Ao.</sup> To strike so as to move; to shake, to rattle, to joggle.

**熬** <sup>Ao.</sup> To boil in water; to simmer, to distill, to brew, to decoct; to boil in water in another vessel: COM., <sup>1</sup>ngó t'ong, to make a decoction of; <sup>2</sup>ngó iu, to try out fat; to purify oils, as painters do; <sup>3</sup>ngó yoh, to decoct medicine; <sup>4</sup>ngó kó, to make a jelly.

**獒** <sup>Ao.</sup> A large, sagacious dog, said to be four feet high and able to speak; perhaps refers to the Tibetan mastiff; a fierce dog.

**璈** <sup>Ao.</sup> A sort of musical instrument of metal, or stone, which makes a jingling noise.

**鰲** <sup>Ao.</sup> The stem or cut-water of a vessel; the lowest timber in the hull.

**遨** <sup>Ao.</sup> Also read ngó<sup>2</sup>: to saunter, to ramble, to travel about for pleasure: <sup>1</sup>ngó iu, to stroll about; <sup>2</sup>ngó hi, to attend shows, to ramble for diversion.

**鵩** <sup>Ao.</sup> Also read ngó<sup>2</sup>: a spirit-ed, vicious horse; stubborn, indomitable, regardless of consequences: <sup>1</sup>tai<sup>2</sup> ngó, remiss and rude; <sup>2</sup>kiék, ngó or ngó kiék, resolute; also proud, overhearing; <sup>3</sup>ngó yong pok, kó<sup>2</sup> reckless as to consequences.

**鰲** A kraken or whale, a great sea-monster, fabled to carry the mountain P'êng Lai on its back: COM., <sup>10</sup>ngó ngü, a species of Scorpæna; <sup>11</sup>ngó hung chü yeng<sup>2</sup> a college in the south-east section of Foochow; <sup>12</sup>ngó sang, a "whale-hill"—paper toys of mountains, caves, etc., as on anniversaries of the emperor's birth; <sup>13</sup>tuk, chiéng<sup>2</sup> ngó t'eu, "perched on the whale's head"—to attain the highest literary rank.

**螯** <sup>Ao.</sup> The large claws of a crab or lobster, called 'há<sup>2</sup> ngó: COM., <sup>10</sup>chiá ngó, a large species of mytilus.

**蛾** <sup>O.</sup> <sup>E.</sup> <sup>I.</sup> The silkworm moth, called <sup>1</sup>ch ang ngó; moths, millers, which fly at night; also used for the quinsy: COM., <sup>17</sup>huí ngó, millers; <sup>18</sup>ngó mi, handsome, arched eyebrows; <sup>19</sup>ngó mi ngwok, the new moon; <sup>20</sup>heú ngó, or t'ang ngó, inflammation in the throat, quinsy; a swelling on one side is called tang ngó, on both sides, sèng ngó.

**鵞** <sup>O.</sup> <sup>E.</sup> A goose; also large, aquatic birds with habits like those of geese: in the coll. read ngié, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>tiéng ngó, a crane; <sup>2</sup>tong ngó, a pelican; <sup>3</sup>kié<sup>2</sup> ngó, a penguin; <sup>4</sup>yá ngó, wild geese.

**鵩** <sup>Ao.</sup> Also read ngó<sup>2</sup>: an infelicitous bird, said to resemble the owl and assemble in deserts: <sup>1</sup>ong ngó, a

<sup>1</sup>熬湯 <sup>2</sup>熬油 <sup>3</sup>熬藥 <sup>4</sup>熬膏 <sup>5</sup>遨遊 <sup>6</sup>遨嬉 <sup>7</sup>大驚 <sup>8</sup>蝶驚 <sup>9</sup>鵩然 <sup>10</sup>鰲魚 <sup>11</sup>鰲不顧 <sup>12</sup>鰲峰 <sup>13</sup>書院 <sup>14</sup>獨占 <sup>15</sup>鰲頭 <sup>16</sup>蟹螯 <sup>17</sup>蟬螯 <sup>18</sup>蠶蛾 <sup>19</sup>火蛾 <sup>20</sup>蛾眉 <sup>21</sup>蛾眉 <sup>22</sup>月 <sup>23</sup>喉蛾

bird of ill omen, with a human face.

**翱**

Ao.

To fly like a hawk, to skim, to float in the air: 'ngó, siong, to wheel, to soar to and fro.

**鑊**

Ao.

Read ó in the dictionaries: a sort of pan; to kill, to slay, to slaughter, to exterminate; to fight with a reckless disregard of death.

**鼉**

To.

A species of dragon, or large iguana, whose skin was used for covering drums: 'ngó 'ku, p'ung, p'ung, the drums rattling.

'Ngó. A coll. word, as in 'ngó 'ngá, a fierce, proud look, a defiant air—similar to 'ngau 'ngá, q. v.

'Ngó. A coll. word: to bend, to turn up, as in 'k'a 'ngó 'tó 'k'i, turn up the foot.

**傲**

Ao.

Proud, arrogant, haughty; uncivil, neglectful; pride, hauteur; to treat rudely; to defy proudly, to brave: used for 'ngó in

the coll. q. v.: 'ngó 'mang' to treat insolently; com., 'kieu 'ngó' or 'kó 'ngó' proud, haughty; 'ngó 'k'e' an arrogant spirit; 'wai 'ngó' great pride, excessive hauteur.

**鑊**

Ao.

An iron pot or pan to bake in; to bake, to heat and dry in an oven: com., 'ngó 'lu, an earthen baker, an oven; COLL., 'ngó 'tiang, a baking-pan, with flat bottom and a cover on which coals are placed; 'ngó 'twai 'suk,

to bake thoroughly; yék, kæng' 'hó' 'ngó' sioh, yong' as hot as a heated oven.

**餓**

O.

E.

Hungry, faint from want of food; starved, famished; to fast, to go without food: com., 'ki 'ngó' to starve: 'ngó' 'tó' 'hwong 'kwi, famished ghosts, as those served with offerings in the 'p'wo to' rites; 'ngó' 'tó, to fall down from starvation; COLL., 'ngó' pok, hungry; 'ngó' taung' to go without a meal; 'ngó' 'si 'neng pa, starved to death, a mere human crust!—as one says when destitute of employment.

**梟**

Lofty, proud, haughty; assuming, overbearing; name of a man mentioned in the Lun-yü, who rowed boats on land.

(571) Ngho.

Ngho. A coll. word: to cut, to slice off; also a sound as of scraping, rubbing, etc.: ngho, sioh, dó, to give a stroke with a knife; ngho, ngho, kieu' a sound, as of rubbing hard things, or, of rats gnawing.

(572) Ngoi.

偽. False, deceitful, hypocritical; spurious, counterfeit, not genuine, surreptitious; to deceive: 'chauk, ngoi' to act falsely; 'cha' ngoi' fraudulent, deceitful; 'tá ngoi' impure, counterfeit, as money; 'ngoi' kwok, a rebel state.

**魏**

Wei.

High, eminent, lofty, as a mountain; a surname; one of the Three States, including the modern Honan, over which Ts'ao-

1 翱 2 逢 3 驕 4 傲 5 鑊 6 餓 7 餓 8 餓 9 餓 10 餓 11 餓 12 餓 13 餓 14 餓 15 餓 16 詐 17 偽 18 偽  
翱 逢 驕 傲 鑊 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 詐 偽 偽  
鼉 傲 高 鐵 饑 荒 腹 頓 疤 作 低 偽  
鼓 慢 傲 爐 餓 鬼 餓 餓 餓 餓 餓 偽 偽 偽



ts'ao ruled, A. D. 250; also one of the contending states, B. C. 350, now comprised in Shansi.

(573) Ngok.

岳

Used for the next: a lofty mountain: COM., <sup>Yo.</sup> 'ngok<sub>2</sub> ho' or ngok<sub>2</sub> t'iong<sup>2</sup> (coll. t'iong n'eng), a wife's father; <sup>Yao.</sup> 'ngok<sub>2</sub> mu, (coll. t'iong 'ná), a wife's mother; <sup>Yüeh.</sup> 'sieng ngok<sub>2</sub> my deceased father-in-law; 'leng' ngok<sub>2</sub> your wife's father.

嶽

A high peak; the principal mountains of China: COM., <sup>Yüeh.</sup> 'tung ngok<sub>2</sub> (coll. t'eng óh<sub>2</sub>), a temple of the god T'ai', <sup>Yao.</sup> Sang, outside the east gate of Foochow; <sup>Yü.</sup> 'ngu ngok<sub>2</sub> the five principal peaks worshiped by the Chinese, viz., 'tung ngok<sub>2</sub> in Shantung, 'sá ngok<sub>2</sub> in Shensi south of the capital; 'nang ngok<sub>2</sub> in Hunan near the center, 'paëk, ngok<sub>2</sub> in the south-west of Chihli, and 't'ung ngok<sub>2</sub> in the west of Honan near the Yellow river; each of these has other names.

鸞

A kind of large eagle, or phenix, called ngok<sub>2</sub> chuk<sub>2</sub> an emblem of marriage.

樂

Music, one of the six arts; instruments of music; <sup>Yao.</sup> sic; met., the refinement, or elegancies, of life: also <sup>Yo.</sup> read lok<sub>2</sub> and ngau' q. v.: <sup>Lo.</sup> <sup>Yüeh.</sup> 'chauk, ngok<sub>2</sub> to play on instruments; COM., 'ngok<sub>2</sub> k'e' musical instruments; 'lá ngok<sub>2</sub> politeness and music; 'ngok<sub>2</sub> seng, musicians, as employed in the worship of civil and

military sages; 'yéng ngok<sub>2</sub> musical practice or rehearsal.

夢

Read *ngauk*; coll. ngok<sub>2</sub>: a bud of flowers, fruits, etc.: *pwok*, ngok<sub>2</sub> to put forth buds, to bud, to sprout.

Ngok<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word, as in ngok<sub>2</sub> k'i, to raise the head (to look); ngik, ngik, ngok<sub>2</sub> ngok<sub>2</sub> to keep raising the head (and peering about), as a person, a bird, a turtle.

(574) Ngong.

印

Great, high; dear, high-priced; strenuous effort; <sup>Ang.</sup> to lift the head, attitude of expectation; the pronoun I, as used by females and sometimes by males: 'tá ngong, low and high; 'e' k'ong k'ai', i ch'ü' ngong, to exert one's self with noble aims.

昂

Similar to the last: to rise, as the sun; to issue forth; to raise, to elevate; tall, lofty, stately, imposing; costly, dear in price: 'ngong 'siu, to carry the head high; 'ngong koi' dear, exorbitant; 'hiong ngong, an erect, portly gait; ngong ngong, stately, as a horse's gait; met., noble, princely.

馬印

A horse that carries its head high; a horse with a white belly: ngong ngong, a horse startled or enraged, a prancing steed.

Ngong. A coll. word, as in ngong ngong kieu' a loud din, a clamor of voices.

1 岳 3 先 5 東 7 東 9 南 11 中 13 樂 15 樂 17 低 慨 19 昂 21 軒  
父 岳 嶽 嶽 嶽 嶽 器 生 印 而 首 昂  
2 岳 4 令 6 五 8 西 10 北 12 作 14 禮 16 演 18 意 自 20 昂 貴 ○  
母 岳 嶽 嶽 嶽 樂 樂 樂 樂 樂 樂 樂 樂 貴 ○

(575)

Ngu.

*Ngu*. A coll. word, as in *ngu lu* (or *ngu lu*), to mutter in a low tone; *ngu ngu kieu* a low, dull sound, as of a rice-hulling machine; *ngu li ngu lu*, a low, muttering sound, a hum, a buzz.

**五** The second is the complex, and the third the contracted form: five; a perfect number denoting all, as virtues, tastes, elements, planets, colors, grains, human relations, viscera, ranks of nobility, points of the compass, night watches, etc.: in the coll. read *ngo* q. v.: COM., *ngu kok*, all kinds of grain; *ngu tá* the five emperors, gods over plagues; *ngu saik*, the five colors; *ngu ing*, the five notes, viz., *kung*, *siong*, *kaek*, *ti*, and *ü*; *ngu kwi wong siu*, "enmity of five devils" — a deadly quarrel; *ngu hieng kung*, a god of thieves; COLL., *ngu hiä*, or *ngu liä* *hwong sang* scattered in utter confusion; *ngu haiing ch'au* an excessive stretch; *ngu kiéng tek, k'ó* or *ngu tá tek, k'ó* alas! dreadful! *ngu t'ü chiéng toai* *k'eng*, the Han cash have large holes; *met.*, loud voices in talking.

**伍** A file of five soldiers, ranks, squads; a company; a friend, comrade, fellow, companion; to associate with; a surname: *siu ü* *ü* *ngu*, ashamed to be in his company; COM., *hong ngu*, or *toi* *ngu*, rank and file, platoons;

<sup>12</sup> *yäng ngu ch'ok*, *sing*, promoted from the ranks.

**仵** Sometimes used for the last: an equal in rank; a match, an opponent: COLL., *ngu chók*, coroners, those employed by magistrates to hold inquests; *ngu chü*, common undertakers, who bury the friendless dead; *ngu chü ch'uk*, may the undertaker tread you down!

**午** The seventh of "the twelve stems or branches", answers to fire and the horse; time from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.; noon, midday; to cross, to oppose; crosswise, transverse; the south, as marked on the compass: COM., *tuang ngu*, festival of the dragon-boats in the 5th moon; *siong ngu*, and *ha ngu*, (coll. *siong tau* and *a tau*), forenoon and afternoon; *ngu yä* from noon to midnight, as plays; *ngu këung* the noon-offering, as to Budh in the *p'wo to* rites; *ngu si leng*, a kind of small, white lily, which blooms at midday; *ngu tieu mwong*, the south gate of the palace; COLL., *tong ngu*, or *chiäng ngu*, midday, noon.

**忤** To oppose, to go counter, to cross another's wishes; set in opinion; untoward, obstinate, willful; seditious, disobedient: *ngu ngu*, displeased; COM., *ngu ngik*, obstinate, rebellious.

**迕** Interchanged with the last: to meet, to fall in with; to go contrary, to oppose, to resist; athwart,

<sup>1</sup>五 <sup>3</sup>五色 <sup>5</sup>宮商 <sup>6</sup>羽 <sup>7</sup>五顯公 <sup>8</sup>五 <sup>9</sup>五 <sup>10</sup>臭 <sup>11</sup>羞與爲 <sup>12</sup>行伍 ○ <sup>13</sup>營伍出身 <sup>14</sup>仵 <sup>15</sup>仵子

contrary; confused, mixed, disordered: *'ngu* *'chi*, to oppose the imperial will; *'siong* *'ngu*, to meet together, a rencontre; *ch'auk*, *'ngu*, confused, mixed up.

*'Ngu*. A coll. word: used in combination with *ng*<sup>2</sup> (not), in about the same sense as *má*<sup>2</sup> *yong*<sup>2</sup> not very or much, imperfectly; *ng*<sup>2</sup> *'ngu* *paik*, not very well acquainted with; *ng*<sup>2</sup> *'ngu* *ch'iong*<sup>2</sup> not much like to, imperfectly resembling.

**吳** Loquacious, bragging; to boast, to talk largely; *'Wu*. one of the Three States in the east of China; a surname: *'pok*, *ngu* *pok*, *ngó*<sup>2</sup> neither clamorous nor haughty; com., *'ngu* *'ü*, a medicinal plant, bearing a small, black, acrid seed.

**蜈** As in *'ngu* *kung*, the centipede; *ngu* *kung* *ch'ó*, a shrub whose branches somewhat resemble a centipede. *'Wu*.

**吾** A personal pronoun, I, my; we, us; to resist, to keep off, to guard: *'ngu* *'teng*, we, us, we all; *'ngu* *puó*<sup>2</sup> we of this class; com., *ngu* *sü*<sup>2</sup> *pek*, my business is completed; *ngu* *tó*<sup>2</sup> *tüng* *'ing*, all here of our trade or profession.

**梧** Name of a tree, having wood of a fine, even grain, suitable for making lutes; a slanting post; opposed to; in the coll. an apparatus for righting buildings, consisting of an upright timber, lever, and fulcrum; *'Wu*.

to right, to shore up: *'chié* *'ngu*, upright and slanting posts; *'k'wí* *'ngu*, a portly form; com., *'ngu* *tung*, the *Eleococcus oleifera*, or *Dryandra cordifolia* of Thunberg; the fall of its leaf denotes autumn; coll., *'ngu* *ch'io*<sup>2</sup> to shore up a house; *'ngu* *chiáng*<sup>2</sup> to right, to make it erect.

**鼯**  
*'Wu*.

The flying squirrel, called *'ngu* *ch'ü*; also styled *'hi* *seng*, because it is supposed to bring forth on the wing.

**齟**  
*'Wu*.

Also read *'ngu*: awry, distorted, crooked, ill-arranged, as teeth: *'chu* *'ngu*, the teeth uneven; *met.*, contradictory, uncongenial.

**牯**  
*'Wu*.

A wild animal, perhaps a sort of deer; to oppose, to come in conflict with; stubborn, obstinate.

**牛**  
*'Niu*.  
*'Yu*.

Read *'ngiu*; coll. *'ngu*: an ox, a cow, oxen, kine: *'ngu* *'keng*, a bull; *'ngu* *'mó*, a cow; *'ngu* *'kiáng*, a calf; *'wong* *'ngu*, the "yellow" or common cow; *'chwi* *'ngu*, the water-ox, buffalo; *'ngu* *'mó*<sup>2</sup> a mill worked by bullock-power; *'ngu* *'neng*, cow's milk; *'ngu* *'neng* *'kó*, cheese; *'ngu* *'wong*, *'wong*, pills of ox-bezoar; *'ngu* *'nük*, *'pa*, pieces of dried beef, as offered to *'tan* *'mu*, or Measure-mother, on the fifteenth of the 8th moon; *'Ngu* *'t'au* *'Ma* *'miéng*<sup>2</sup> the ox-headed and horse-faced—attendants of the gods *'T'ai*<sup>2</sup> *'sang* and *'Siáng* *'hwong*;

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |   |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|---|------|------|
| 1 不 | 2 吳 | 4 吾 | 6 魁 | 8 牛 | 10 牛 | 12 水 | 14 牛 | 膏 | 17 牛 | 18 牛 |
| 不   | 莫   | 輩   | 梧   | 雄   | 仔    | 牛    | 乳    | 牛 | 肉    | 頭    |
| 傲   | 等   | 枝   | 梧   | 牛   | 黃    | 牛    | 牛    | 黃 | 疤    | 馬    |
|     |     | 梧   | 桐   | 母   | 牛    | 磨    | 乳    | 丸 | ○    | 面    |



'*ngu kah*, or '*ngu kah*, '*tang*, an ox-yoke.

(576) Ngü.

**俣** Persons with large features; a large, imposing appearance.

**麋** The male of deer, a buck; to herd together: '*ü lük*, '*ngü ngü*, the does and stags in a herd.

**禦** To oppose, to withstand, to resist; to stop, to forbid, to cause one to desist; to sacrifice: '*hang ngü*, to fend off, to guard against; '*ngü ki*, to satisfy hunger; COM., '*tóí ngü*, to stand on mutual defence, to stop fighting and eye each other.

**圉** A groom, a stable-boy, a hostler; to oppose, to defend; a frontier, the borders; a prison: '*ngü ing*, a hostler; '*ngü ngü*, stationary, as a fish when first placed in the water; '*siu ngü*, to guard the borders.

**圉** A prison; to confine, to imprison, to detain: '*ling ngü*, a prison, a lock-up.

**敵** An instrument shaped like a tiger, struck to stop the music; to stop, to keep the time, as in music: '*chëük ngü*, instruments to start and stop the music.

**語** To talk, to say, to discourse; to converse with, to discuss; to set forth, to explain; speech, words, language; an expression,

a sentence, a phrase: also read '*ngüü*' q. v.: '*tiong ngü*, a word that gives a turn to the sense; COM., '*laung ngü*, the Conversations of Confucius; '*ngiong ngü*, words, talk; '*wa ngü pok*, '*tung*, their language or dialects unlike; '*sük ngü wa*' a vulgar phrase, a saying or proverb; '*ngiong ngü pok*, '*saung*' the language not conciliatory, contentious words.

**鋤** Not suiting, unmatched, unfitted for each other, as a round handle in a square hole: '*tü ngü*, congenial, forced. Read '*ngu*, as in '*K'ong ngu*, name of a hill, which produces a superior metal for swords.

'*Ngü*. A coll. word: to calculate, to intend, to have a purpose: '*sing lá ngü ki*, had it in mind to do.

**魚** A fish, the fishy tribes; fishy; the 195th radical: '*ngü chü*, a letter; COM., '*tié ngü*, pond-fish; '*tieu ngü*, to angle for fish; '*ngü chung*, small fish for propagating the stock; '*ngü to* fish-maws; '*ngü hwo*' a lot of fish, as in the markets; '*ngü ne*' a fish-bait; '*ró ngü*, to fish, as with nets; '*ngü siong*, dried salt-fish; '*ngü liong*, a large beam; '*to ngü*, a book-moth; COLL., '*ngü ch'i*, the gills of a fish; '*ngü ka*, isinglass; '*ngü pah*, darkish white; '*ngü pong chwi* '*chwi pong ngü*, fish help water, water helps fish; met., to be mutually helpful or dependent.

1 牛 輓 8 禦 饑 5 圉 人 7 轉 語 9 言 語 不 同 話 語 13 魚 書 15 釣 魚 17 魚 肚 19 魚 餌 21 魚 齋  
2 扞 禦 3 對 禦 6 守 圉 8 論 語 10 話 語 11 俗 語 12 銀 鐻 14 池 魚 16 魚 種 18 魚 貨 20 討 魚 22 魚 樑

**漁**

Yü.

To fish; to seize, to take indiscriminately; immoderate, promiscuous: *ngü saik*, inordinate lust; *ngü ki le'* a selfish greed for gain; COM., *ngü ung*, an old fisherman, as represented in plays and pictures.

**禺**

Yü.

A term for quadrumanes, especially gibbons; the incipient development of things; the hour from 9 to 11, A. M. called *ngü tung*.

**喁**

Yü.

Also read *ngüng*: the motion of a fish's mouth in breathing, the gasping of a fish; response in singing.

**嶠**

Yü.

A mountain where the sun rises: *ngü xi*, the land of the sun, the orient.

**愚**

Yü.

The capacity of a monkey; simple, dull, stupid, silly; rude, uninstructed, confounding right and wrong, unwise; used for I, your humble, as at the end of a letter: *'ngü chwok*, stupid, unskilled; *'yok, ngü*, to seem foolish, but really wise; *'hiong ngü*, rustics, clowns; *'ngü ming*, the common people, the canaille; COM., *'ngü ch'ung*, dull, ignorant; *'ngü kiäng* in my humble opinion; *'ngü hing*, your humble servant, as said by a senior.

**隅**

Yü.

A corner, an angle; a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, a bay, an inlet; a small part, a portion; accurate, rigid, like a corner: *'hai ngü*, a lagoon; *ngü chó'*

to sit at one corner; *liäng ngü*, strict, incorrupt; *ek, ngü chí te'* a parcel of land.

**娛**

Yü.

To please or divert one's self or others; joyous, delighted; pleasure, relaxation, diversion: *hwang ngü*, delight; COM., *'hié' ch'ai ngü ch'ing*, played with colored cloths to amuse his mother—said of the aged *'Ló lai chü*.

**虞**

Yü.

A fabulous, benign, white and black tiger, called *cheu ngü*, said to have appeared in Wan Wang's day; to consider, to be anxious about, to provide for; ready, prepared, vigilant; to expect; to aid, to help; to choose, to select; pleased; a mishap, an impediment, an accident: *'su ngü*, remiss, unguarded; *'ngü ing*, a warden of the imperial parks and ponds; *'u ngü*, nothing to fear; COM., *'pok, ngü*, a mishap, an unforeseen accident; *'ngü song'* reign of the emperor Shun.

*Ngü*. A coll. word, as in *ngü lëu'* the rattling sound of phlegm.

(577) Nguh.

*Ngü<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word: to make rude, imperfect strokes with the pencil; composed and written crudely: *'nü che' á' siá' chiá' k'wang' m'wong ngü*, your words written in that fashion—just scribbled off!

(578) Ngui.

**危**

Wei.

High, precipitous; imminent, hazardous, dangerous; unsteady, uneasy, as a position; not upright,

1 愚 2 拙 3 若 4 愚 5 鄉 6 愚 7 愚 8 海 9 戲 10 疏 11 虞 12 無 13 不 14 虞  
 愚 拙 愚 蠢 見 兄 隅 彩 虞 人 虞 虞 舜  
 若 愚 民 〇 〇 〇 〇 娛 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇  
 愚 〇 〇 〇 〇 親 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

inclined; seriously ill, near death; critical, perilous, in danger of; to endanger, to rush into danger; the 12th of the 28 constellations comprising *a* Aquarius and *e*, *o* Pegasus: <sup>1</sup>*ngui ngiong*, words of warning; com., <sup>2</sup>*ngui hieng*, hazardous, perilous; <sup>3</sup>*ling ngui*, in a critical state, near dissolution; <sup>4</sup>*ngui cheng*, a dangerous disease; <sup>5</sup>*ngui kek*, imminently critical; <sup>6</sup>*ngui chai tang sik*, in immediate danger day and night, as of starvation.

**巍**  
**崑**

Wei.

High, elevated, lofty and alone, as a detached peak; sublime, exalted, conspicuous, as one's virtues: *ngui ngui hu*, how eminent! how grand! *ch'oi ngui*, lofty, sublime.

(579)

Ngük.

**玉**

Yü.

A gem, a precious stone, a mineral fit for the lapidary; gemmeous, pearly; to complete, to perfect; valuable, precious; lovely, admirable; the best, of the highest grade, perfect, as applied to gods and emperors; happily, pleasantly; your, your precious or noble; the 96th radical: in the coll. read *ngwoh*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ngük sik*, jade, prehnite; <sup>2</sup>*ngük sing*, to complete; <sup>3</sup>*ngük sik*, sumptuous fare; <sup>4</sup>*ngük keng*, the moon; <sup>5</sup>*ngük*, your precious self; com., <sup>6</sup>*ngük*, *tieng*, open (this letter) yourself; <sup>7</sup>*ngük*, *shoong*, the Pearly Emperor, supreme god of Taoists: *ngük sang kang*, a temple of the 'ngu tá' or five emperors, Foochow.

**獄**

Yü.

A prison, a jail; hard, firm, harsh: in the coll. read *ngwoh*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*sëung ngük*, to litigate; <sup>2</sup>*ngük chok*, a turnkey; *twang ngük*, to decide criminal cases, jail-delivery; *wok ngük*, to break jail.

(580)

Ngüng.

**銀**  
**艮**

Yin.

Kên.

Silver; money; the name of a place: the 2d, often used for the 1st in the sense of silver, is properly read *kauing*, q. v.: com., <sup>1</sup>*ngüng chüeng*, silver and cash, money; <sup>2</sup>*ch'oi ngüng*, quicksilver; <sup>3</sup>*ngüng ch'ui*, the difference in value of different kinds of silver; *ngüng saik*, the fineness or quality of silver; *hwa pieng ngüng*, flower-edged, or milled, silver—a term for Spanish dollars; *ngüng kwo*, a crucible; <sup>4</sup>*ngüng 'o*, the milky way; <sup>5</sup>*ngüng si*, fine silver wire; <sup>6</sup>*ngüng sieu*, around wooden case for transporting silver; <sup>7</sup>*ngüng ngü*, the silver-fish, the White-bait; *ngüng 'aik*, *king*, silver articles gilded; COLL., *kiä ngüng*, inferior silver; *ngüng 'só kwang*, a silver neck-locket; *ngüng 'chai kak*, finger-sheaths of silver, worn by brides; *ngüng se pah mek*, *chiu 'chi se u*, silver is white, and the pupil of the eye is black—a proverb meaning beware of him, he's watching keenly to cheat you.

**垠**

Yin.

A bank; a limit, a boundary: in the coll. read *ngüng*, q. v.: *u ngüng*, unlimited; *kiu ngüng*, the limits of heaven.

<sup>1</sup>危 <sup>2</sup>言 <sup>3</sup>臨 <sup>4</sup>危 <sup>5</sup>急 <sup>6</sup>危 <sup>7</sup>在 <sup>8</sup>旦 <sup>9</sup>夕 <sup>10</sup>玉 <sup>11</sup>成 <sup>12</sup>玉 <sup>13</sup>鏡 <sup>14</sup>玉 <sup>15</sup>展 <sup>16</sup>訟 <sup>17</sup>獄 <sup>18</sup>銀 <sup>19</sup>錢 <sup>20</sup>銀 <sup>21</sup>水 <sup>22</sup>銀 <sup>23</sup>絲 <sup>24</sup>銀 <sup>25</sup>魚 <sup>26</sup>險 <sup>27</sup>症 <sup>28</sup>體 <sup>29</sup>皇 <sup>30</sup>卒 <sup>31</sup>銀 <sup>32</sup>河 <sup>33</sup>鞘 <sup>34</sup>○





(585)

Ngwang.

刈  
園

Also read *ngwong*: to cut off the corners, to pare off, to round; to remove asperities, to equalize, to trim, to smooth: *ngwang* Wan. *kaëk*, to clip or rub off corners.

頑  
Wan.

Simple, stupid, dull; immovable, impassible; obstinate, mulish; to push with the head, to butt; unruly, mischievous; lascivious, lusty: *ngwang* *p'i*, doltish, incapable; *tieu ngwang* (coll. *tieu ngwang*), mulish, capacious and perverse; *ngwang tung*, sodomy; com., *ngwang chauk*, naughty, mischievous; *ngwang tu*, an unruly scholar or apprentice; coll., *ngwang tau ngwang* *nó*, doggedly perverse; very naughty, full of mischief.

玩  
Wan.

Gems to play with, playthings; to play, to sport, to dally with; to trifle, to toy with, to delight in; to ramble about, to divert one's self: *ngwang* *king*, to enjoy scenery; com., *in ngwang* or *ngwang* *swa*, to ramble and recreate; *ngwang uk*, toys, delectable things; coll., *ngwang ngëu* (or *ëu*), good to sport with; one who is odd, amusing, or witty.

翫  
Wan.

Similar to the last: to be versed or perfect in; to study till weary of; to do or look at till one is satiated.

(586)

Ngwi.

*Ngwi*. A coll. word: the first person, I, we, us, as spoken, instead of *ngwai*, by natives of the Changlo district, Fookien.

(587)

Ngwo.

妮

Handsome, excellent, good; weak, slender, delicate: *wo ngwo*, beautiful, delicate.

四

To translate a foreign speech, to interpret the cries of birds and beasts; to improve, to transform; to decoy, to inveigle; a decoy or stool-pigeon, also called *neu muí*.

訛

A fabulous animal supposed to be able to speak and lie; to change speech, to falsify; to promulge error; false, deceitful, lying; to rouse, to move; an ignis fatuus, called *ngwo* *hwo*: *ngwo ngiong*, idle stories; *ngwo tiong ngwo*, to retail idle talk, to transmit error.

譌

Interchanged with the last: idle rumors, vain and foolish stories, deceptive talk.

悟

To oppose, to run against; rebellious, disobedient; obstinate; undutiful, as to parents.

晤

Light, clear, lustrous; intelligent, perceiving what another says; to be present, to meet with; to explain, to make clear: *miëng ngwo*, a personal interview; *ngwo* *tói*, face to face, op-

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posite; *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> *kó*, to sing in harmony.

**誤**  
**悞**

To err, to miss, to fail; to deceive, to mislead; to hinder by a mistake; in error, wrong, misled; false, erroneous: COM., 's*ek*, *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> to miss, to fail to do; 'ngwo<sup>2</sup> *ch'á*, to neglect official business; 'ngwo<sup>2</sup> *siong*, to wound accidentally; 'kwo' *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> or *ch'auk*, *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> an error, a mistake, a fault; 'ngwo<sup>2</sup> *ki*, or *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> *maru*, to fail in time; 'ngwo<sup>2</sup> *seng* mistaken trust; COLL., 'ngwo<sup>2</sup> *chó* to do accidentally; *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> *něng*, to "fail persons", to leave them helpless, as one does by his death; *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> *tek*, *ch'ang*, has failed (his family) lamentably!

**悟**

To arouse one's self so as to perceive clearly; aware of, alive to, noticing, discerning: 's*ing* *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> to arouse one's self, to awaken; 'kauk, *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> to catch the idea; 'ch'eu' *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> to bethink one's self; COM., 'hwoi' *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> to apprehend, to get a perception of.

**寤**

Interchanged with the last: to awake from sleep: *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> *mé* waking and sleeping.

**臥**  
**臥**

To rest from work, as servants do; to cease for a while, to intermit care and toil; to go to bed, to recline, to sleep, to doze; to be changed, as one's spirits in sleep: 'ngwo<sup>2</sup> *pung*, a bedroom; 'ngwo<sup>2</sup> *sek*, to rest, to repose; 'chó' *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> *pok*, *ning*, no ease sitting or lying; 'kó *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> to

"sleep high"—let the world wag; 'ngiong *ngwo*<sup>2</sup> to sleep on one's back.

**選**

To meet with; to be startled by meeting suddenly; obstinate, opposed to, untoward; rebellious, disobedient; to run counter to, to cross another's wishes.

(588)

Ngwoh.

**玉**

Read *ngũk*; coll. *ngwoh*<sub>2</sub>: a mineral fit for the lapidary, gems, precious stones; valuable, precious, beautiful, like gems: 'ngwoh<sub>2</sub> *k'e* articles made of precious stones; 'ngwoh<sub>2</sub> *chang*, stone hair-pins; 'ngwoh<sub>2</sub> *pá*, gemmeous ornaments, worn on the person; 'ngwoh<sub>2</sub> *sě*, the imperial seal; 'ngwoh<sub>2</sub> *p'ui*, rough, unfinished gems; 'ngwoh<sub>2</sub> *t'i tó*, the stone-knife-holder, a female ornament for the head; *ngwoh<sub>2</sub> s'eng li'eng k'wang*, stone ear-rings linked in pairs.

**獄**

Read *ngũk*; coll. *ngwoh*<sub>2</sub>: a prison, a jail: 'ngwoh<sub>2</sub> *kwang*, the governor or keeper of a prison, as the *pwo*<sup>2</sup> *t'iang* and *king t'iang*, of districts and prefectures are; *ngwoh<sub>2</sub> chok*, an under-jailer, a turnkey; *lók, té ngwoh<sub>2</sub>* to go to hell.

(589)

Ngwoí.

**外**

Outside, without, beyond; another, other, foreign, strange, from abroad; besides, moreover; to reject, to exclude, to put aside; relations by marriage, the wife's relatives: in the coll.

<sup>1</sup>失  
<sup>2</sup>誤

<sup>3</sup>誤  
<sup>4</sup>傷

<sup>5</sup>誤  
<sup>6</sup>期

<sup>7</sup>誤  
<sup>8</sup>做

<sup>9</sup>覺  
<sup>10</sup>悟

<sup>11</sup>會  
<sup>12</sup>悟

<sup>13</sup>臥  
<sup>14</sup>息

<sup>15</sup>不  
<sup>16</sup>寧

<sup>17</sup>玉  
<sup>18</sup>器

<sup>19</sup>玉  
<sup>20</sup>牌

<sup>21</sup>玉  
<sup>22</sup>皮

<sup>23</sup>玉  
<sup>24</sup>提

<sup>25</sup>刀

<sup>26</sup>誤  
<sup>27</sup>差

<sup>28</sup>過  
<sup>29</sup>誤

<sup>30</sup>誤  
<sup>31</sup>信

<sup>32</sup>省  
<sup>33</sup>悟

<sup>34</sup>自  
<sup>35</sup>悟

<sup>36</sup>臥  
<sup>37</sup>房

<sup>38</sup>坐  
<sup>39</sup>臥

<sup>40</sup>高  
<sup>41</sup>臥

<sup>42</sup>玉  
<sup>43</sup>簪

<sup>44</sup>玉  
<sup>45</sup>璽

<sup>46</sup>玉  
<sup>47</sup>璽

<sup>48</sup>玉  
<sup>49</sup>璽

<sup>50</sup>玉  
<sup>51</sup>璽

<sup>52</sup>玉  
<sup>53</sup>璽



read *ngié*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: COM., *'ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> *miéng*<sup>1</sup> the exterior, the outside; *'ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> *kwang*, the provincial officers; *'ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> *song*, a daughter's son, a grandson; *'ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> *mau* one's appearance; *'ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> *kwok*, foreign countries; *'ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> *chai*, extra talent — knowledge other than that of books; *'e* *ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> unexpectedly; *'i* *ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> besides, exclusive of; *'ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> *chui*, from abroad, from other parts, as goods.

**瑁**<sup>2</sup> Read *maoi*<sup>2</sup> in the dictionaries: tortoise-shell, called *tai*<sup>2</sup> *ngwoi*<sup>2</sup>; a mottled, reddish brown and yellowish color: also read *mo*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: COM., *tai*<sup>2</sup> *ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> the tortoise-shell of commerce; *tai*<sup>2</sup> *ngwoi*<sup>2</sup> *ma*, a tortoise-shell cat.

(590) Ngwok.

**月**

Yüeh.

The moon; a moon, a lunar month; monthly; *met.*, round, circular, like the moon; the 74th radical: <sup>10</sup>*ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *lung*, the moon's disk; COM., <sup>11</sup>*ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> monthly; <sup>12</sup>*ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *yá*<sup>2</sup> moonlight nights; <sup>13</sup>*ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *sek*, an eclipse of the moon; <sup>14</sup>*mwang* *ngwok*, a month after marriage or childbirth; <sup>15</sup>*ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *kiék*, a monthly estimate; <sup>16</sup>*ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *twai*<sup>2</sup> a month of 30 days; <sup>17</sup>*ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *'sieu*, a month of 29 days; <sup>18</sup>*ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *king*, the menses; <sup>19</sup>*song*<sup>2</sup> *ngwok*, the end of pregnancy; *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *pwang*<sup>2</sup> the middle of the month; *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *ha*<sup>2</sup> *'ló*, term for marriage-brokers; COLL., *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *pah*<sub>2</sub> a pale, bluish color; *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *yéng*, full moon; *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *k'ieék*, the moon waning;

*ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *wong*<sup>2</sup> a halo about the moon; *chiáng* *ngwok*, the first month; *sioh*<sub>2</sub> *a*<sup>2</sup> *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *nik*<sub>2</sub> one month; *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *peng* *tié*, semi-circular ponds; *chó*<sup>2</sup> *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *lé*<sup>2</sup> (or *tony*), to observe a regimen for a month after confinement.

**跣**

Yüeh.

To cut off the feet; to maim, to distort; distorted: *ngwok*<sub>2</sub> *ing* *chëük*, to cut off a person's feet.

(591)

Ngwong.

**原**

Yüan.

A high, level space, a plateau, a terrace; a waste, a common; the origin, source, root, foundation, beginning; natural, innate; the true state, the proper condition of; originally, primarily; indeed, really, truly; to examine, to trace to the source; to repeat; a repetition, a second, another, again; to forgive, to remit: also read *ngwong*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: <sup>10</sup>*tüng* *ngwong*, Honan; also applied by extension to China; COM., <sup>11</sup>*ngwong* *'pwong*, the origin, the original, as ancestors; <sup>12</sup>*ngwong* *'iu*, the causes of; <sup>13</sup>*ngwong* *chik*, the family-seat, one's native place; *ngwong* *pe*<sup>2</sup> *kó*<sup>2</sup> plaintiff and defendant; <sup>14</sup>*ngwong* *'chio*, the first owner, the proprietor; *ngwong* *ching*, extenuating circumstances; *ngwong* *'ch'iu*, the principal, not a substitute; *ngwong* *sié*<sup>2</sup> *pok*, *tong*<sup>2</sup> don't stir it, leave it (undone) just as it was; COLL., *ngwong* *pong*, the original lot, genuine goods; *ngwong* *'cha* *'cha*, or *ngwong* *'tá* *'tá*, in the beginning, the most ancient times; *ngwong* *'lai* *se*<sup>2</sup> *chiong* *wang*<sup>2</sup> "so from the

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面 孫 國 外 水 月 蝕 結 小 月 本 籍  
2 外 4 外 6 外 8 以 10 月 12 月 14 滿 16 月 18 月 20 中 32 原 24 原  
官 貌 才 外 輪 夜 月 大 經 原 由 主

first"—i. e., really so; *ngwong ta ngwong tainy* the genuine, dry and hard—i. e., rice not wet to increase its bulk.

**源**

A spring, a fountain; source, origin, in which sense it is like the last: *Yüan*. *ngwong chiong*, a fountain; *ngwong wong liu tiong*, flowing from a far source—alluding to ancestry; *com.*, *ngwong tau*, a spring, headwaters; *ing chui sü ngwong*, when you drink think of the fountain—never forget a benefactor; *ngwong ngwong i lui*, to come incessantly, as customers.

**嫄**

A woman, named *Kiong ngwong*, ancestress of Wan-wang and Duke Chow. *Yüan*.

**蜎**

A species of small lizard, called *ing ngwong*; *ngwong chang*, wild silkworms, which produce no silk.

**驪**

A bay horse with a white belly. *Yüan*.

**元**

The origin, the commencement, the first cause; the first, the head, the chief; chief, principal, original, primary: *com.*, *ngwong sü*, the beginning, first cause; *ngwong k'e* the original, vital principle; stamina, constitution; *ngwong tieu*, the Mongolian dynasty, A. D. 1280—1368; *ngwong song*, a great-great-grandson; *ngwong tang* new-year's day; *ngwong nieng*,

the first year of a reign; *ngwong p'woi* (or *p'eng*) the first or principal wife; *ngwong p'o*, ingots of pure silver; paper-ingots, as burnt to idols; *siong ngwong*, *tung ngwong*, and *ha ngwong*, festivals on the 15th of the 1st, 7th, and 10th moons; *ka ngwong*, *hwoi ngwong*, and *chaung ngwong*, the senior wranglers at examinations for the Ktjün, Chinsz', and Hanlin, degrees; *coll.*, *ngwong eng*, dried *lichi* fruit.

**芫**

A noxious plant, whose flowers kill fish; hemlock? *Yüan*.

**袁**

Long robes; a surname: also read *wong*, q. v.: *Ngwong chiu*, a prefecture in the west of Kiangsi. *Yüan*.

**龜**

A fabulous tortoise, made at the creation of heaven and earth: *ngwong piék*, a tortoise ten feet in diameter; *com.*, *ngwong ngó kau lüng*, the great tortoise, whale, iguanodon, and dragon. *Yüan*.

**愿**  
**原**

The first of the two often used for the next in the sense of vowing; careful, attentive; good, moral, virtuous; sincere, faithful; devout, reverential: the 2d also read *ngwong*, q. v.: *com.*, *hü ngwong* to make vows, as in distress; *kid ngwong* a vow to wear the cangue. *Yüan*.

1源 2流 3飲 4源 5姜 6元 7氣 8元 9孫 10年 11元 12寶 13中 14解 15狀  
泉 傳 水 源 嫄 氣 孫 年 寶 元 元 元  
2源 3源 4思 5而 6元 7元 8元 9上 10下 11會 12許  
遠 頭 源 來 始 朝 旦 配 元 元 元 愿

願

Yüan.

A large head; to stretch the neck in looking; to hope, to expect, to long for; to wish, to desire; to vow; the object of desire, a wish; a vow; a conscientious promise; each, every: COM., <sup>1</sup>'*kang ngwong*' to be willing, to consent or submit willingly to; <sup>2</sup>'*sing kang e' ngwong*' a willing spirit; <sup>3</sup>'*ngwong che*' a written agreement; <sup>4</sup>'*ching ngwong*' to prefer, I would rather; <sup>5</sup>'*sing su ngwong*' the heart's desire; COLL., <sup>6</sup>'*ng ngwong*' not willing; <sup>7</sup>'*k'eu t'au ngwong*' a hasty, thoughtless imprecation; <sup>8</sup>'*hü hü 'hü ngwong*' to utter vows, as before idols.

(592)

O.

惡

Wu.

O.

To hate, to loathe; detestable, abominable; to be ashamed; also read *u* and *auk*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>'*o auk*, to hate evil; <sup>2</sup>'*sü o*' shamefaced; ashamed, as to do wrong; COLL., *cheng*' <sup>3</sup>'*k'ó o*' very detestable.

塢

Wu.

A dike, a low rampart; barracks; a fortified camp or place; in the coll. a safe place for boats; a yard or dock where boats are made or repaired: COLL., <sup>1</sup>'*tié o*' <sup>2</sup>'*tié*, to enter the cove or dock; <sup>3</sup>'*sung o*' a dry or wet dock; <sup>4</sup>'*o*' <sup>5</sup>'*mwí*, a ward in the suburbs of Foochow; <sup>6</sup>'*kieu o*' a sedanmen's establishment.

汙

污

Wu.

Foul, muddy, as stagnant water; impure, obscene, lewd; to defile, to stain; to debauch: also read *u*, q. v.: COM., <sup>1</sup>'*o*' <sup>2</sup>'*woí*' filthy, defiled; COLL.,

<sup>3</sup>'*ah, o*' to become filthy; morally defiled; <sup>4</sup>'*o sioh, wong*, a spot, a stain, as on clothes.

瘵

Yü.

Read *zü* in the dictionaries: blood settled in a wound or sore, extravasated blood; the blood of parturition, lochial discharges: COLL., <sup>1</sup>'*o haik, ng' k'ó*' <sup>2</sup>'*sing nük, má*' <sup>3</sup>'*sang*, if the settled blood is not removed, new flesh will not grow—if the evil is not put away, the good will not be attained.

<sup>4</sup>'*O*'. A coll. word: a share, part, portion, as reserved for one: <sup>5</sup>'*chiéng o*' a portion of money; <sup>6</sup>'*chiá o tioh, lá*, there is a share reserved.

務

Wu.

To apply the mind to, to use earnest effort, to exert one's self; duty, business, affairs; important, must: <sup>1</sup>'*séu o*' one's business; <sup>2</sup>'*o' pwong*, the important duties; <sup>3</sup>'*o' pwong ngiék*, to attend to one's own business; <sup>4</sup>'*o' yeu*' very important; COM., <sup>5</sup>'*o pek*, indispensable; <sup>6</sup>'*o' ngwoí*' mere show, external accomplishments.

驚

Wu.

A good horse; to gallop; to run precipitately; violent: <sup>1</sup>'*ti o*' to gallop; to rush headlong.

婺

Wu.

Name of a star in Capricornus, called <sup>1</sup>'*o' nü*; <sup>2</sup>'*o' ho*' a woman who maintains her widowhood.

霧

Wu.

Fog, mist, vapor from the ground, foul exhalations: COM., <sup>1</sup>'*hung o*' clouds and mist.

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有  
Yu.

Read 'iu; used for the coll. o': to have, to possess; to be, to exist; yes, I have, I did, it is; forms the past tense, has, have; and, in

addition: o' 'a, mó? o' 'a, are there any? yes; 'yong' yong' tu o' there are all sorts; 'o' aing' limited; 'o' pang' sick; 'o' hwaik, to have skill or magic art, to have the means of doing; 'o' ch'èü' amusing, entertaining, as a show; 'o' sing 'hi, pregnant; o' k'e' k'èük, 'nù seü' I'll anger you—scil., if you refuse compliance; o' wa' kong, to have something to say; to wrangle; 'o' sing sié' or o' tang tong, can; o' t'au, mó 'mwí, incomplete, unfinished; o' sidh, o' tiong' has enough to eat and more; o' 'hü, mó siá' to vow but not thank (the gods); met., to promise but not pay; o' sang mó lang' or o' ch'ek, mó paik, incomplete, deficient, as said of men or things; o' k'æng, mó nôi' chaung' a hole, but no such thing as creeping into it—a way of relief, but prevented from using it.

(593)

6.

爇

Warm; to warm, to roast, to cook in ashes; to boil, to stew.

炆

Ho.

Used in the coll. for the preceding: to cook, to stew; to leave things to simmer over the fire: chak, ó, to stew up fragments; ó lang' to stew soft.

疴

O.

K'o.

Disease, severe sickness; sickness of children from fright; convulsions: 'k'eu ó, sores about the mouth.

呵

Ho.

Wo.

To blame, to reprimand, to scold; to be angry with; sound of laughter: also read ó, q. v.

訶

Ho.

Used for the preceding: to speak sharply, to speak in a loud and angry tone; to blame, to reprimand.

猗

I.

A fierce, strong dog; extended, continuous; beautiful, flourishing; an exclamation, good! fine! to add to; to depend on.

阿

A.

E.

O.

Wo.

A mound, an undulating ridge; a river-bank; inclined, tilted; prejudiced; near to; to lean against, to rest on; a beam; to answer, to assent; to yield to one's whims, to flatter, to wheedle; who? what? an exclamation, O! alas! a disjunctive in questions, equivalent to "or" when condition or choice is implied; also a final particle in answers and exclamations, when it is spoken ó, or ó'; but in the coll. a, and a' are more common; also used for ak, and i in the coll. q. v.: ó, sui, who? com., 'ó, mī, t'ó huk, Amida Budha, often used by bonzes as a devout or polite salutation; COLL., 'ó ka, mule-skin glue or jelly—a famous medicine.

屙

To void excrements; in the coll. to void incontinently: COLL., ó 'sai, ó niéu' to void excrement and urine, as a child while asleep.

o.

A coll. word: hard, difficult; inconvenient, impolitic: ó chó' hard to do; 'chiá

1 件  
件  
都  
有

2 有  
限

3 有  
病

4 有  
法

5 有  
趣

6 有  
娉喜

7 有  
身勢

8 口  
疴

9 阿  
誰

10 阿  
彌陀佛

11 阿  
膠

*wa' ó' k'ong*, difficult or impolitic to say that!

**襖** <sup>Ao.</sup> An outer garment, a robe, a gown, a jacket: com., *'tong ó'*, a long robe; *'mieng ó'*, a cotton-wadded gown or jacket; *'ó k'ó'* gown and drawers; coll., *'ó lung*, a common garment worn over a robe, an overall.

**懊** <sup>Ao.</sup> Vexed, angry; to regret; avaricious: *'ó haung'* to hate; com., *'ó 'nó*, vexed, irritated; coll., *'ó 'nó k'í tai'* a vexatious matter.

**耍** <sup>Ao.</sup> As in *'ó 'nó*, weak, delicate: the graceful gait of a woman. Read *ó*: undecided.

**澳** <sup>Ao.</sup> This and the next three also read *ëuk*: a bay, a deep bight, an inlet: *'ó' mwong*, Macao: com., *'ó' t'au*, a busy landing or wharf; *'ó' k'io*, and *'ó' mwong k'io*, names of two bridges in Foochow.

**塢** <sup>Ao.</sup> Interchanged with the last and the next; a square plat of ground; flat, open ground, as a plateau; a bay, an inlet.

**噢** <sup>Ao.</sup> A bay, an inlet, a cove; a steep cliff, a bank: *'ó' 'ang*, to secrete: *'ó' chong*, to store up.

**奧** <sup>Ao.</sup> The south-west corner of a house; retired, deep, remote; recondite, mysterious; to collect, to mix, to be thick: com.,

*'ch'ing ó'* deep, abstruse; *'ó' mieu'* mysterious, hard to understand.

**呵** <sup>Ho. Wo.</sup> To interrogate; also to blame, to reprimand; in the coll. a tone of assent, exclamation of surprise, O! Ah! also read *ó*, q. v.: coll., *ó ó k'ieu'* to assent readily, O, yes!

**河** <sup>Ho.</sup> A river, the Yellow river by way of eminence; a canal, a moat; a wine-vessel: com., *'t'íeng ó'*, the Milky Way; *'wong ó'*, the Yellow river; *'ó 'hai*, rivers and seas; *ó tok*, or *'ó k'ung chung tok*, superintendent of the Yellow river; *'ó 'nang*, Honan; coll., *ó ngiáng'* a canal-bank.

**啊** <sup>A.</sup> A lulling sound, a lullaby; a tone of surprise or anger; an exclamation on apprehending the meaning, or when another catches the idea and does a thing properly; coll., *ó' ó' ah!* yes, that's it!

(594) Oh.

*óh*. A coll. word: wise, discreet; clever, sharp, shrewd: *óh, lóh*, wise, shrewd; *óh, chiáh, óh*, very clever, quick of apprehension: *óh, 'nèng tiáh, pah, 'mí ngaung'*, *'nèng 'chü lang' pwong'* the wise buy white rice, the fools boil wet rice—i. e., wise men are truly economical, while fools are not.

1 長 2 襖 3 懊 4 澳 5 橋 6 隱 7 奧 8 深 9 天 10 河 11 總 12 河  
 13 襖 14 褲 15 恨 16 門 17 橋 18 隱 19 奧 20 藏 21 奧 22 河 23 海 24 督 25 南  
 26 棉 27 襖 28 懊 29 澳 30 橋 31 隱 32 奧 33 妙 34 黃 35 河 36 工 37 〇 38 〇

學

Read *hok*<sub>2</sub>; coll. *oh*<sub>2</sub>: to learn, to practice, to imitate: '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *yong*' to imitate a pattern; '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *kung*' to learn pugilism; Hsiao. '*t'au*, to learn pugilism; Hsiao. '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *ngeng ch'oi*' to imitate one's words, to learn bad language from others; '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *ngie*' to learn a trade; '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *kwang*, a superintendent of the Siutsai of a prefecture or district, also styled '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *sü*, or '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *lo sü*; '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *seng*, the Siutsai under charge of a superintendent; '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *teu* (or *mwong teu*), a servant of official business at a superintendent's.

*oh*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: as, according to: '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *chiong wang*' in this manner, thus, then.

*oh*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: to tell, to inform against: '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *kaeng*' sing sang 'kong, to tell the teacher; '*oh*<sub>2</sub> *oh*, to go and tell.

(595) Oi.

唉

Read *ai*; used for the coll. *oi*, as in '*oi* *ó!*' an ejaculation of regret or surprise, ah! oh!

畏

Wei. To fear, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect, to dread; to dislike; fear, awe, devotion, submission: '*oi* *k'eu*' fear, apprehension; '*oi* *sauk*, shrinking, cowardly; COM., '*oi* *'sin oi*' '*moi*, afraid of beginning and end—to dread an undertaking; '*oi* *s'eu*' afraid of trouble; '*oi* *ch'eng*' to dread the cold; COLL., '*oi* *'sieu* *'lá* or *oi*' *ch'iu*, bashful, sensitive to shame.

慰

Wei. To soothe, to console, to comfort; to pacify, to tranquilize: '*oi* *ong*' a visit of condolence; '*tieu* *oi*' to mourn, as with the friends of the dead; COM., '*ang* *oi*' to comfort, to console.

熨

Yü. As in *tuk*<sub>2</sub> *oi*' or '*oi* *t'aik*, to apply plasters to sores: also read *ok*, q. v.

蔚

Wei. A sort of southern wood; luxuriant, rank growth, thick foliage; finely veined, close-grained, as wood; numerous, as population: in the coll. read *woi*' q. v.: '*ung* *oi*' deep and close veins; '*seu* *oi*' beautiful, flourishing.

尉

Wei. To press smooth; to tranquilize; tranquil, at ease, quietly settled; military officers: '*ting* *oi*' an ancient officer of the palace; '*t'ai*' *oi*' an officer like the modern lieutenant-general; COM., '*hung* *k'ie oi*' the title of a '*siu pe*' or major.

螭

The perfect ant having wings, hence called *hi oi*, the winged ant.

*Oi*. A coll. word: an exclamation used to call the attention, halloo!

位

Wei. To sit erect, as in a gateway; a place, a seat; a throne; a trust, dignity, situation; to enthrone, to begin to reign; right, proper, correct; established; the room or place occupied by a thing; a numerative of persons, gentle-

1學 2頭 3學 4藝 5學 6師 7學 8斗 9畏 10縮 11畏 12畏 13尾 14畏 15清 16慰 17安 18慰 19貼 20文 21秀 22蔚 23尉 24尉 25尉 26尉 27尉 28尉 29尉 30尉 31尉 32尉 33尉 34尉 35尉 36尉 37尉 38尉 39尉 40尉 41尉 42尉 43尉 44尉 45尉 46尉 47尉 48尉 49尉 50尉 51尉 52尉 53尉 54尉 55尉 56尉 57尉 58尉 59尉 60尉 61尉 62尉 63尉 64尉 65尉 66尉 67尉 68尉 69尉 70尉 71尉 72尉 73尉 74尉 75尉 76尉 77尉 78尉 79尉 80尉 81尉 82尉 83尉 84尉 85尉 86尉 87尉 88尉 89尉 90尉 91尉 92尉 93尉 94尉 95尉 96尉 97尉 98尉 99尉 100尉 101尉 102尉 103尉 104尉 105尉 106尉 107尉 108尉 109尉 110尉 111尉 112尉 113尉 114尉 115尉 116尉 117尉 118尉 119尉 120尉 121尉 122尉 123尉 124尉 125尉 126尉 127尉 128尉 129尉 130尉 131尉 132尉 133尉 134尉 135尉 136尉 137尉 138尉 139尉 140尉 141尉 142尉 143尉 144尉 145尉 146尉 147尉 148尉 149尉 150尉 151尉 152尉 153尉 154尉 155尉 156尉 157尉 158尉 159尉 160尉 161尉 162尉 163尉 164尉 165尉 166尉 167尉 168尉 169尉 170尉 171尉 172尉 173尉 174尉 175尉 176尉 177尉 178尉 179尉 180尉 181尉 182尉 183尉 184尉 185尉 186尉 187尉 188尉 189尉 190尉 191尉 192尉 193尉 194尉 195尉 196尉 197尉 198尉 199尉 200尉 201尉 202尉 203尉 204尉 205尉 206尉 207尉 208尉 209尉 210尉 211尉 212尉 213尉 214尉 215尉 216尉 217尉 218尉 219尉 220尉 221尉 222尉 223尉 224尉 225尉 226尉 227尉 228尉 229尉 230尉 231尉 232尉 233尉 234尉 235尉 236尉 237尉 238尉 239尉 240尉 241尉 242尉 243尉 244尉 245尉 246尉 247尉 248尉 249尉 250尉 251尉 252尉 253尉 254尉 255尉 256尉 257尉 258尉 259尉 260尉 261尉 262尉 263尉 264尉 265尉 266尉 267尉 268尉 269尉 270尉 271尉 272尉 273尉 274尉 275尉 276尉 277尉 278尉 279尉 280尉 281尉 282尉 283尉 284尉 285尉 286尉 287尉 288尉 289尉 290尉 291尉 292尉 293尉 294尉 295尉 296尉 297尉 298尉 299尉 300尉 301尉 302尉 303尉 304尉 305尉 306尉 307尉 308尉 309尉 310尉 311尉 312尉 313尉 314尉 315尉 316尉 317尉 318尉 319尉 320尉 321尉 322尉 323尉 324尉 325尉 326尉 327尉 328尉 329尉 330尉 331尉 332尉 333尉 334尉 335尉 336尉 337尉 338尉 339尉 340尉 341尉 342尉 343尉 344尉 345尉 346尉 347尉 348尉 349尉 350尉 351尉 352尉 353尉 354尉 355尉 356尉 357尉 358尉 359尉 360尉 361尉 362尉 363尉 364尉 365尉 366尉 367尉 368尉 369尉 370尉 371尉 372尉 373尉 374尉 375尉 376尉 377尉 378尉 379尉 380尉 381尉 382尉 383尉 384尉 385尉 386尉 387尉 388尉 389尉 390尉 391尉 392尉 393尉 394尉 395尉 396尉 397尉 398尉 399尉 400尉 401尉 402尉 403尉 404尉 405尉 406尉 407尉 408尉 409尉 410尉 411尉 412尉 413尉 414尉 415尉 416尉 417尉 418尉 419尉 420尉 421尉 422尉 423尉 424尉 425尉 426尉 427尉 428尉 429尉 430尉 431尉 432尉 433尉 434尉 435尉 436尉 437尉 438尉 439尉 440尉 441尉 442尉 443尉 444尉 445尉 446尉 447尉 448尉 449尉 450尉 451尉 452尉 453尉 454尉 455尉 456尉 457尉 458尉 459尉 460尉 461尉 462尉 463尉 464尉 465尉 466尉 467尉 468尉 469尉 470尉 471尉 472尉 473尉 474尉 475尉 476尉 477尉 478尉 479尉 480尉 481尉 482尉 483尉 484尉 485尉 486尉 487尉 488尉 489尉 490尉 491尉 492尉 493尉 494尉 495尉 496尉 497尉 498尉 499尉 500尉 501尉 502尉 503尉 504尉 505尉 506尉 507尉 508尉 509尉 510尉 511尉 512尉 513尉 514尉 515尉 516尉 517尉 518尉 519尉 520尉 521尉 522尉 523尉 524尉 525尉 526尉 527尉 528尉 529尉 530尉 531尉 532尉 533尉 534尉 535尉 536尉 537尉 538尉 539尉 540尉 541尉 542尉 543尉 544尉 545尉 546尉 547尉 548尉 549尉 550尉 551尉 552尉 553尉 554尉 555尉 556尉 557尉 558尉 559尉 560尉 561尉 562尉 563尉 564尉 565尉 566尉 567尉 568尉 569尉 570尉 571尉 572尉 573尉 574尉 575尉 576尉 577尉 578尉 579尉 580尉 581尉 582尉 583尉 584尉 585尉 586尉 587尉 588尉 589尉 590尉 591尉 592尉 593尉 594尉 595尉 596尉 597尉 598尉 599尉 600尉 601尉 602尉 603尉 604尉 605尉 606尉 607尉 608尉 609尉 610尉 611尉 612尉 613尉 614尉 615尉 616尉 617尉 618尉 619尉 620尉 621尉 622尉 623尉 624尉 625尉 626尉 627尉 628尉 629尉 630尉 631尉 632尉 633尉 634尉 635尉 636尉 637尉 638尉 639尉 640尉 641尉 642尉 643尉 644尉 645尉 646尉 647尉 648尉 649尉 650尉 651尉 652尉 653尉 654尉 655尉 656尉 657尉 658尉 659尉 660尉 661尉 662尉 663尉 664尉 665尉 666尉 667尉 668尉 669尉 670尉 671尉 672尉 673尉 674尉 675尉 676尉 677尉 678尉 679尉 680尉 681尉 682尉 683尉 684尉 685尉 686尉 687尉 688尉 689尉 690尉 691尉 692尉 693尉 694尉 695尉 696尉 697尉 698尉 699尉 700尉 701尉 702尉 703尉 704尉 705尉 706尉 707尉 708尉 709尉 710尉 711尉 712尉 713尉 714尉 715尉 716尉 717尉 718尉 719尉 720尉 721尉 722尉 723尉 724尉 725尉 726尉 727尉 728尉 729尉 730尉 731尉 732尉 733尉 734尉 735尉 736尉 737尉 738尉 739尉 740尉 741尉 742尉 743尉 744尉 745尉 746尉 747尉 748尉 749尉 750尉 751尉 752尉 753尉 754尉 755尉 756尉 757尉 758尉 759尉 760尉 761尉 762尉 763尉 764尉 765尉 766尉 767尉 768尉 769尉 770尉 771尉 772尉 773尉 774尉 775尉 776尉 777尉 778尉 779尉 780尉 781尉 782尉 783尉 784尉 785尉 786尉 787尉 788尉 789尉 790尉 791尉 792尉 793尉 794尉 795尉 796尉 797尉 798尉 799尉 800尉 801尉 802尉 803尉 804尉 805尉 806尉 807尉 808尉 809尉 810尉 811尉 812尉 813尉 814尉 815尉 816尉 817尉 818尉 819尉 820尉 821尉 822尉 823尉 824尉 825尉 826尉 827尉 828尉 829尉 830尉 831尉 832尉 833尉 834尉 835尉 836尉 837尉 838尉 839尉 840尉 841尉 842尉 843尉 844尉 845尉 846尉 847尉 848尉 849尉 850尉 851尉 852尉 853尉 854尉 855尉 856尉 857尉 858尉 859尉 860尉 861尉 862尉 863尉 864尉 865尉 866尉 867尉 868尉 869尉 870尉 871尉 872尉 873尉 874尉 875尉 876尉 877尉 878尉 879尉 880尉 881尉 882尉 883尉 884尉 885尉 886尉 887尉 888尉 889尉 890尉 891尉 892尉 893尉 894尉 895尉 896尉 897尉 898尉 899尉 900尉 901尉 902尉 903尉 904尉 905尉 906尉 907尉 908尉 909尉 910尉 911尉 912尉 913尉 914尉 915尉 916尉 917尉 918尉 919尉 920尉 921尉 922尉 923尉 924尉 925尉 926尉 927尉 928尉 929尉 930尉 931尉 932尉 933尉 934尉 935尉 936尉 937尉 938尉 939尉 940尉 941尉 942尉 943尉 944尉 945尉 946尉 947尉 948尉 949尉 950尉 951尉 952尉 953尉 954尉 955尉 956尉 957尉 958尉 959尉 960尉 961尉 962尉 963尉 964尉 965尉 966尉 967尉 968尉 969尉 970尉 971尉 972尉 973尉 974尉 975尉 976尉 977尉 978尉 979尉 980尉 981尉 982尉 983尉 984尉 985尉 986尉 987尉 988尉 989尉 990尉 991尉 992尉 993尉 994尉 995尉 996尉 997尉 998尉 999尉 1000尉 1001尉 1002尉 1003尉 1004尉 1005尉 1006尉 1007尉 1008尉 1009尉 1010尉 1011尉 1012尉 1013尉 1014尉 1015尉 1016尉 1017尉 1018尉 1019尉 1020尉 1021尉 1022尉 1023尉 1024尉 1025尉 1026尉 1027尉 1028尉 1029尉 1030尉 1031尉 1032尉 1033尉 1034尉 1035尉 1036尉 1037尉 1038尉 1039尉 1040尉 1041尉 1042尉 1043尉 1044尉 1045尉 1046尉 1047尉 1048尉 1049尉 1050尉 1051尉 1052尉 1053尉 1054尉 1055尉 1056尉 1057尉 1058尉 1059尉 1060尉 1061尉 1062尉 1063尉 1064尉 1065尉 1066尉 1067尉 1068尉 1069尉 1070尉 1071尉 1072尉 1073尉 1074尉 1075尉 1076尉 1077尉 1078尉 1079尉 1080尉 1081尉 1082尉 1083尉 1084尉 1085尉 1086尉 1087尉 1088尉 1089尉 1090尉 1091尉 1092尉 1093尉 1094尉 1095尉 1096尉 1097尉 1098尉 1099尉 1100尉 1101尉 1102尉 1103尉 1104尉 1105尉 1106尉 1107尉 1108尉 1109尉 1110尉 1111尉 1112尉 1113尉 1114尉 1115尉 1116尉 1117尉 1118尉 1119尉 1120尉 1121尉 1122尉 1123尉 1124尉 1125尉 1126尉 1127尉 1128尉 1129尉 1130尉 1131尉 1132尉 1133尉 1134尉 1135尉 1136尉 1137尉 1138尉 1139尉 1140尉 1141尉 1142尉 1143尉 1144尉 1145尉 1146尉 1147尉 1148尉 1149尉 1150尉 1151尉 1152尉 1153尉 1154尉 1155尉 1156尉 1157尉 1158尉 1159尉 1160尉 1161尉 1162尉 1163尉 1164尉 1165尉 1166尉 1167尉 1168尉 1169尉 1170尉 1171尉 1172尉 1173尉 1174尉 1175尉 1176尉 1177尉 1178尉 1179尉 1180尉 1181尉 1182尉 1183尉 1184尉 1185尉 1186尉 1187尉 1188尉 1189尉 1190尉 1191尉 1192尉 1193尉 1194尉 1195尉 1196尉 1197尉 1198尉 1199尉 1200尉 1201尉 1202尉 1203尉 1204尉 1205尉 1206尉 1207尉 1208尉 1209尉 1210尉 1211尉 1212尉 1213尉 1214尉 1215尉 1216尉 1217尉 1218尉 1219尉 1220尉 1221尉 1222尉 1223尉 1224尉 1225尉 1226尉 1227尉 1228尉 1229尉 1230尉 1231尉 1232尉 1233尉 1234尉 1235尉 1236尉 1237尉 1238尉 1239尉 1240尉 1241尉 1242尉 1243尉 1244尉 1245尉 1246尉 1247尉 1248尉 1249尉 1250尉 1251尉 1252尉 1253尉 1254尉 1255尉 1256尉 1257尉 1258尉 1259尉 1260尉 1261尉 1262尉 1263尉 1264尉 1265尉 1266尉 1267尉 1268尉 1269尉 1270尉 1271尉 1272尉 1273尉 1274尉 1275尉 1276尉 1277尉 1278尉 1279尉 1280尉 1281尉 1282尉 1283尉 1284尉 1285尉 1286尉 1287尉 1288尉 1289尉 1290尉 1291尉 1292尉 1293尉 1294尉 1295尉 1296尉 1297尉 1298尉 1299尉 1300尉 1301尉 1302尉 1303尉 1304尉 1305尉 1306尉 1307尉 1308尉 1309尉 1310尉 1311尉 1312尉 1313尉 1314尉 1315尉 1316尉 1317尉 1318尉 1319尉 1320尉 1321尉 1322尉 1323尉 1324尉 1325尉 1326尉 1327尉 1328尉 1329尉 1330尉 1331尉 1332尉 1333尉 1334尉 1335尉 1336尉 1337尉 1338尉 1339尉 1340尉 1341尉 1342尉 1343尉 1344尉 1345尉 1346尉 1347尉 1348尉 1349尉 1350尉 1351尉 1352尉 1353尉 1354尉 1355尉 1356尉 1357尉 1358尉 1359尉 1360尉 1361尉 1362尉 1363尉 1364尉 1365尉 1366尉 1367尉 1368尉 1369尉 1370尉 1371尉 1372尉 1373尉 1374尉 1375尉 1376尉 1377尉 1378尉 1379尉 1380尉 1381尉 1382尉 1383尉 1384尉 1385尉 1386尉 1387尉 1388尉 1389尉 1390尉 1391尉 1392尉 1393尉 1394尉 1395尉 1396尉 1397尉 1398尉 1399尉 1400尉 1401尉 1402尉 1403尉 1404尉 1405尉 1406尉 1407尉 1408尉 1409尉 1410尉 1411尉 1412尉 1413尉 1414尉 1415尉 1416尉 1417尉 1418尉 1419尉 1420尉 1421尉 1422尉 1423尉 1424尉 1425尉 1426尉 1427尉 1428尉 1429尉 1430尉 1431尉 1432尉 1433尉 1434尉 1435尉 1436尉 1437尉 1438尉 1439尉 1440尉 1441尉 1442尉 1443尉 1444尉 1445尉 1446尉 1447尉 1448尉 1449尉 1450尉 1451尉 1452尉 1453尉 1454尉 1455尉 1456尉 1457尉 1458尉 1459尉 1460尉 1461尉 1462尉 1463尉 1464尉 1465尉 1466尉 1467尉 1468尉 1469尉 1470尉 1471尉 1472尉 1473尉 1474尉 1475尉 1476尉 1477尉 1478尉 1479尉 1480尉 1481尉 1482尉 1483尉 1484尉 1485尉 1486尉 1487尉 1488尉 1489尉 1490尉 1491尉 1492尉 1493尉 1494尉 1495尉 1496尉 1497尉 1498尉 1499尉 1500尉 1501尉 1502尉 1503尉 1504尉 1505尉 1506尉 1507尉 1508尉 1509尉 1510尉 1511尉 1512尉 1513尉 1514尉 1515尉 1516尉 1517尉 1518尉 1519尉 1520尉 1521尉 1522尉 1523尉 1524尉 1525尉 1526尉 1527尉 1528尉 1529尉 1530尉 1531尉 1532尉 1533尉 1534尉 1535尉 1536尉 1537尉 1538尉 1539尉 1540尉 1541尉 1542尉 1543尉 1544尉 1545尉 1546尉 1547尉 1548尉 1549尉 1550尉 1551尉 1552尉 1553尉 1554尉 1555尉 1556尉 1557尉 1558尉 1559尉 1560尉 1561尉 1562尉 1563尉 1564尉 1565尉 1566尉 1567尉 1568尉 1569尉 1570尉 1571尉 1572尉 1573尉 1574尉 1575尉 1576尉 1577尉 1578尉 1579尉 1580尉 1581尉 1582尉 1583尉 1584尉 1585尉 1586尉 1587尉 1588尉 1589尉 1590尉 1591尉 1592尉 1593尉 1594尉 1595尉 1596尉 1597尉 1598尉 1599尉 1600尉 1601尉 1602尉 1603尉 1604尉 1605尉 1606尉 1607尉 1608尉 1609尉 1610尉 1611尉 1612尉 1613尉 1614尉 1615尉 1616尉 1617尉 1618尉 1619尉 1620尉 1621尉 1622尉 1623尉 1624尉 1625尉 1626尉 1627尉 1628尉 1629尉 1630尉 1631尉 1632尉 1633尉 1634尉 1635尉 1636尉 1637尉 1638尉 1639尉 1640尉 1641尉 1642尉 1643尉 1644尉 1645尉 1646尉 1647尉 1648尉 1649尉 1650尉 1651尉 1652尉 1653尉 1654尉 1655尉 1656尉 1657尉 1658尉 1659尉 1660尉 1661尉 1662尉 1663尉 1664尉 1665尉 1666尉 1667尉 1668尉 1669尉 1670尉 1671尉 1672尉 1673尉 1674尉 1675尉 1676尉 1677尉 1678尉 1679尉 1680尉 1681尉 1682尉 1683尉 1684尉 1685尉 1686尉 1687尉 1688尉 1689尉 1690尉 1691尉 1692尉 1693尉 1694尉 1695尉 1696尉 1697尉 1698尉 1699尉 1700尉 1701尉 1702尉 1703尉 1704尉 1705尉 1706尉 1707尉 1708尉 1709尉 1710尉 1711尉 1712尉 1713尉 1714尉 1715尉 1716尉 1717尉 1718尉 1719尉 1720尉 1721尉 1722尉 1723尉 1724尉 1725尉 1726尉 1727尉 1728尉 1729尉 1730尉 1731尉 1732尉 1733尉 1734尉 1735尉 1736尉 1737尉 1738尉 1739尉 1740尉 1741尉 1742尉 1743尉 1744尉 1745尉 1746尉 1747尉 1748尉 1749尉 1750尉 1751尉 1752尉 1753尉 1754尉 1755尉 1756尉 1757尉 1758尉 1759尉 1760尉 1761尉 1762尉 1763尉 1764尉 1765尉 1766尉 1767尉 1768尉 1769尉 1770尉 1771尉 1772尉 1773尉 1774尉 1775尉 1776尉 1777尉 1778尉 1779尉 1780尉 1781尉 1782尉 1783尉 1784尉 1785尉 1786尉 1787尉 1788尉 1789尉 1790尉 1791尉 1792尉 1793尉 1794尉 1795尉 1796尉 1797尉 1798尉 1799尉 1800尉 1801尉 1802尉 1803尉 1804尉 1805尉 1806尉 1807尉 1808尉 1809尉 1810尉 1811尉 1812尉 1813尉 1814尉 1815尉 1816尉 1817尉 1818尉 1819尉 1820尉 1821尉 1822尉 1823尉 1824尉 1825尉 1826尉 1827尉 1828尉 1829尉 1830尉 1831尉 1832尉 1833尉 1834尉 1835尉 1836尉 1837尉 1838尉 1839尉 1840尉 1841尉 1842尉 1843尉 1844尉 1845尉 1846尉 1847尉 1848尉 1849尉 1850尉 1851尉 1852尉 1853尉 1854尉 1855尉 1856尉 1857尉 1858尉 1859尉 1860尉 1861尉 1862尉 1863尉 1864尉 1865尉 1866尉 1867尉 1868尉 1869尉 1870尉 1871尉 1872尉 1873尉 1874尉 1875尉 1876尉 1877尉 1878尉 1879尉 1880尉 1881尉 1882尉 1883尉 1884尉 1885尉 1886尉 1887尉 1888尉 1889尉 1890尉 1891尉 1892尉 1893尉 1894尉 1895尉 1896尉 1897尉 1898尉 1899尉 1900



men: 'lūng oi' the dragon-seat—imperial throne; 'sek, oi' dethroned; 'teng oi' to ascend the throne; COM., 'sing oi' shrine of an idol; 'sang oi' ek, 't'á, three persons in one essence, triune, the Trinity; 'liék, oi' / Sirs! gentlemen! 'te' oi' a place, a position; 'wai' oi' a high seat—place of honor; COLL., 'sói' oi' reigning, a reign; 'pek, oi' or 'pek, oi' 'ch'ëü' another place.

**胃**<sup>2</sup> The stomach; the 17th zodiacal constellation, three large stars in Musca Borealis: COM., 'pi oi' the stomach; 'oi' mah, the pulse in the right wrist; 'oi' 'hwo seng' excess of the igneous principle in the stomach—a morbid stomach; 'k'ëü' oi' 'hwo, to cool the blood, to correct bad humors; 'kaik, sik, 'hwang oi' it turns the stomach; COLL., 'pi oi' 'mwoi' 'k'wi, to have no appetite.

**謂**<sup>2</sup> To address, to inform, to speak to; to announce, to report to; to say, to speak of; to send with a message; designates, refers to, is termed: 'iu oi' something to be said for it, commendable, excusable; 'u oi' inexcusable; nothing in its favor, of no use; 'oi' 'chi wak, addressing him, said; 'oi' 'chi, it means, it is called; 'hó oi' what is it called? how is it explained?

**喟**<sup>2</sup> To lament, to sigh, to groan, as from regret: 'oi' 'yong, i t'ang' to sigh deeply, to groan.

**渭**<sup>2</sup> A tributary of the Yellow River, flowing through Shensi, famous for its turbid waters; the roaring of waves, hurrying, as a torrent; disquieted, perplexed.

**猬**<sup>2</sup> A hedgehog like a rat in size, perhaps a species of tenrec; its spines said to be forked, and its skin stomachic.

**爲**<sup>2</sup> For because, wherefore; a motive, a reason; in behalf of, to help, to aid; to take one's part; a sign of the passive, to receive, to suffer; reputed, reckoned, is esteemed; also read 'ui, q. v.: 'oi' 'hó, why? 'iu oi' to have a reason or motive for; 'u oi' unnecessary, quite useless; COM., 'ing oi' because, on account of; 'oi' 'kwok, 'k'iu 'hiéng, to seek wise men for the good of the state—sentence over the gate of the provincial examination-hall: COLL., 'oi' 'mwo oi' 'kiéng, in behalf of wife and children.

(596) Ói.

**欲**<sup>2</sup> Read 'uk, used for the coll. 'óí: to wish for, to desire; to like, to be fond of: 'óí' 'tih, to wish for; 'óí' 'siah, to wish to eat; 'óí' 'tih, 'sá' to desire much or many; 'óí' 'pá, 'tióng (or, 'lióng), fond of making a show; 'óí' 'p'ieu, addicted to licentiousness.

**噫**<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: an exclamation used in answering to a call, ay!

<sup>1</sup>龍<sup>8</sup>登<sup>5</sup>三<sup>6</sup>列<sup>8</sup>脾<sup>10</sup>胃<sup>18</sup>無<sup>16</sup>日<sup>18</sup>何<sup>18</sup>有<sup>20</sup>爲<sup>20</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>位<sup>4</sup>位<sup>7</sup>位<sup>9</sup>位<sup>11</sup>火<sup>14</sup>謂<sup>15</sup>謂<sup>17</sup>爲<sup>19</sup>國<sup>20</sup>  
<sup>3</sup>失<sup>4</sup>神<sup>5</sup>一<sup>6</sup>地<sup>7</sup>胃<sup>8</sup>盛<sup>9</sup>有<sup>12</sup>謂<sup>14</sup>之<sup>15</sup>爲<sup>17</sup>因<sup>19</sup>求<sup>20</sup>  
<sup>4</sup>位<sup>5</sup>位<sup>6</sup>體<sup>7</sup>脈<sup>8</sup>去<sup>9</sup>謂<sup>10</sup>之<sup>11</sup>○<sup>12</sup>何<sup>13</sup>爲<sup>14</sup>賢<sup>15</sup>

(597)

Ok.

鉢，  
鉢，  
鉢，

Yü.

**鬱** Fragrant herbs used in offerings; bushy, thick, luxuriant; irritated, vexed; the feelings suppressed; anxious, careworn; mildewed, putrid: 'ok, t'ó, deeply anxious about; 'ok, t'íong' an herb used in offerings; COM., 'ok, kiék, a settled feeling, as of grief or vexation; 'ok, mong' deep melancholy; ok, ok, pok, lok, unmitigated grief; k'e' ok, smothered feeling; sick from vexation; Sing, tu and Ok, 'wi (or Ok, luk,) the names of two door-divinities—written on doors as charms to keep out evil spirits; ok, chieu, a lily-like plant, the leaves of which, boiled in wine, are applied to sprains.

熨

Yü.

Yün.

**熨**, A smoothing-iron, a flat iron containing coals; to iron, to push or rub, as in ironing: also read *oi'* q. v.: COLL., *'ok*, *'tau*, a flat-iron; *huk*, *i*, *siong*, to iron clothes; *'ok*, *huk*, *sié'* to iron into a fixed shape.

燿

Yü.

Smoke; s m o k e issuing  
forth.

擗

Yii.

To bend ; twisted, bent :  
com., *ok*, *tik*, to bend out  
straight ; *ok*, *wang*, to  
crook, to twist ; coll.,  
*ok*, *siék*, to break by  
bending.

屋

Wu,

A house, a dwelling: a building; the covering of a carriage: *ok, chek*, the ridge of a roof; *\*ok, siä'* habitations; COLL.,

<sup>9</sup>ch'io' ok, a house; <sup>10</sup>ch'io' ok  
ch'ok, chu, a house to let.

到

Also read *auk*,: to put to death privately, to execute one in a retired place or private house.

*Ok<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word: to sweep,  
to brush aside: *ok<sub>2</sub>*, *ta*,  
sweep it dry; *ok<sub>2</sub>*, *piêng*, to  
sweep to one side.

*Ok<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word: to edge along, to pass gradually on: *ok<sub>2</sub>, chǎ kwo'* to pass along in a sitting posture, as decrepit beggars; *met.*, to shirk payment; to endure patiently; *ok<sub>2</sub>, ẽw'* worn away, as a seat by friction; *ok<sub>2</sub>, ká k'ẽuk, siǎh*, beggars going through the street in a sitting posture: *ok<sub>2</sub> sok<sub>3</sub>* to delay, to dally; to lessen by degrees; to hang about, as one does for employment.

(598)

Ong.

恩

En.

**恩** Favor, kindness, grace; benefits, obligations; imperial favor; kind, charitable; to favor, to oblige, to love, to be partial to; private, concealed: COM., <sup>11</sup>*seu ong*, to receive favor; <sup>12</sup>*ong t'èung* <sup>1</sup>*ü sang*, favor great as a mountain; <sup>13</sup>*ong tai*k, kindness, benevolence; <sup>14</sup>*ong ai*, love, grace; conjugal affection; <sup>15</sup>*ong ti'eng*, or <sup>16</sup>*ong hié*, or *ong tek*, grace, beneficence; <sup>17</sup>*ong ing*, a benefactor; <sup>18</sup>*ong k'wang*, liberal, magnanimous; <sup>19</sup>*ong k'wo*, an extra examination for the Kūjin degree by imperial favor; <sup>20</sup>*wong ong* and *ho ong*, ungrateful; <sup>21</sup>*kang ong*, to feel grateful;

|        |        |        |      |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 鬱陶鬱鬱 | 8 鬱結鬱悶 | 5 熨斗熨衣 | 裳熨伏勢 | 8 屋舍厝屋 | 10 厝屋出租 | 11 受恩恩重 | 如山恩德    | 14 恩愛恩典 | 16 恩惠恩人 | 18 恩寬恩科 | 20 忘恩感恩 |
| 2 鬱鬱鬱鬱 | 4 鬱鬱鬱鬱 | 6 熨熨熨熨 |      | 9 厝厝厝厝 |         | 12 恩恩恩恩 | 18 恩恩恩恩 | 15 恩恩恩恩 | 17 恩恩恩恩 | 19 恩恩恩恩 | 21 感恩感恩 |

<sup>1</sup>*k'wi ong*, to show favor, easy with, indulgent.

**秧**

Yang.

Also read *yong*: the blade of grain; shoots, young rice-plants: COM., <sup>2</sup>*ong chung*, rice-plants, sprouts for transplanting.

**影**

Ying.

Read *ing*: coll. *ong*: a shadow; overshadowing, protecting: <sup>3</sup>*ong hié*, shadowy, indistinct; <sup>4</sup>*ong ka* credit, ability to aid; <sup>5</sup>*ong ka taeng* his influence is weighty; <sup>6</sup>*ong siá*, an oblique shadow.

**搵**

Wèn.

En.

To place the hand on; to dip in the water; to immerse, as in a dye or any liquid: COLL., *ong lang* to wet by dipping; <sup>7</sup>*ong ch'o* to dip in vinegar.

**愠**

Wèn.

Suppressed anger; indignant, wrathful: <sup>8</sup>*ong no* angry; <sup>9</sup>*ong saik*, flushed with anger; <sup>10</sup>*ing pok, ti i pok, ong* not feel angry at others' want of just appreciation.

**醞**

Wèn.

Fermented spirit, liquor fermented by white and red ferment, the latter imparting a rich red color: <sup>11</sup>*ong chik*, able to endure; liberally educated, genteel.

**莼**

Wèng.

Read *ung* and *ung*: coll. *ong* as in *ong ch'ai*, name of a vegetable, greens.

**行**

Hang.

Hsing.

Read *heng*; coll. *ong*: a hong, a warehouse, a godown; a large shop, a wholesale establishment: *ong ho* or *ong ka*, hong;

<sup>12</sup>*ta ong*, a tea-hong; <sup>13</sup>*ngie ong*, the deliberations of a guild; *ong kie*, the regulations of a hong; <sup>14</sup>*ong iu* or *ong tung iu*, fellow tradesmen, those of the same guild; <sup>15</sup>*ong ching t'eng t'eng kwong*, thoroughly acquainted with the current prices; <sup>16</sup>*ong tá*, a "class-term," the distinctive name of those of the same generation in a family or clan—derived from eulogistic sentences in ancestral halls (when the clan has such) and used as prefixes or suffixes in the names of the individuals of the clan; <sup>17</sup>*pwong sing miéh, che ong tá*, what is your class-term? *nu cheng che ong tá*, my class-term is *Cheng*.

*ong*. A coll. word: a long time; lasting, enduring, continuing long: *cheng ong*, a very long time; *chi ong* or *chi mang ong*, thus long!

*ong*. A coll. word, as in *sai ong*, a sandy beach—the same as *sai hong*, q. v.

**運**

Yün.

To revolve, to turn, to move in a circuit; to go in an orbit, to gyrate; the course of nature; to travel around; to transport; a revolution, a period of 5 years; constant use; to adapt to use; length from north to south; turn, chance, calculations and conjunctions in a horoscope; luck, lot, a run, times: <sup>18</sup>*tiéng ong*, motions of the heavens; *met.*, dynastic changes; COM., <sup>19</sup>*ong tong*, revolutions in nature; to move, to go about; *ong kwang*, to carry a coffin home; *ong liong*,

<sup>1</sup>開 <sup>8</sup>影 <sup>5</sup>影 <sup>7</sup>愠 <sup>9</sup>人 <sup>不</sup>不 <sup>11</sup>茶 <sup>18</sup>行 <sup>通</sup>通 <sup>15</sup>行 <sup>也</sup>也 <sup>17</sup>天  
恩 戲 斜 怒 不 愠 行 友 通 第 字 運  
<sup>1</sup>秧 <sup>4</sup>影 <sup>6</sup>搵 <sup>愠</sup>愠 <sup>10</sup>醞 <sup>12</sup>議 <sup>14</sup>行 <sup>光</sup>光 <sup>16</sup>本 <sup>行</sup>行 <sup>18</sup>運  
種 駕 醋 色 而 藉 行 情 ○ 身 第 動



to transport soldiers' rations; 'ong<sup>2</sup> so<sup>2</sup> destiny, fate, allotment; 'che<sup>2</sup> ong<sup>2</sup> one's horoscope; che<sup>2</sup> ong<sup>2</sup> song<sup>2</sup> a lucky conjunction; 'si ong<sup>2</sup> times, stated lot; 'ong<sup>2</sup> k'e<sup>2</sup> or ong<sup>2</sup> tu, one's luck, run, times; 'kwo<sup>2</sup> ong<sup>2</sup> to come to a new horoscope period of 5 years; 'ch'ok, ong<sup>2</sup> to reach a happy turn, to become prosperous; 'ong<sup>2</sup> 'ëüŋ<sup>2</sup> to adapt to its use; the usage of (words); COLL., 'sioh<sup>2</sup> che<sup>2</sup> ong<sup>2</sup> ngo<sup>2</sup> 'niéŋ, a horoscopic period is five years; 'hieu tek, ong<sup>2</sup> 'ëüŋ<sup>2</sup> to know the proper use, as of a character.

**問**<sup>2</sup> To demand, to exact; to ask, to search into, to inquire of or about; to examine a case, to convict, to give sentence; to clear up doubts; a

command, order, mandate: 'ong<sup>2</sup> ang or ong<sup>2</sup> haiu<sup>2</sup> to inquire after another's health; 'ong<sup>2</sup> nang<sup>2</sup> to ask an explanation of difficulties, to put hard questions; 'ong<sup>2</sup> che<sup>2</sup> to ascertain the lineage — as of a girl, when betrothing; 'ong<sup>2</sup> kung, transported to the garrisons for crime; 'ong<sup>2</sup> 'kiéŋ, exiled to the colonies; COM., 'ong<sup>2</sup> tak, question and answer; a dialogue, a catechism; 'i k'eu ong<sup>2</sup> sing, consult your own mind or feelings; ong<sup>2</sup> sing hó 'üŋ, ask yourself how harsh (your treatment is).

**韻**<sup>2</sup> Sounds rhyming in their tones; two even, or two oblique, tones; rhyme; the rhyming word; a line of poetry; a harmony, Yün. a chord: COM., 'ing ong<sup>2</sup>

a chord; 'ak, ong<sup>2</sup> to make a rhyme; 'hiék, ong<sup>2</sup> rhyming; 'ping ong<sup>2</sup> rhymes in the even tones; 'chah, ong<sup>2</sup> rhymes in the oblique tones; 'si ong<sup>2</sup> a book of rhyming characters; COLL., 'chau ong<sup>2</sup> failing to rhyme, discordant.

**紊**<sup>2</sup> Tangled, as thread; confused, intricate, involved; to embroil, to confuse: Wên. pok, üŋ ong<sup>2</sup> to disallow confusion—as in human relations.

**汶**<sup>2</sup> A river in Shantung, flowing west into the Grand Canal, near Wên-shang hsien: ong<sup>2</sup> ong<sup>2</sup> contumely, disgrace. Wên.

**暈**<sup>2</sup> A halo round the sun or moon; the obscurity of a fog; dense, thick; to condense: in the coll. read Yün. wong<sup>2</sup> q. v.: ngwok, ong<sup>2</sup> halo round the moon.

**鄆**<sup>2</sup> A city in ancient Lu, now the district of Yün-ch'êng in Shantung; a village in Shansi. Yün.

(599) Pa.

**巴**<sup>2</sup> An ancient principality in the southeastern part of Sz'chuen; a sign of the optative, O that! would, would that! 'Pa sük, a name still applied to Sz'chuen; 'Pa ling, a district in Hunan; 'pa sié, a python; COM., 'pa 'tióng, a lottery-rendezvous — usually called hwa hwoi<sup>2</sup> 'tióng; 'pa pok, taik, or 'pa pok, 'neng kaiu<sup>2</sup> O that I had! how greatly I desire! COLL., 'pa kiék, to strive to gain favor, to flatter; 'pa 'chiong,

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 運 | 8 時 | 5 過 | 7 運 | 9 問  | 11 問 | 18 問 | 問    | 16 押 | 18 平 | 20 詩 | 22 巴 |
| 數   | 運   | 運   | 用   | 難    | 軍    | 答    | 心    | 韻    | 韻    | 韻    | 陵    |
| 2 字 | 4 運 | 6 出 | 8 問 | 10 問 | 12 問 | 14 以 | 15 音 | 17 叶 | 19 仄 | 21 巴 | 23 巴 |
| 運   | 氣   | 運   | 安   | 字    | 遣    | 口    | 韻    | 韻    | 韻    | 蜀    | 蛇    |



**Pa.** A coll. word, as in *'pa' lang 'ku*, a small hand-drum with one or two pellets attached, which are caused to strike the drum by a rapid motion of the hand; it is used by those who peddle small articles in exchange for old rags, &c.

**Pa.** A coll. word: a prefix equivalent to how, and implying a negative: *'pa tak, 'king*, how can he assent!—he will of course be unwilling.

**Pa.** A coll. word: over, excess: *pah, 'pa chieng*, a hundred cash and over; *sek, 'pa nik*, over ten days.

**Pa.** A coll. word, for which the next, read *'pa*, may be used: a target, the bull's eye: *sioh, tiah, 'pa 'lu*, to hit the target (with the arrow); *chieng' sioh, má' kau' 'pa*, the discharged arrow does not reach the mark.

**𢶏**

Pa.

The part of the bow grasped by the hand.

**霸**

Pa.

To reign by terror and force; to incroach upon, to usurp; a tyrant, a

**伯**

Pa.

usurper: *'pa' wong*, a valiant prince or leader; the 2d also read *paik*, q.

Po.

v.: com., *'ngu pa*, the five superior princes, who engrossed power in the Chow

dynasty; *'pa' tó*, to rule by force; overbearing; *'pa' chieng* to incroach on, to infringe upon another's rights; *'king pa* to usurp violently; coll., *'pa' king'king*, to seize and hold persistently.

**灞**

Pa.

A small tributary of the Wai river near Si-ngan-fu in Shensi.

**𢶑**

Pa.

The handle or hilt of a sword or knife: *'pa' peng*, a handle; *met.*, authority, way of acting.

**壩**

Pa.

An embankment or pier to restrain waters; name of many towns on the Yellow River, so called from their position near levees: com., *'tëuk, 'pa* to build levees; coll., *chóh, 'pa* to fill broken places

in levees; *'pa' pauk*, the levee has burst.

**𢶒**

Pa.

The reins; the part of the reins or bridle held by the hand; the dashboard of a carriage.

**𢶓**

A coll. word, as in *'pa pa' 'cheu*, or *hiang 'pa pa'* a species of black bird, a grackle or minor; the natives clip its tongue and teach it to talk; *'pa pa' 'cheu tié', neng siang*, the grackle imitates the human voice.

**𢶔**

A coll. word, as in *'pa pa'* the penis.

**𢶕**

Pn.

Read *'pa*; coll. *'pa*: a trident: *'pa tak*, a sort of rake or hoe, having five iron teeth.

**𢶖**

Pa.

A rake: coll., *'pa chá'* a kind of bamboo rake, the teeth of which are bent by heating.

**霸王**

**五霸**

**霸道**

○

**霸占**

○

**强霸**

○

**𢶑柄**

○

**築壩**

**壩剝**



**耙**

<sup>Pa.</sup>  
<sup>P'a.</sup> A beetle, or heavy hoe, to break clods and level fields; a rake to collect straw: COM., <sup>pi</sup>, <sup>pa</sup>, the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), a common fruit.

**琶**

<sup>Pa.</sup>  
<sup>P'a.</sup> A guitar: COM., <sup>pi</sup>, <sup>pa</sup>, the Chinese guitar; it is pear-shaped and has four strings.

**爬**

<sup>Pa.</sup> To scratch; to crawl, to creep; to rake up, to claw; to climb, to clamber; a scratcher; a pick: COM., <sup>pa</sup>, <sup>ch'iong</sup>, to climb a wall; <sup>met.</sup>, to cut out a go-between, get his place and fees surreptitiously; <sup>pa</sup>, <sup>siaŋ</sup>, to climb a city wall; COLL., <sup>pa</sup> <sup>siong</sup> to scratch an itching place; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>puong</sup> to eat rice with chopsticks; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>k'i</sup>, <sup>li</sup>, to rise after a fall; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>sai</sup>, <sup>ka</sup>, to appropriate to private use, to embezzle; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>t'au</sup>, <sup>wak</sup>, <sup>ngē</sup> to scratch the head and ears, as in thinking.

**扒**

<sup>Pa.</sup> To pull, to pluck up; to break, to divide; in the coll. interchanged with the last: COLL., <sup>pa</sup> <sup>siek</sup>, (or <sup>tiék</sup>), paddles, as of a dragon-boat; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>pong</sup> <sup>tó</sup> to rake up refuse; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>pó</sup>, to rake for valuables, as amid ruins; <sup>piéng</sup>, <sup>pa</sup>, a flat pin, or head-ornament.

<sup>Pa.</sup> A coll. word, as in <sup>pa</sup> <sup>lak</sup>, <sup>t'au</sup>, to shake the head, as in refusing; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>lak</sup>, <sup>sai</sup>, the hair disheveled; <sup>só</sup>, <sup>sie</sup>, <sup>pa</sup> <sup>lak</sup>, <sup>sioh</sup>, <sup>a</sup> give the key a turn.

<sup>Pa.</sup> A coll. prefix, as in <sup>pa</sup> <sup>pa</sup> the penis; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>pa</sup> <sup>cheu</sup>, the grackle or minor; <sup>pa</sup>

<sup>pah</sup>, uncle!—a familiar compellation in addressing elders.

<sup>Pa.</sup> A coll. word, as in <sup>a</sup> <sup>pa</sup>, the chin—the same as <sup>a</sup> <sup>hai</sup>, q. v.

**罷**

<sup>Pa.</sup> To suffice, to cease from, to break off; to finish, to quash; to strike for higher wages; enough, no more; a final particle, meaning that will do; used in the coll. term for father: also read <sup>pi</sup>, q. v.: <sup>pa</sup> <sup>lieu</sup>, enough! stop at that! <sup>pa</sup> <sup>ch'iu</sup>, to stop work; COM., <sup>pa</sup> <sup>chek</sup>, <sup>ui</sup> <sup>ming</sup>, to be dismissed from office and become a citizen; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>ch'e</sup> to shut the shops, as in a panic; <sup>pa</sup> <sup>k'ó</sup>, to stop the examinations, as when the students refuse to attend; COLL., <sup>pa</sup> <sup>ló</sup> <sup>pa</sup> <sup>ló</sup>, enough! that will do! <sup>pa</sup> <sup>i</sup> <sup>k'ó</sup> away with him! be quit of him! <sup>pa</sup> <sup>na</sup>, parents; <sup>long</sup> <sup>pa</sup> (spoken <sup>nong</sup> <sup>ma</sup>), father.

**爸**

<sup>Pa.</sup> Read <sup>pó</sup>; may be used in the coll. for <sup>pa</sup> as in <sup>pa</sup> <sup>na</sup>, father and mother, parents; <sup>ak</sup>, <sup>pa</sup> father!—a term used by southern people.

**耙**

<sup>Pa.</sup> Also read <sup>pa</sup>: a harrow with one row of teeth, guided by a handle: COLL., <sup>pa</sup> <sup>ch'eng</sup>, to harrow the fields; <sup>kié</sup> <sup>pa</sup> or <sup>kiá</sup> <sup>pa</sup> a harrow; <sup>kié</sup> <sup>pa</sup> <sup>k'i</sup>, harrow-teeth.

**跔**

<sup>Pa.</sup> To walk irresolutely; to squat, to crouch, to sit cross-legged; to creep, to crawl, as children, in which sense the same as <sup>pa</sup> in the coll.: <sup>pa</sup> <sup>k'i</sup>, a dwarf.

1 琵琶 2 爬城 3 爬牆 4 爬癢 5 爬飯 6 爬起 7 爬家 8 爬頭 9 罷了 10 罷手 11 罷職 12 罷市 13 罷考 14 爸奶 15 耙田 16 枷耙 17 跔跨

(600)

Рѣ.

騁

**睥** Read *pe'*; used for the coll. *pá*, as in '*pá, sá* (or *pá, sá*), also *pá lá, sá* and *pá lá, sié*, to look askance, to turn and look; *pá 'lá* (or *'leng*) *'ngá*, to leer, to look angrily from the corner of the eye.

擺

**擺** Pai. Read 'pai; used for the coll. 'pá, as in 'pá 'pá, or 'pi 'pá, to strut, to swagger; to wag, to whisk: ,*yeu* 'pá, a swaggering gait; 'pá .*li* 'pá k'ó' to strut to and fro; *yeu* t'au 'pá 'múi, to shake the head and wag the tail—a strutting coxcomb; 'pá *ngüing* 'iu, to dip in melted silver, to give (an article) a silver-wash.

*Pá'*. A coll. word: a corruption of *pai'* (to worship), as in '*lá, tiêu pá'*' the ceremony of bowing, as before certain idols in a street-procession.

牌

**牌** *P'ai.* A shield, a buckler; a signboard; a tablet, memorandum; a government-notice; a warrant, a passport, a port-clearance; a medal, a token, a mittimus, a writ; dominoes, playing-cards: com., <sup>1</sup>*hwi pá*, an express; <sup>2</sup>*pá hwong*, a portal, a sort of wooden gateway — marking limits in the streets, before yamuns, &c.; <sup>3</sup>*sing 'chā pá* (coll. *pá t'ó*) the ancestral tablet; <sup>4</sup>*yeu pá*, a policeman's pass or token — worn at the girdle; <sup>5</sup>*pá p'ieu* a warrant to arrest; <sup>6</sup>*siong ngung pá*, a silver-medal, as a reward to soldiers; <sup>7</sup>*pá ngiāh*, (coll. *pá 'peng*)

tablets, as in temples and over the doors of graduates; <sup>9</sup>*ting*, pá, rattan-shields; <sup>10</sup>*chieu*, pá, a signboard; <sup>11</sup>*kauk*, pá, dominoes; <sup>12</sup>*chai*, pá, playing-cards; <sup>13</sup>*pá hwa*, lists of students at the examinations; COLL., *p'ah*, pá, to play cards; *'chai*, pá *sioh*, *ho'* a set of cards.

排

**排** Pai Read, *pai*; coll. *pá*:  
a float, a raft: *ch'eu*, *pá*,  
a raft of timber; *lo*, *si*,  
*pá*, a fishing-cormorant  
float.

排

**排** To arrange in order, to place properly; to make a show; to push open; a row; a set out: COM., <sup>1</sup>*pá liék*, or <sup>1</sup>*pá siék*, to arrange; <sup>1</sup>*pá ka* 'an imperial display or cortege; *met.*, to display one's self, to appear important; <sup>1</sup>*pá tó* 'an official retinue; <sup>1</sup>*pá nang* 'kai, *hung*, to settle people's difficulties: <sup>1</sup>*pá pwo* 'or *pá* 'ta, to set in order; <sup>2</sup>*pá tiong*, or *pá hong*, to dress and show one's self, make a swell; <sup>3</sup>*pá teng* 'or *pá toi* 'military ranks, files of soldiers; <sup>3</sup>*pá tóh*, or *pá* 'chang *tōu* 'to lay a table; *pá kauk*, the ribs, as of pork; COLL., *pá ko* 'to become old, as by long standing; *pá hong*, the order of ages, as of brothers; *pá pá* 'li *liáh*, to sit closely in a row.

誹

**誹** Read 'p'i and ,pai;  
,P'ei. coll. ,pá, as in ,pá paung,  
to slander, to backbite —  
the same as ,pai paung'  
q. v.

<sup>1</sup>牌<sup>8</sup>票<sup>10</sup>招<sup>12</sup>紙<sup>14</sup>排<sup>16</sup>排<sup>18</sup>排<sup>19</sup>排<sup>21</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>西<sup>5</sup>腰<sup>7</sup>額<sup>9</sup>骨<sup>11</sup>牌<sup>13</sup>列<sup>15</sup>駕<sup>17</sup>布<sup>20</sup>陣<sup>22</sup>  
<sup>3</sup>火<sup>4</sup>神<sup>6</sup>簾<sup>8</sup>牌<sup>10</sup>花<sup>12</sup>排<sup>14</sup>道<sup>16</sup>場<sup>18</sup>桌<sup>20</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>牌<sup>2</sup>坊<sup>3</sup>主<sup>4</sup>牌<sup>5</sup>銀<sup>6</sup>牌<sup>7</sup>牌<sup>8</sup>牌<sup>9</sup>牌<sup>10</sup>牌<sup>11</sup>牌<sup>12</sup>牌<sup>13</sup>牌<sup>14</sup>牌<sup>15</sup>牌<sup>16</sup>牌<sup>17</sup>牌<sup>18</sup>牌<sup>19</sup>牌<sup>20</sup>牌<sup>21</sup>牌<sup>22</sup>

呋  
Pa.

Read *paik*, or *p'aik*; used for the coll. *pá*: a final particle like *mó*, in questions answered by yes or no: *tang k'ó*, *pá*, now shall we go?

*Pá*. A coll. word, as in *pá leng*, or *pá leng p'ók*, to invert, to turn over; *pá laing*, to reverse or invert; to contradict one's self.

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Paëk.

北  
Pei.  
Po.  
Pu.

The north; to be conquered, to flee; to oppose, perverse: *'pai'* *paëk*, defeated; com., *'paëk*, *huong* or *'paëk*, *sié* or *'paëk*, *pieng*, the northern regions, a north direction; *'paëk*, *king*, Peking; *'paëk*, *'tau*, the Dipper; *'paëk*, *siong*, to go to (the examinations at) Peking; *'paëk*, *kik*, the north pole; *'paëk*, *'k'au ngwóí*, beyond the Great Wall; *'paëk*, *'ngu seng*, the five northern provinces; *'sá paëk*, north-west; COLL., *paëk*, *nah*, northern wheat — used medicinally; *paëk*, *k'ah*, traders from the north; *paëk*, *ka t'iong p'ah*, *'kung tau*, you'll turn somersault at the north execution-ground — used as an imprecation.

(602)

Pah.

百  
Pai.  
Po.

Read *paik*,; coll. *pah*,: a hundred: *'pah*, *sang*' the hundred surnames—the people: *'pah*, *hwoí*, "hundred years old" *met.*, to die, as applied to the aged; *'pah*, *nik*, the hundred days—funeral rites 100 days after decease; *pah*, *'pa*, or *'pah*, *siong* or *sioh*, *pah*, *ling*, over a

hundred; *'pah*, *ka sang*' a book of surnames; *'sioh*, *pah*, *wang*' a million.

伯  
Pai.  
Po.

Read *paik*,; coll. *pah*,: a father's elder brother, an uncle; a senior, an elder, a superior: *'ch'è ük*, *pah*, paternal uncles; *'ek*, *pah*, eldest paternal uncle; uncle! a familiar compellation; *'pah*, *kung*, a grand-father's eldest brother, great uncle; *'t'wai*, *pah*, and *pah*, *'ang*, a husband's elder brother and elder brother's wife.

柏  
Pai.  
Po.

Read *paik*,; coll. *pah*, as in *'pieng pah*, the juniper; the arbor vitae.

擘  
Pai.  
Po.

Read *p'ek*,; used for the coll. *pah*,: to open, to break apart, to break into pieces; *'pah*, *p'wai* to break up; *pah*, *naung* to break small, to comminute; *pah*, *lang*, *peng*, to break in two; *'kieng pah*, to clutch and pull at, as children do; *pah*, *mwong pah*, *ho* to keep opening and shutting the doors.

*Pah*,. A coll. word: to tie, to fasten together; also in other senses, as below: *pah*, *kauk*, to fasten together frame-work, as of kites or lanterns; *pah*, *'chai yeu* to make paper-kites; *pah*, *ch'oi* to gape; *pah*, *hai*, to "drop the chin"—i. e., to bawl, to scream; *pah*, *nan* to toil, to drudge.

澤  
Chai.  
T'sè.

A coll. word, as in *pah*, *mieu* (read *Tek*, *mieu*), the name of a village beyond the south channel of the Min, where

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 敗 | 8 北 | 5 北 | 7 北 | 9 北  | 5 五  | 12 百 | 14 百 | 16 百 | 百    | 19 一 | 21 大 |
| 北   | 勢   | 京   | 土   | 口    | 省    | 姓    | 日    | 家    | 萬    | 伯    | 伯    |
| 2 北 | 4 北 | 6 北 | 8 北 | 外    | 11 西 | 13 百 | 15 百 | 姓    | 18 叔 | 20 伯 | 22 擘 |
| 方   | 邊   | 斗   | 極   | 10 北 | 北    | 歲    | 上    | 17 一 | 伯    | 公    | 破    |



the worship of the god "Ngu 'hiéng kung originated.

白

Pai.  
Po.

Read *pek<sub>2</sub>*; coll. *pah<sub>2</sub>*: a white color; an unlucky hue, pertaining to mourning; disinterested, freely; vain, fruitless; only, merely: *'pah<sub>2</sub> ch'á' ch'á'* very white; *pah<sub>2</sub> liá' liá'* very pale, as one's face; *'pah<sub>2</sub> mong mong*, whitish and somber, dusky, hazy; *'pah<sub>2</sub> tak*, a dove, a pigeon; *'pah<sub>2</sub> meng'* a white face—a prostitute; *mel.*, one who makes a dear purchase; *'pah<sub>2</sub> nēng*, an albino; *'pah<sub>2</sub> chū*, to boil it without seasoning; *'pah<sub>2</sub> siáh*, to eat gratuitously; to eat a single dish without condiments; *pah<sub>2</sub> chē'* words used for the sound, not the sense; *pah<sub>2</sub> chē' si*, a rythmical coll. satire, a pasquinade; *pah<sub>2</sub> pah<sub>2</sub> chō'* to do vainly or without profit; *pah<sub>2</sub> lo'* "white dew"—the 15th solar term; *pah<sub>2</sub> siéng' t'u*, a fine white clay used in plaster, cement, and porcelain; *pah<sub>2</sub> pah<sub>2</sub> ch'ēu' chid kwo'* only looked at it and passed on—unable to buy it; *'k'eu pah<sub>2</sub>* the spoken parts of a play; *kō' pah<sub>2</sub>* a notice; *pah<sub>2</sub> tīng* (or *sing*), one without a degree, a commoner.

(603)

Pai.

擺

Pai.

To spread out, to expose, to arrange; to move, to shake; to strut, to swagger; to turn, as a rudder in steering: in the coll. read *pá*, q. v.: *'pai pwo'* to spread out, to arrange; com., *'yeu 'pai*, to strut and swing the hands; *'pai 'ch'iu*, the arms of a grave; in the coll. to stride so

as to turn, as the leading sedanman calls out to his fellow; COLL., *'pai twai'* turn to the right; *'pai 'sieu*, turn to the left.

俾

誹

Fei.

Interchanged with the last: to throw down; to strike the hands together; to ruin, to destroy.

Read *'pai*; coll. *'pai*, as in *'pai paung'* to slander, to backbite; *'pai ch'e' kwi*, one who spoils a sale by officious talk.

跛

Po.

Read *'p'ó*; used for the coll. *'pai*, in imitation of coll. mandarin: lame in the feet, crippled: *'pai chū*, a cripple.

'Pai. A coll. word, as in *'pai pwoi'* unlucky, unfortunate, as in health, trade, &c.

拜

Pai.

To bow, to show honor to; to make an act of courtesy, obeisance, or worship; to worship religiously; to visit, to salute; a visit, salaam, obeisance; to salute as a superior: *'pai' 'hwong*, to pay a visit; *'pai' hó'* to congratulate one; com., *'tong' 'siu pai'* "with respectful salutations"—a phrase on cards; *'pai' 'pwong* or *'pai' chiek*, to bow to the memorial, as done before transmitting it; *'lá pai'* to pay divine honors; worship, reverence; *'huí pai'* to return a visit; *'pai' t'auk*, to intrust one to do; *'pai' hwoi'* official visits, as between those of the same rank; *'pai' tong*, to "worship in the hall"—to bow to heaven, earth, and ancestors, as the

1五 2顯 3公 4白 5糲 6糲 7白 8白 9白 10白 11搖 12擺 13誹 14市 15鬼 16跛 17子 18訪 19賀 20頓 21首 22拜 23拜 24本 25拜 26禮 27拜 28回 29拜 30託

bride and groom do; <sup>1</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>*siong*  
a prime minister; *met.*, prime,  
capital, as a full, round price;  
COLL., *pai* <sup>2</sup>*nü ch'ó* <sup>2</sup>*sing* <sup>2</sup>*sung*,  
I salute you as my teacher! *pai* <sup>2</sup>  
*pa*, to swear to be brothers, to  
vow lasting friendship.

**湃** <sup>2</sup> The sound of a torrent  
or dashing waves: *p'ang*  
*pai* <sup>2</sup> the roar of waters.  
*P'ai.*

**徘徊** To walk about, to run  
to and fro: <sup>2</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>*huí*, to  
*P'ai.* walk back and forth  
irresolutely.

**俳優** Used for the last: to  
*P'ai.* walk irresolutely; dissipa-  
tion: <sup>2</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>*iu*, amuse-  
ments; plays, shows, sports.

**排** To place, to dispose, to  
*P'ai.* arrange in order; to make  
a show; to shove, to push;  
a row, a rank, a file: in the  
coll. read *pá*, q. v.: *pai*  
*chá*, to push and elbow.

**排** A raft, a float: in the  
*P'ai.* coll. read *pá*, q. v. Read  
*pai*: the name of a tree; a  
thwart piece of wood at  
the stern of a boat.

**誹** To speak against, to  
*Fei.* slander, to defame, to  
backbite: in the coll. read  
*pai* and *pá*, q. v.: COM.,  
*pai paung* to slander.

**稗** Good, white rice, hulled  
*Pai.* and thoroughly cleansed  
by pounding.

**稗** Tares, cockle; a noxious  
*Pai.* weed having a small grain  
and resembling rice; *met.*,  
hypocrites, dissemblers;  
used for *p'á* in the coll.

q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>*ch'ó*, darnel; <sup>1</sup>*pai*  
*sioh*, vicious novels; <sup>1</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>*hwang*  
a huckster.

**億** Debilitated, weak, ex-  
*Pei.*hausted: <sup>2</sup>*p'í* *pai* <sup>2</sup> to suf-  
fer from total loss of  
strength.

**唄** A term in Buddhist books  
for praise; to laud, the  
sound of reciting prayers.

**敗** To subvert, to destroy;  
*Pai.* defeated in battle; broken,  
ruined, spoiled, as affairs  
or things; corrupt, taint-  
ed: COM., <sup>2</sup>*ek*, *pai* <sup>2</sup>*tu te*

a complete loss, or wreck, as of  
property; a total rout; <sup>10</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>  
*hwai* <sup>2</sup> ruined, wrecked; <sup>11</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>  
*liu ch'ang hwa*, "a ruined willow  
and faded flower"; *met.*, lost  
beauty or chastity; <sup>12</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>*chiong*  
a defeated general; <sup>13</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>*heng*  
pleasure spoiled, as by interrup-  
tion; <sup>14</sup>*lôh*, *pai* <sup>2</sup> ruined, wasted;  
COLL., <sup>15</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>*ong*, *ching*, to de-  
range prices, as by underselling;  
<sup>16</sup>*pai* <sup>2</sup>*mwí kiáng*, a son who  
makes a final wreck, a spend-  
thrift, scape-grace; *pai* <sup>2</sup>*t'ah*, *t'ah*,  
to make "a clean sweep," to ruin  
utterly.

(604)

Paik.

**百** A hundred; a round  
*Pai.* number, the whole of a  
*Po.* class or sort; many,  
numerous, all: in the coll.  
read *pah*, q. v.: COM.,  
<sup>17</sup>*paik*, *ch'ó*, all kinds of  
grasses; <sup>18</sup>*paik*, *pwang*, all sorts  
of; <sup>19</sup>*paik*, *hak*, *hwa*, the lily;  
<sup>20</sup>*paik*, *hak*, *hung*, arrowroot;  
*paik*, *seu* <sup>2</sup>*tu*, a scroll with a  
hundred, or more, forms of the

<sup>1</sup>拜 <sup>8</sup>俳 <sup>5</sup>稗 <sup>7</sup>稗 <sup>9</sup>一 <sup>10</sup>敗 <sup>13</sup>殘 <sup>15</sup>敗 <sup>18</sup>百 <sup>20</sup>花  
<sup>2</sup>相 <sup>4</sup>優 <sup>6</sup>草 <sup>8</sup>販 <sup>11</sup>敗 <sup>12</sup>花 <sup>14</sup>興 <sup>16</sup>行 <sup>17</sup>仔 <sup>19</sup>般 <sup>20</sup>百  
<sup>2</sup>俳 <sup>4</sup>誹 <sup>6</sup>稗 <sup>8</sup>疲 <sup>11</sup>塗 <sup>12</sup>敗 <sup>14</sup>落 <sup>16</sup>情 <sup>17</sup>百 <sup>19</sup>百 <sup>20</sup>合  
<sup>2</sup>徊 <sup>4</sup>謗 <sup>6</sup>說 <sup>8</sup>億 <sup>11</sup>地 <sup>12</sup>將 <sup>14</sup>敗 <sup>16</sup>敗 <sup>17</sup>草 <sup>19</sup>合 <sup>20</sup>粉

word *seu* — presented on birth-day-anniversaries; *paik, sēn' tai' kek*, great luck in every thing! *'paik, hwak, paik, tēung'* a hundred shots a hundred hits—always successful; *'paik, u ek, sek*, not a miss in a hundred times—makes no blunders.

**佰**

Pai.

Used for the last: a hundred men; a string of a hundred cash: *paik, hu' tiong*, a centurion.

**伯**

Pai.

Po.

A father's elder brother, an uncle; a senior, an elder, a superior; the third in order of nobility, an earl: also read *pa'* and in the coll. *pah*, q. v.: *'paik, tēung'* brothers; *'paik, chēuk*, paternal uncles; *'hung, sing' u paik*, the gods of Wind and Rain; com., *'paik, ho'* and *'paik, mu*, a paternal elder uncle and uncle's wife; *'paik, chiok*, an earldom.

**栢**

**柏**

Pai.

Po.

The cypress, the cedar; great, large; to urge, to impel: in the coll. read *pah*, q. v.: *'piēng paik*, the juniper (*Cupressus thyoides*); the arbor vitae; *'paik, hi*, a heroine of the Yuen dynasty—styled in the coll. *pah, kié 'sieu 'chiā* (White-fowl-sister), because "a favorite white fowl jumped with her into a well to commit suicide".

**陌**

Mai.

A raised path between fields; a road or street through a market: *'ká paik*, a market-street; *'paik, lo' ing*, "a person on the road"—one who is disagreeable, a friend treated coldly.

**八**

**捌**

Pa.

Eight; the 12th radical; the second is the complicated form, and also means to divide, to break open, to rend; a ripping sound: com., *'tá' paik*, the eighth; *'sek, paik*, eighteen; *paik, ing*, the eight tones; the eight musical sounds; *'paik, ing ak*, a music-box; *'paik, tó*, to divide, to share—alluding to the composition of the character *hung* (to divide); *'paik, ma*, the winner in a game of dominoes; *'paik, che'* the eight characters (of one's horoscope); coll., *paik, kak*, the eight united (pieces of a coffin); *paik, 'a lēk*, forty-eight; *tong paik, haik*, a knave, a scoundrel; *paik, che' k'a*, the feet turned out like the word "eight", as in walking; *paik, 'ku sóh, t'eng' siāh*, to earn a living as a cooly or huckster.

**伙**

Pa.

Used for the coll. *paik*, : to know, to understand; to be aware of, to be acquainted with: *'paik, tio'* to know a road; *paik, ng' paik*, do you know it or not? are you acquainted or not? *'paik, che'* to know how to read; *paik, t'iong*, to learn by report; *paik, kiēng'* experience; *paik, che' pah*, you're a reader, eh! *paik, i se' sui*, I know who he is!—a phrase expressing strong dislike; *paik, lié' ting mó ngung ch'ing*, "understand the scales, but have no silver to weigh"—wholly destitute of funds; *paik, cheng*, a term denoting the past tense, has, have.

1 百 2 百 3 伯 4 伯 5 風 6 伯 7 伯 8 伯 9 陌 10 陌 11 陌 12 陌 13 八 14 八 15 八 16 八 17 八 18 八 19 伙 20 伙  
發 無 仲 父 爵 姬 路 十 匣 馬 路  
百 一 伯 伯 扁 街 人 八 八 八 八  
中 失 叔 伯 母 陌 第 八 刀 字 字



(605)

Paing.

*Paing*. A coll. word: similar to *'peng*; to invert, to turn over; to rock, to roll: *'paing* *'tiong*, *'peng*, to turn the other side up; to turn and show the back of the head, as a bride standing to be gazed at; *'paing* *'sioh*, *'tiong*, to turn a thing over, or the other side outward; *'peng* *'paing* *'paing* to roll, as a boat does.

**瓣**<sup>2</sup>

Pan.  
P'an.

Read *piêng*<sup>2</sup> in the dictionaries: the carpel or divisions of melons, etc.: COM., *'hwa paing*<sup>2</sup> a petal, a flower-leaf; *'kwa paing*<sup>2</sup> the sections of a melon or pumpkin.

**辦**<sup>2</sup>

Pan.

To manage, to dispose; to attend to; to prepare, to provide; to depute; to transact business, as a factor: also read *piêng*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: COM., *'paing*<sup>2</sup> *'li*, to manage; *'pe*<sup>2</sup> *'paing*<sup>2</sup> to prepare, to provide for; *'chü paing*<sup>2</sup> an official scribe; *'paing*<sup>2</sup> *'ang* to manage a lawsuit; *'paing*<sup>2</sup> *'chói*<sup>2</sup> to condemn, to give sentence; *'má paing*<sup>2</sup> a comprador or steward; *'paing*<sup>2</sup> *'ch'á*, to provide for officers on a journey; *'paing*<sup>2</sup> *'hwo*<sup>2</sup> to contract for goods; *'paing*<sup>2</sup> *'hó* or *'paing*<sup>2</sup> *'t'io taung*<sup>2</sup> to manage properly; well done; *'paing*<sup>2</sup> *'chiu*, to prepare an entertainment.

(606)

Pak.

**炆**<sup>2</sup>

Ch'a.

Read *ch'a*<sup>2</sup>; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *pak*: the crackling or snapping of fire: *pak*, *'k'i* *'li*, to snap up; *pak*, *pak*, *kieu*<sup>2</sup> a crackling sound.

**咧**<sup>2</sup>

Read *paik*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *pak*; the chirping of birds: *pak*, *pak*, *'cheu*, "a chattering bird;" *met.*, a talkative person; *pak*, *pak*, *kieu*<sup>2</sup> an incessant clatter of voices.

*Pak*, A coll. word: the sound of thread breaking: *pak*, *pak*, *'tong*, to snap in two, as thread.

*Pak*, A coll. word: a brogue for *pwak*, as in *pak*, *'ma*, a pickpocket.

**煖**<sup>2</sup>

The heat of fire, hot air ascending; used for the coll. *pak*: to smoke a pipe; the sound made in smoking, called *pak*, *'chiá* *pak*, *'chiá*.

**拔**<sup>2</sup>

To pull up, to eradicate, to pull up by the roots; to pull or select out; to destroy, to extirpate; to storm a city; to elevate, to promote; quickly; eminent above one's fellows; the barb of an arrow: in the coll read *pek*, q. v.: *'pak*, *'choi*<sup>2</sup> to surpass one's associates; COM., *'pak*, *'kong*<sup>2</sup> a selected Siutsai; *'t'i pak*, to advance, to bring one forward.

**鈹**<sup>2</sup>

Po.

A small bell like a sleigh-bell, used by priests in chanting idolatrous services; symbols of various sizes: in the coll. read

*pwak*<sup>2</sup> q. v.

**跋**<sup>2</sup>

Po.

To travel by land: to walk through grass; to draggle, to trudge along; to stumble; the bottom of

1花 3辦 4備 5書 6辦 7辦 8買 9辦 10辦 11辦 當 14拔  
 瓣 理 辦 辦 案 罪 辦 差 貨 好 18拔 貢  
 2瓜 辦 12辦 萃 15持  
 瓣 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 妥 ○ 拔

a candle; addenda of a second edition; the heel; the root, the foundation, handle of: used for the coll. *pwak*, q. v.: 'pak, siék, to travel by land and water, a toilsome journey; COLL., lak, pak, an intensive, meaning very bad, poorly done, stinking, offensive, according to the context.

**芟** The roots of grass, stubble: 'pak, siék a thatched hut. Read *pwak*, as in 'pek, *pwak*, a small, spicy berry, cubeb.

**魃** The demon of drought, called *ang' pak*,; represented in Formosa with a mouth like a bird and many eyes on the head and hands, having a fiery red sash across the shoulder, and as fleet as the wind.

*Pak*, A coll. word, as in *pak*, *kau*, resin.

(607) Pang.

**般** Similar to the next two: a boat returning: to move, to remove; to distribute, to divide among: also read *pwang*, q. v.

**頒** To confer upon, to give, to distribute among all; to bestow, as a king does; to publish abroad; circulating everywhere; gray, grisly: 'pang 'siong, to distribute rewards; 'pang chieu' to publish imperial orders; com., 'pang heng 'tiéng a' to publish to the world.

**班** To confer, to distribute, as rewards or places; to circulate everywhere; to place in a series; an order, rank, series, grade; a class

of persons; a turn, a numerative of groups or classes; a manager; variegated, striped, in which sense the same as the next: also read *pwang*, q. v.: 'pang pek, grayhaired, grisly; com., 'pang 'kwang or 'pang 'pung, a room where prisoners are kept till time of trial; 'chó 'pang, a lictor, a torturer; 'k'wai' 'pang, an official messenger; 'tíong 'pang, official attendants in constant employ; 'siong' 'pang, to take one's turn; 'hié' 'pang, a company of play-actors; 'Lu 'pang, the patron of carpenters; COLL., 'Lu 'pang meng' 'seng laéng' 'tó 'p'wo, to wield an ax before Lopan—to assume skill before superiors.

**斑** Variegated, striped, mixed: used for the coll.

*Pan.* 'peng, q. v.: 'pang 'lang, streaked and colored; com., 'pang 'teng, spotted; 'pang 'tèuk, a species of spotted bamboo.

**斑** Variegated, streaked, as agate: 'pang 'lang, of mixed colors, veined.

**瘢** A scar, cicatrix; darkish pimples, marks, pits on the skin: 'ch'ong 'pang, a scar, mark of a sore.

**蟻** A poisonous, striped fly; it is found on pulse: 'pang 'meu, any blistering fly, cantharides.

<sup>1</sup>跋 <sup>3</sup>華 <sup>4</sup>頒 <sup>6</sup>頒 <sup>7</sup>班 <sup>8</sup>班 <sup>9</sup>皂 <sup>10</sup>快 <sup>11</sup>長 <sup>13</sup>上 <sup>18</sup>戲 <sup>15</sup>斑  
<sup>2</sup>涉 <sup>5</sup>芟 <sup>賞</sup>行 <sup>白</sup>館 <sup>班</sup>班 <sup>班</sup>班 <sup>班</sup>班 <sup>班</sup>班 <sup>點</sup>點  
<sup>9</sup>芟 <sup>頒</sup>天 <sup>魯</sup>魯 <sup>斑</sup>斑  
 舍 ○ 詔 下 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 班 竹

**邦** A feudal state, a fief, a principality; to confer the rule of a state on one:  
 Pang. <sup>1</sup>*pang kwok*, a country; <sup>2</sup>*pang ka*, the state, the nation; <sup>3</sup>*pang kung*, a feudal prince.

*Pang*. A coll. word: to open, to separate, to spread apart: *pang k'wei*, to spread apart, as curtains or the feet; *pang hiá*, to make a gap between; *k'a pang pang*, to spread the feet apart, as a small child in walking.

*Pang*. A coll. word, as in *pang pong*, slow, heavy in one's movements; dull, stupid: *pang pang taëng*, pompous, puffed with conceit; *pang á<sup>2</sup> liék*, or *pang á<sup>2</sup> p'wai*, you'll burst yourself! you'll collapse!

**板** A board, a plank, deal; a plate of any kind; a page, wooden blocks for books; a flat stick, used as an instrument of punishment; a stroke of the stick or bamboo; obstinate, doltish; castanets; a stretch of wall; a register: in the coll. read *'peng*, q. v.: *'pang te*, stupid, doltish; com., *'ku pang*, "old boards"—antiquated, old foggyish.

**版** Interchanged with the last; a schedule, a register; a mace, a baton, insignia of office; boards, planks used in building mud walls; to divide: *'pang tu* or *'pang chik*, a census, registration of the people; *'teu pang k'e kwang*, to throw down the mace and give up the office.

**坂** Interchanged with the last in the sense of a register or census: great; extremely: *'pang chiong*, the sun very bright.

**坂** A bank, a ridge; a slope near the water; a hillock: *'p'ó pang*, a dyke, a mole, a levee.

**柄** Read *peng*; coll. *pang*: a handle, a haft; the root, the source; *met.*, authority, influence: *'<sup>0</sup> kwong pang*, power, authority; *'<sup>11</sup> pa pang* to "grasp the handle"—to have proof; *pang p'ah, siék*, the handle is broken.

**棚** A scaffolding, a stage; a framework or trellis; a hut, a shed of mats or bamboos; a covering, an awning: com., *'<sup>12</sup> liong pang*, an awning; *'<sup>13</sup> tak pang*, to erect a staging; *'<sup>14</sup> hié pang*, a theatrical stage; *'<sup>15</sup> hwa pang*, a flower-trellis.

**平** Read *ping*; coll. *pang*: even, level, uniform, plain; the same, equal; colloquial; just, right; common, usual; *met.*, tranquil, peaceful: *'<sup>5</sup> pang tiäng*, level and smooth; *'<sup>16</sup> kung pang*, just, equitable; *'<sup>17</sup> pang tio*, a level road; *'<sup>18</sup> pang siong*, common, usual; *'<sup>19</sup> pang yong ch'iénng ch'ó*, a level country; *'pang wa*, the patois, colloquial; *'pang tik*, straight; *'pang tá*, a flat bottom; *'pang chiäng*, ordinary, inferior in quality; *'pang p'iek*, to stop even, to cry quits; *'pang tak*, evenly adjusted, all right; *'pang paik*, consumed, gone; *'pang k'a*, the

<sup>1</sup>邦 <sup>3</sup>邦 <sup>4</sup>板 <sup>5</sup>古 <sup>6</sup>版 <sup>8</sup>投 <sup>9</sup>坡 <sup>11</sup>把 <sup>13</sup>搭 <sup>15</sup>花 <sup>17</sup>平 <sup>19</sup>平  
 國 君 滯 板 圖 版 坂 柄 棚 棚 路 洋  
<sup>2</sup>邦 <sup>7</sup>版 <sup>10</sup>權 <sup>12</sup>涼 <sup>14</sup>戲 <sup>16</sup>公 <sup>18</sup>平  
 家 ○ ○ ○ 籍 棄 柄 棚 棚 平 常 草



large footed (class of women);  
 ; *pang*, *t'au*, *chieng*, even money,  
 as a full hundred, thousand, &c.;  
 ; *pang*, *pang twai* 'equal in size';  
 ; *pang* 'kong hié' a colloquial  
 play; ; *pang* 'tu', *pang tau* 'a  
 fair game, to deal fairly'; ; *pang*  
 'chwi' 'sai', *pang*, *sung*, "sail a  
 steady boat on smooth water";  
*met.*, straight forward, honest.

病

Ping.

Read *peng* 'coll. *pang*':  
 sickness, illness, disease;  
 sickness, illness, disease;  
 malady, infirmity; *met.*,  
 defect, fault, sin: 'p'wai',  
*pang* 'sick, ill; 'pang'  
*cheng* 'diseases; 'pang' 'tiang'  
 sickness and pain; *pang* 'na'  
*tiang* 'la k'aek, wasted to a  
 shadow by illness; *pang* 'tó' 'puk',  
 a relapse; *sang*, *ch'ong pang*,  
*ká* 'to have bad sores (all over  
 one); *pok*, *kang pang* 'ague and  
 fever; *pang* 'kwí, the demon of  
 disease; sick imp, as said face-  
 tiously; *pang* 'kong, the root of  
 the disease; *pang* 't'auk, 't'á, the  
 system recovered from a sickness;  
*pang* 'chieng ló, a passion for  
 money-making; 'nú mek, *chiu*  
*pang*, *wong k'ó*, 'ló, your eyes  
 are jaundiced!—i. e., you are  
 prejudiced and falsely impute  
 wrong; ; *mó pang* 'a defect, fault;  
 a moral failing; ; *mó*, *mó pang*  
 no defect, blameless.

(608)

Pau.

包

Pao.

To wrap around, to en-  
 wrap, to infold, to inclose;  
 ; to contain, to embrace,  
 to be included in; to be  
 patient; to undertake, to  
 contract; to manage a whole  
 matter, to monopolize; to assume  
 all the risks for a consideration;  
 to promise, to warrant, to insure;

a bale, a bundle, a wrapper, a roll;  
 used in the coll. for bread: com.,  
 'pau kwak, to embrace, to con-  
 tain; 'pau huk, (coll. *pa huk*),  
 a bundle or parcel, a knapsack;  
 'pau kieng, to bind or cover the  
 edge; 'pau ngung, to plate  
 with silver; 'pau chai' 'nói' in-  
 cluded, embraced in; 'pau wang'  
 to engage to exchange an article  
 (if not good); 'pau'lang, to monó-  
 polize; to assume risks (for the  
 specified fees); 'pau chong, to  
 harbor, as a criminal; 'pau, hang,  
 patient, forbearing; COLL., 'p'ah,  
 'pau, to wrap up, to mat or make  
 into a bundle 'pau cheu' warrant-  
 ed to be small-pitted lichi; 'pau  
 'tiang, to assume the whole manage-  
 ment of; 'pau tiang, to contract  
 for a job; 'pau'chio, the responsi-  
 ble head, as of a theatrical com-  
 pany; 'pau chá' dough; 'pau, pui,  
 yeast; 'pau, wong, a sort of boil-  
 ed rice-dumpling.

飽

Pao.

To eat enough; fed, sa-  
 tiated; pleased as with  
 flattery: in the coll. read  
 'pa, q. v.: 'ki'pau sek, 'si,  
 to take meals irregularly;  
 COM., 'pau 'nwang, fed and  
 clothed; 'pau hok, very learned.

豹

Pao.

A leopard, a panther,  
 ounce, or other wild spotted  
 felinæ; spotted: 'kó kiu  
 pau' sek, a lambskin robe  
 with leopard-skin facings;  
 COLL., 'pau' t'au' hwang' ngang,  
 has a panther's head and fierce  
 eyes; 'ch'iah, pau' "red panther"  
 —a kind of dark tobacco.

趲

P'au.

To run and jump, to  
 leap, to gambol. Read  
 'pauk, to strike the feet

|     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 破 | 3 病 | 5 包 | 6 包 | 9 包 | 9 包 | 10 包 | 11 包 | 13 饑 | 14 飽 | 16 羔 |
| 病   | 痛   | 袱   | 墩   | 在   | 換   | 攪    | 藏    | 飽    | 煖    | 裘    |
| 3 病 | 4 包 |     | 7 包 | 內   |     |      | 12 包 | 失    | 15 飽 | 豹    |
| 症   | 括   | ○   | 銀   | ○   | ○   | ○    | 函    | 時    | 學    | 飾    |

against anything; the sound of the feet striking together.

**咆**<sup>1</sup> An angry look: COLL., *pau' pau'* the eyes large and protruding; *mek, chiu' pau pau'* (or *pau lau'* or *ku' lung pau'*), a fierce, angry glare of the eyes.

*Pau'*. A coll. word, similar to *pau'*: to appear, to come out; to have in addition, additional: *po' pau' sioh, yong' ki tai'*, another matter coming up; *po' pau' sioh, 'chio ch'ok, li*, another creditor making his appearance.

*Pau'*. A coll. word: to burst, to break out; bulging, protruding: *pau' ch'ok, li*, to burst, to bulge out, as wood from the force of a wedge, or of a nail driven too near the edge.

**胞**<sup>1</sup> The placenta; uterine, brotherly, near, own, of the same parents: *'pau i*, the after-birth; COM., *'pau, hing tá'* (coll., *pau, hing tié'*) own brothers; *'pau' só*, the wife of an own elder brother; *'pau tik*, the sons of own brothers, nephews; *'pau ku*, father's own sisters, paternal aunts; *'pau 'chiá mwoi'* own sisters.

**包**<sup>1</sup> To boast and swagger: sometimes used for the next, also for *p'au'* a gun. Read *p'au'*: to wrap up and roast, to roast in the ashes.

**咆**<sup>1</sup> To roar, as a tiger or bear; to bluster: *'pau hau*, to roar as a tiger; angry blustering.

**鮑**<sup>1</sup> Also read *p'au'*: a kind of dried fish; salted or pickled fish; stinking, rank fish; a surname: in the coll. read *p'au'* q. v.: *'ü ik, pau, ngu' chi sèu'* like entering a salt fish market — so the society of the vicious soon blunts the moral perceptions.

**匏**<sup>1</sup> A species of bitter gourd, formerly used for musical and drinking utensils; a calabash, a gurglet or gourd-like vessel: *'pau kwa*, a gourd; the name of a star.

**苞**<sup>1</sup> Also read *pau*: rushes used in making mats and sandals; rank, luxuriant; presents wrapped in leaves; a stem, the trunk of a mulberry: *'hié' ü, pau, song*, tied to the mulberry trunk; *met.*, stable, secure; *'pau, chiü*, presents wrapped up, bribes.

**庖**<sup>1</sup> A slaughter-house; a kitchen, a public cook-house: <sup>10</sup>*'pau, ing*, a cook, a butcher; <sup>11</sup>*'Pau, hi se'* name of the inventor of cookery; <sup>12</sup>*'tai' pau pok, ing*, a large kitchen not filled; *met.*, sparing, frugal.

**刨**<sup>1</sup> A plane; to plane, to shave, to smooth.

**鞣**<sup>1</sup> A currier, a leather-dresser.

<sup>1</sup>胞衣 <sup>2</sup>胞兄 <sup>3</sup>胞弟 <sup>4</sup>胞姪 <sup>5</sup>胞姑 <sup>6</sup>胞姐妹 <sup>7</sup>咆哮 <sup>8</sup>如入鮑魚 <sup>9</sup>之肆繫于 <sup>10</sup>苞桑庖人 <sup>11</sup>庖犧氏 <sup>12</sup>大庖不盈

**𢵄**

Pao.

Read *p'au'*; coll. *paŋ'*: to thump, to strike with the knuckle of a bent finger: *p'ah, sioh, pau'* to give a thump with the knuckle;

*tóí' pau'* to strike knuckle against knuckle.

**鉤**

Pao.

Read *p'au'* and *paŋ'*; coll. *paŋ'* as in '*ma pau'* a curry-comb; *paŋ'* *ma*, to curry a horse: *pau' sauk*, to curry and brush.

*Paŋ'*. A coll. word: to peck at, to fight with the bill; also to tread, to cover, as a cock: *paŋ' sioh, 'ch'oi'* to give a stroke with the beak; *paŋ' 'si*, pecked to death, as a cock in a fight; *pe' pau'* to tread, to feather.

(609)

Pauk.

**爆**

Pao.

The crackling noise of fire: also read *puk*, q. v.: COLL., '*pauk, sioh, siŋg*, to give a crackling sound; *pauk, pauk, kieu'* crackling, snapping; *pauk, tŋng*, inspired by a god; *met.*, excited, angry; '*pauk, t'ong* or *pauk, 'ch'oi*, disputing, caviling about this and that.

**褓**

A red collar worn outside of the dress at court or at sacrifices: '*pieu pauk*, to show outside; external, outward.

**膊**

Po.

A slice of meat, a collop, dried slices; the shoulder, the upper arm; to slice; to flay and mangle, as a carcass; the sound of striking, a clinking, as of stones: in the coll. read '*pong*, q. v.: '*kiéng pauk*, the shoulder.

**駁**

Po.

A piebald-horse; mixed, impure; to dispute, to contradict, to oppose; to find fault with, to criticise; to tranship; also used in the sense of to change, to exchange: used for the coll. *p'auk*, q. v.: '*p'ie' pauk*, to reverse the decision of a lower court; COM., '*pauk, 'k'eu*, to dispute, to contradict; COLL., *pauk, wang'* to exchange, to barter; *pauk, hwang*, to change dollars; *pauk, 'h'ui* or *pauk, tŋng*, to send back and exchange (an article); *ch'iding' pauk, sai'* to hire boats to tranship a cargo.

**博**

Po.

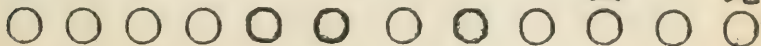
Ample, extended, spacious; general, universal; intelligent, versed in, well informed; to barter; to game, as at chess: '*ték, pauk*, to play dice; '*pauk, 'lang*, well-informed; '*pauk, sŋu'* a learned scholar, a doctor; COM., '*pauk, 'hok*, learned, well-read; '*pauk, 'ku, 'tiu*, a cabinet of curiosities; '*tu pauk*, to gamble; COLL., '*pauk, miŋg'*, '*p'au*, to run rapidly, a break-neck race; *pauk, miŋg'* *kaē'* to cry out lustily; *pauk, tá'* to "try for a degree"; *met.*, to hasten, to press on; *pauk, 'ta*, a fine, promising chance.

**剝**

Po.

Pao.

To flay, to peel, to skin; to strike with force; to split off; to diminish; to let fall; to extort, to oppress; the 23d diagram; in the coll. to burst, to split asunder, riven: also used for the coll. *pvoh*, q. v.: COLL., *pauk, 'k'wi* (or *hiŋ*), burst open; *pauk, nŋng*, pus from a burst (boil);

**爆**  
一聲**爆**  
湯**肩**  
膊**批**  
駁**駁**  
口**六**  
博**博**  
覽**博**  
士**博**  
學**博**  
古**賭**  
博**博**  
命**博**  
跑



*pauk*, *ch'òì* to open the mouth, as shell-fish when spoiled or cooked; *pauk*, *kiéng*, to open a coffin and hold an inquest on the corpse; *pauk*, *siók*, injured, as the system by imprudence; injuring, causing loss; *pauk*, *tiék*, fallen, unfortunate, in reduced circumstances.

卜

Read *pok*,; coll. *pauk*, as in '*pauk*, *kwa*' to tell 'fortunes by rattling cash in a tortoise shell; *pauk*, *sioh*, *kwa*' to try one's luck at a diviner's; *pauk*, *ma*, *chiéng kwa*' to divine by "the revolving horseman"; *met.*, to dispute, to contradict everything.

搏

Po.

To lay hold of, to seize, to take; to play on an instrument; to fight, to strike: *²pauk*, *chek*, to seize; *³pauk*, *kek*, to strike.

鋪

Po.

A kind of hoe; a bell, the thwart piece from which a large bell is suspended: *pauk*, *ling*, the brazen ornaments on a bell-frame.

礪

To fill up, to cram: *pong pauk*, filled, stopped up; diffused, as the air; mixed, in confusion; a vast number.

(610)

Paung.

謗

Pang.  
P'ang.

To detract, to vilify, to slander: *com.*, *hwi paung* or *pai paung* to backbite, to speak evil of.

傍

Pang.  
P'ang.

Near, by; placed or standing near a thing; to lean or depend on: also read *pong*, and in the

coll. *p'aung* q. v.: *ì paung* to rely on; *com.*, *paung*, *ch'iong*, by the wall; *coll.*, *paung*, *mó*, a guide or rule; a pattern to work by; *paung*, *něng*, *mwong ch'ie* to lean on another's door-post; *met.*, poor and dependent.

傍

Pang.

To run by the side of a cart or carriage: *paung*, *hwong*, perturbed, agitated.

棒

Pang.

Also read *p'aung*: a stick, club, staff, cudgel; to beat, to cudgel: *tong*, *teu ek*, *paung* a rap on the pate.

*Paung*. A coll. word, also spoken *p'aung*: the report of a gun: *paung*, *sioh*, *siang*, to give a sound, to boom, bang!

(611)

Pe.

痺

Pi.

Rheumatism, weakness or paralysis of the limbs; numbness, attributed to wind, cold, or dampness: *com.*, *ch'iu pe* the hands benumbed; *coll.*, *k'a kiang tu pe k'ó* the feet numb from walking; *ch'eng* *pe* a chilly sensation.

庇

Pi.  
P'i.

To shelter, to cover; to afford protection; to lodge one: in the coll. read *pi*, q. v.: *po pe* to shield, to protect; *com.*, *pe* *er* or *pe* *eng* to protect, as the gods do.

蔽

Pi.

Brushwood, small plants; minute, delicate; to hide, to keep back; to shade, to screen, to cover, to conceal; to embrace, to include in; obscured: *sü ük*, *ko* *pe*

卜 搏 搏 毀 誹 傍 傍 手 保 庇 庇 私  
卦 執 擊 謗 謗 牆 徨 彈 庇 佑 慾  
固 蔽



**弊**  
**弊**

Analogous to the above; ruined, spoiled; distressed, fatigued, reduced to extremities; corrupt, vicious, tricky, fraudulent; deteriorated, debased, as coin; used for my, our: 'chawk, *pe'* or 'u *pe'* to impose on, to hoodwink; COLL., 'laeng' *pe'* to deceive, to obtain fraudulently; 'chi 'tié o' *pe'* pang' 'ma chai' there's some deception about it perhaps!

**斃**

To fall prostrate, to fall down dead; a violent death; to ruin, to kill, to slaughter.

**幣**

Full pieces of silk, silks; things given as presents; riches, wealth; pearls and gems, gold, copper—are three kinds of *pe'*: *pe'* *pek*, pieces of silk, presents in general; *pe'* *i* *pe'* rich furs.

**備**  
**備**

To prepare, to provide, to make ready; to guard against; prepared, complete, ready; sufficient; entirely, all: 'cheük, *pe'* enough provided; 'pe' *lik*, kang *ngui*, has experienced trouble; COM., 'eu' *pe'* or *pe'* *paing'* to prepare, to make ready.

**婢**

A maid-servant, a female slave, a slave-girl, one bought or condemned to servitude: 'kwang *pe'* condemned women; 'nu *pe'* slaves; COM., 'pe' *nü*, a female slave; a handmaid—applied by women to themselves.

**嬀**

To couple with, to pair, to marry; equal, paired, matched: 'pe' 'mi, alike pretty.

**篦**

A rake or toothed net for catching crabs; a single, or double, fine-toothed comb; to comb; to lead or draw: COLL., 'pe' *sē*, a fine-toothed comb; 'pe' *t'au* *hwok*, to comb the hair with a fine comb; *pe'* *t'au* 'kau, to comb out dandruff.

**狴**

A wild beast, called *pe'* *ngang'*; a jail, a prison.

**陞**

To ascend steps; the steps of the throne; ascent to a palace or into court: 'pe' *kiéng'* to have an audience; 'pe' *ha'* Your Majesty, (we who are) before the throne.

**比**

To harmonize, to equal; even, equal, regular, uniform; near, intimate; party-spirited, clannish; close, secret; to reach, to attain to; the 8th of the 64 diagrams: also read 'pi, q. v.: *pe'* *pe'* constantly; 'ó *pe'* selfish, partisan.

**界**

To grant, to confer, to give, to bestow; to distribute among; a man's name.

**睥**

To peer, to look about: in the coll. read *pá*, and 'pá, q. v.: 'pe' *ngá*, to look askance; also the parapets and embrasures of a wall.

**睥**

1 作 2 弄 3 足 4 備 5 預 6 官 7 奴 8 婢 9 嬀 10 篦 11 篦 12 陞 13 阿 14 比  
弊 弊 備 歷 備 婢 婢 女 美 頭 見 比  
○ ○ ○ 危 ○ ○ ○ ○ 梳 髮 下 睥  
睥



被

Pei.

To reach, to add to; to cover over, to protect; to suffer, a sign of the passive, for which the coll. equivalent is *seu'* or *k'ëuk*; by, from, of: in the coll. read *p'woi'* q. v.: *'pe' hai'* injured; *'pe' k'ëu'* all ready; *'pe' loi'* involved, implicated; com., *'pe' kó'* the defendant in a lawsuit.

被

Pi.

Also read *'pi:* to dispute; to flatter, to adulate; specious debate in order to flatter and win over: *'pe' su,* flattering words.

被

Pi.

To add to, to augment; to benefit, to take from one and confer on another: *'e' pe'* to increase in order, gradation.

鼻

Pi.

Also read *pe'*: strong, robust, like a tortoise which can bear great weights.

*Pe'*. A coll. word: to smell, to scent: *pe' k'ang'* to test by smelling; *pe' hiong,* to scent the fragrance.

*Pe'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pe' pó'* to embrace, to carry in the arms; *pe' pwoi'* to dry over a fire; *pe' poi'* to bark, as dogs.

(612) Pë.

*Pë.* A coll. word: vain, fruitless: *pë k'ó'* it has come to nothing, a complete failure!

*Pë.* A coll. word: to emit suddenly and forcibly, to spirt out; *pë ch'ok, li,* to spout

forth, as a liquid; *pë, pë sid'* an urgent stool.

*Pë.* A coll. word: to shake, to flap, to flutter: *pë lëk, sik,* to flap the wings.

(613) Peh.

*Peh.* A coll. word: to spirt, to squirt, to pop out; to spout, as liquid from a crevice: *peh, 'mwang nôi'* to spirt all about, as spittle; *peh, siok, sing,* spirted over the whole person.

*Peh.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *peh, pah,* to break into pieces; *peh, pöh,* to curse, to revile; *peh, pwoh,* to flay; to strip off.

(614) Pek.

筆 The Chinese pencil, a small brush, a pen, a stylus; to write, to compose; *met.*, writing, penmanship, drawing; composition, style: *'tiëk, pek,* the "iron pen" — *scil.*, which does

not flatter, as in writing the archives of the land; *'ung pek, hung,* a small sharp-peaked pagoda—to secure literary fame for a place; com., *'pek, t'eng,* a pen-cup; *'pek, ka'* a pen-rack; *'pek, ch'ong,* a grooved pen-stand to lay pens on; *'pek, hung,* the fine point of a pen; *'niong* (or *'chwi*) *pek,* and *'ngaing' pek,* soft and hard pencils—those kept moist and those not; *'tai' pek,* to act as scribe; *'pek, 'kwang,* a pen-shaft or handle; *'pek, hwak,* rules of penmanship; *met.*, rules and style of composition; *'pek, chek,* or *pek, sié'* penmanship, one's pecu-

|      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 被害 | 8 被累 | 5 被辭 | 6 被賊 | 7 鐵筆 | 8 文筆 | 9 筆筒  | 11 筆床 | 18 軟筆 | 15 代筆 | 17 筆法 |
| 2 被具 | 4 被告 | ○    | ○    | ○    | ○    | 10 筆架 | 12 筆鋒 | 14 硬筆 | 16 筆管 | 18 筆跡 |

liar handwriting; <sup>1</sup>pek, <sup>chü</sup>, a writer's pay; a physician's fees; <sup>2</sup>pek, <sup>taik</sup>, <sup>sek</sup>, the clerks of the Six Boards at Peking; COLL., <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>kwong</sup> <sup>taik</sup>, a pen-sheath; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>kauk</sup>, one's handwriting, as being firm or easy; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>taung</sup> <sup>k'á</sup>, facility in composing and writing.

**决**

Pi.

A fissure, a rent in the ground; in the coll. to crack, cracked; a crack, rent, fissure; COLL., <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>hiá</sup>, or <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>liék</sup>, cracked open; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>sioh</sup>, <sup>sioi</sup> has a crack in it.

**焗**

Pi.

To roast, to fry or try out: COLL., <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>iu</sup>, to try out the fat of meats; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>pauk</sup>, or <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>pauk</sup>, <sup>pauk</sup>, to crackle, as fire; to snap out, as oil from meat when fried.

**迫逼**

Pi.

Read <sup>p'aik</sup>; coll. <sup>pek</sup>; to oppress, to harass, to abuse, to reduce to straits: <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>sang</sup>, to "press to the hill"—drive one to extremities; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>si</sup>, to drive one to commit suicide.

**必**

Pi.

Certain, fixed, absolute; necessarily, must; decided, determined on: <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>yew</sup> indispensable; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>hié</sup> it certainly is; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>taik</sup>, will doubtless obtain; COM., <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>pok</sup>, <sup>pek</sup>, not necessitated or certain; <sup>pek</sup>, not quite certain, not positively so; <sup>hó</sup> <sup>pek</sup>, what necessity? why must it be? <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>teng</sup> <sup>á</sup> <sup>e</sup> it will certainly be as one wishes—a play on the names of "pen", "ingot" and the <sup>á</sup> <sup>e</sup> or "luck-or-

nament", which are painted or carved on various things to secure luck.

**畢**

Pi.

To finish, to conclude; completed, ended, over; the last, the end; all, entirely; the 19th zodiacal constellation, comprising the Hyades; a sort of fork or spit used in sacrifices; an iron under a carriage; a document, writings: <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>che</sup> all came; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>kung</sup> <sup>séu</sup> <sup>pek</sup>, the public matters completed; COM., <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>ing</sup>, the marriage consummated; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>keng</sup> at last, finally.

**萼**

Pi.

Used for the next: a kind of pulse: <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>pwak</sup>, long peppers.

**篳**

Pi.

A wicket; an inclosure hedged in, made of osiers or bamboo; a wood cart: <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>mwong</sup>, a wicker-gate; <sup>met</sup>, a poor man's cot; <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>lek</sup>, a flageolet.

**啤**

Pi.

Fragrant; to talk sweetly, sweet words: used for the coll. <sup>pek</sup>, q. v.

**鞞**

Pi.

A sort of apron; leathern pads for the knees in kneeling.

**蹕**

Pi.

To warn persons off the road, to yield the way to the sovereign; an imperial journey; to stop, to halt: <sup>king</sup> <sup>pek</sup>, to bid people to halt or retire.

**威**

Pi.

A sort of horn, called <sup>pek</sup>, <sup>lek</sup>, blown by the Tartars to frighten horses; to issue, to pour out:

<sup>1</sup>筆 <sup>2</sup>資 <sup>3</sup>焗 <sup>4</sup>油 <sup>5</sup>爆 <sup>6</sup>迫 <sup>7</sup>死 <sup>8</sup>必要 <sup>9</sup>必得 <sup>10</sup>不 <sup>11</sup>未 <sup>12</sup>必 <sup>13</sup>何 <sup>14</sup>意 <sup>15</sup>已 <sup>16</sup>公 <sup>17</sup>事 <sup>18</sup>畢 <sup>19</sup>畢 <sup>20</sup>竟 <sup>21</sup>萼 <sup>22</sup>門 <sup>23</sup>策 <sup>24</sup>警 <sup>25</sup>蹕

'pek, *hok*, water flowing from a fountain; 'pek, *hwak*, a cold wind.

*Pek*,. A coll euphonic prefix, as in *pek, pauk*, to change (money); to return, as a present; also to snap, to crackle, as fire.

**白** White, a mourning color, immaculate; bright, as moonlight; explicit, plain, manifest; free, disinterested; the white part of a thing; to explain, to make clear; the 106th radical: in the coll. read *pah*, q. v.: 'pek, *ting*, a commoner, one of no rank, or literary degree; 'pek, *tai* fluor albus, leucorrhoea; 'pek, *chok*, lues venerea; com., 'ch'ing *t'ing* *pek, nik*, in open day, in broad daylight; 'ming *pek*, clear, intelligible; to understand clearly; 'pek, *i tai* 's'eu' the white-draped Kwanyin; 'pek, *ch'iu sing ka*, to rise in life by one's own efforts.

**帛** Plain silk, taffety; a present of silk; wealth; rolls of white paper to represent silk, offered to Confucius; paper on bamboo frames, offered to the dead in funeral rites: 'chai *pek*, wealth, property.

**拔** Read *pak*, coll. *pek*,: to pull; to pull up, to eradicate; to draw out, to extend; to pay out: 'pek, *k'au*, to draw lots; 'pek, *p'ung*, to raise a sail; *pek, siang* to "pull the string"—to annoy, to humbug; 'pek, *chaik*, to grow by joints, as a bamboo; *met*, the growth of a child; 'kwong *siu pek, siék*, to be a great liar; 'pek, *nak*, to tow a

boat; 'pek, *pwong*, to use one's capital; 'pek, *chieng*, to pay out money; 'pek, *hek*, to be constantly paying out; 'pek, *tek, tik*, enough to meet expenses; *pek, lo t'oi* to remove (a corpse) through a hole in the prison-walls; *pek, k'i tang*, to draw up the heel of the shoe.

**別** Read *piék*, coll. *pek*,: other, another, different: Pieh. 'pek, *chiäh*, or *pek, ki*, another one; *pek, sang*, a different surname; *pek, toi* or *pek, oi* 'ch'eu' another place; *pek, oi* 'siäh, *pwong* to eat elsewhere—to be banished; *pek, n'eng k'a t'ek, k'eng*, to kick a dog with another person's foot—to injure one through another.

(615)

Peng.

**斑** Read *pang*, used for the coll. *peng*, as in *peng k'ó* mildewed; *si ong* 'peng, mildewed; spotted, as the face; 'hu *peng*, striped as a tiger's skin; striped (cloth).

**崩** The fall or slide of a mountain; to fall in ruins; to fall from a high estate or position; the demise of an emperor: used for the coll. *pung*, q. v.: *sang peng te* 'liék, the mountain fallen and the earth rent—a great ruin; *ka peng*, the emperor is dead.

**繃** To bind, to tie, to fasten; a bandage, a cloth for carrying an infant pickapack.

P'eng.

<sup>1</sup> 藏 <sup>3</sup> 白 <sup>5</sup> 白 <sup>7</sup> 白 <sup>8</sup> 白 <sup>9</sup> 白 <sup>10</sup> 財 <sup>12</sup> 拔 <sup>14</sup> 講 <sup>15</sup> 拔 <sup>18</sup> 拔 <sup>19</sup> 拔  
沸 丁 濁 日 衣 手 帛 蓬 謝 箇 錢 的  
<sup>2</sup> 藏 <sup>4</sup> 白 <sup>6</sup> 青 <sup>7</sup> 明 <sup>8</sup> 大 <sup>9</sup> 成 <sup>10</sup> 拔 <sup>11</sup> 拔 <sup>13</sup> 拔 <sup>16</sup> 拔 <sup>17</sup> 拔 <sup>19</sup> 直  
發 癰 天 白 士 家 闍 節 舌 本 獲 ○



**板** Read 'pang; coll. 'peng:  
a board, a plank; a plate  
of iron or any metal; a  
Pan. page, a printing block; the  
bamboo, an instrument of

punishment; strokes of the bam-  
boo; castanets; tablets: 'peng  
lái' boards; 't'iek, 'peng, iron  
plates; 'peng p'wo, a bedstead of  
boards (laid on benches); 'peng  
t'aiu' a plank-crossing (over a  
stream); 'peng lak, boarding on  
the sides of a room; 'peng pang,  
a board-floor; 'ch'iek, 'peng, cas-  
tanets; 'kek, 'peng, and 'k'wang  
'peng, quick and slow-measure in  
castanet-playing: 'kek, 'peng,  
boards to hold or support things;  
twai' 'peng and 'sieu 'peng, the  
large and small bamboos (to beat  
culprits with); p'ah, se' sek, 'peng,  
to inflict forty blows; eng' 'peng,  
printing-blocks; k'aik, 'peng, ki,  
printed, not written; sang 'peng,  
a sampan or small boat.

'Peng. A coll. word, for which  
the last may be used; to  
invert, to turn over: 'peng 't'iong,  
'peng, to turn the other side up;  
'peng 't'iong 'li, to turn inside out;  
'peng 't'iong p'ok, to turn the face of  
a thing down, as bowls, etc.; 'peng  
't'iong sing, to turn the body, to  
turn about; 'peng 'ku, to play  
cat's cradle; 'peng, tong 'peng tó'  
toretch violently; 'chiéng k'èuk,  
i 'peng k'ó' cheated out of money  
by him.

**扁** Read 'piéng; coll. 'peng,  
as in 'peng tang, a cooly's  
Pié. carrying-stick; 'peng tang  
Pié. sóh, the carrying stick and  
ropes; 'peng tang tó, the  
edge of the stick, as used

in a fight; 'peng tang p'ah, 'tó  
ek, che', pang, the carrying stick  
has fallen as flat as the character  
"one"; met., a prosperous man re-  
duced by poverty to the level of  
others.

**偏** Read 'piéng; coll. 'peng,  
as in "peng ngiáh, or, pá  
Pié. 'peng, a door tablet, as of  
Kujin, and in temples.

'Peng. A coll. word: a corrup-  
tion of paik, ng' as in 'peng  
paik, 'ngwai, do you know me or  
not?

**迸** To be dispersed; to flee;  
Pèng. expelled, driven away; to  
wander, to idle about.

**并** Two standing or going  
together, dual; also, and,  
with, moreover, together;  
even with, united; to com-  
pare together; to copulate:  
'peng, hi, not at all, by  
no means; 'peng' lik, two  
standing together; 'peng'  
't'ong, to seize or usurp  
all; 'peng' t'èung' equally

Ping. heavy; com., 'peng' 'ch'ia,  
also, moreover; COLL.,  
peng' mó 'chiá tai' there was no  
such affair, it was not so at all;  
peng' t'au leng, two lotus flowers  
on one stem—an emblem of the  
marriage relation.

**併** Used for the last: equal,  
even, on a line with; to  
Ping. make one, reduce to a uni-  
form size or likeness; to  
expose, to be regardless  
of: used for the coll. piéng' and  
p'ing, q. v.: peng' k'èu' opposed  
to; 'peng' meng' to expose life,  
as in battle.

<sup>1</sup>板 <sup>8</sup>板 <sup>5</sup>板 <sup>7</sup>切 <sup>9</sup>挾 <sup>索</sup> <sup>12</sup>並 <sup>13</sup>並 <sup>14</sup>并 <sup>15</sup>并 <sup>16</sup>並 <sup>17</sup>併  
料 鋪 拉 板 板 非 立 吞 重 且 命  
<sup>鐵</sup> <sup>板</sup> <sup>板</sup> <sup>急</sup> <sup>10</sup>扁 <sup>額</sup>  
板 透 棚 板 擔 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

**賓**  
Pin.

Interchanged with the next: to receive a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to worship, to revere; to arrange; to enter, to go in:

'*peng*' *siong*' a master of ceremonies.

**擯**  
Pin.  
P'in.

To eject forcibly, to expel, to drive off; to receive guests; an officer sent to the frontier to receive an envoy: '*peng*' *tuk*, to drive away.

**嬪**  
Pin.  
P'in.

Also read '*ping*': a woman, a lady; a concubine or maid of honor; to marry out; a deceased wife: '*hi peng*' ladies of the palace; '*peng*' *ho*' his late wife; '*peng*' *yong*, much, many.

**殯**  
Pin.

To enshroud and encoffin a corpse; to attend a funeral, to carry out and inter: '*song*' *peng*' to accompany a burial; '*peng*' *lieng*' to enshroud and encoffin; '*ch'ok*' *peng*' to bear forth to bury.

**鬢**

The hair on the sides of the face, the points of hair back of the temples; the sides of the face; curls, tresses; whiskers: '*hung peng*' the hair puffed out; COM., '*peng*' *hwa*, flowers worn on the sides of the head; COLL., '*peng*' *k'a*, the hair by the temples.

**柄**  
Ping.

Also read '*ping*': a haft, a handle; the root, the source; *met.*, authority, power, influence, control: in the coll. read *pang*' q.

v.: '*pa peng*' to hold by the handle; to have power or influence.

**摒**

To expel, to banish, to drive off, to reject.

*Peng*'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in '*peng*' *pong*' to let go; '*peng*' *paing*' to rock to and fro; to contradict one's self; '*peng*' '*tung paing*' to rock, as boats do.

**朋**  
P'eng.

A friend, an associate, an equal; a fellow-student, acquaintance; to join, to associate with; a pair of wine cups: '*peng*' *tong*, a clique or cabal, a party in the state; COM., '*peng*' *iu*, a friend; '*peng*' *iu to*' the laws of friendship; '*peng*' *iu ch'ing ka*, friends related by the marriage of children; '*peng*' *iu hiang tie*' friends loving as brothers; COLL., '*peng*' *hiang hong*, a kind of dark tobacco.

**硼**  
P'eng.

As in '*peng*' *sa* (coll. '*peng*' *sa*), borax, the subborate of soda. Read '*peng*': the name of a stone.

**𠂔**

Read '*ch'iong*'; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. '*peng*': a side, a part, one of two parts or halves: '*pwang*' *peng*, the half of; *sioh*, *tó*' *peng*, to cut in two parts.

**便**  
Pien.  
P'ien.

Read '*piéng*'; coll. '*peng*', as in '*peng*' *ngié*, cheap, low in price; '*peng*' *ngié má*, to buy cheaply; '*peng*' *ngié k'ung*, poor by buying cheap, as one

1 賓 3 妃 4 嬪 5 嬪 6 送 8 出 9 雲 10 鬢 11 把 13 朋 親 16 便  
相 嬪 婦 然 殯 殯 鬢 花 柄 友 家 宜  
2 擯 逐 7 殯 殯 12 朋 14 朋 15 便 買  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

buying what he does not need; <sup>1</sup>*peng*, *ngiē kung tó* <sup>2</sup>*siāng* at a cheap and fair price.

**鵬**

A monstrous bird like the Arabian roc, fabled to be changed from the kraken: COLL., *tai* <sup>3</sup>*peng* <sup>4</sup>*cheu*, the great roc, as represented in plays.

<sup>5</sup>*Peng*. A coll. prefix, as in <sup>6</sup>*peng paing* to prepare, to make ready; <sup>7</sup>*peng* <sup>8</sup>*peng* pieces of board; <sup>9</sup>*peng* <sup>10</sup>*peng ch'oi* (or *kó*), blocks, as for a child's play.

**病**

Sickness, disease; infirmity, malady; vice, vicious; a defect, a fault; grief, sorrow, affliction; damaged, injured; to hate, to dislike; to distress, to disgrace: in the coll. read *pang* q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*chik*, <sup>2</sup>*peng* diseases; <sup>3</sup>*peng* <sup>4</sup>*u*, convalescent, well; <sup>5</sup>*peng* <sup>6</sup>*kwok*, <sup>7</sup>*yong ming*, to injure the state and the people.

(616)

Päng

<sup>1</sup>*Päng*. A coll. word, also spoken *p'äng*: a kind of gong, protuberant in the center like a cymbal: *päng* *päng kieu* the ringing sound of the *päng*.

<sup>2</sup>*Päng*. A coll. word, as in <sup>3</sup>*peng* <sup>4</sup>*päng ch'ia* (or <sup>5</sup>*p'äng ch'ia*), a kind of cymbal used by priests, so called from its peculiar sound.

**石硼**

Read *peng*; coll. *päng*, as in <sup>1</sup>*päng sa*, natural borax, sub-borate of soda.

<sup>2</sup>*Päng*. A coll. word: to kick, to thrust out the foot with the sole foremost: *päng*

*sioh*, *k'a*, to give a kick.

<sup>3</sup>*Päng*. A coll. word: to belch forth, to utter with violence: *päng sioh*, *kwo* to belch out a sentence, as in breaking the silence with a curse or harsh word.

<sup>4</sup>*Päng*. A coll. word, as in *päng* *päng* <sup>5</sup>*ku*, a bamboo drum, covered only at one end and used by a certain class of beggars; *päng* *päng* <sup>6</sup>*ku p'ah*, <sup>7</sup>*siong* <sup>8</sup>*li*, to "beat the bamboo drum from below" — a short man cursing a tall one.

(617)

Peu.

<sup>1</sup>*Peu*. A coll. word, as in *peu* <sup>2</sup>*k'ó* to burst out, to leave the former position, as a row of cash pressed unevenly at the ends; *met.*, to fail, to come to nothing, as an agreement or business.

<sup>3</sup>*Peu*. A coll. word: to issue, to appear: *peu* *sioh*, *chia*, another one appears, as coming in unexpectedly for a share; *peu* *sioh*, *lak*, to come out, as a boil or sore.

(618)

Pi.

**葶**

A medicinal plant, called <sup>1</sup>*pi* *kai*, used as a diuretic: COM., <sup>2</sup>*pi* *muai* *iu*, castor oil—is used in red stamping-ink.

Pi.

**碑**

A pillar to which victims were formerly tied; stone tablets: <sup>1</sup>*pi* *ung*, an epitaph, inscription; <sup>2</sup>*k'eu* *pi* *chai* <sup>3</sup>*tó* has a mouth-tablet on all the road—praised by people everywhere; COM., <sup>4</sup>*sioh*, *pi*, a stone in memoriam; <sup>5</sup>*muo* *pi*, a grave-stone.

<sup>1</sup>便宜 <sup>2</sup>賤 <sup>3</sup>疾病 <sup>4</sup>病國 <sup>5</sup>礪砂 <sup>6</sup>葶藶 <sup>7</sup>葶藶油 <sup>8</sup>碑文 <sup>9</sup>口碑 <sup>10</sup>石碑  
宜公道 ○ ○ ○ 殃民 ○ ○ ○ 載道 <sup>11</sup>墓碑





**妣** A deceased mother: <sup>14</sup>*k'ó* 'pi, deceased parents; COM., <sup>2</sup>*ka* 'pi, my paternal grandmother; <sup>3</sup>*siéng* 'pi, a deceased paternal grandmother; <sup>4</sup>*leng* 'pi, your paternal grandmother.

**仝** To part, to take leave of, to separate from. Read *pi*, as in *pi hwi* (or *ch'wí*), plain, homely, as a woman.

**粃** Grain that does not mature; chorion, immature seed; chaffy grain; tares: *pi k'ong*, chaff, husks. Read *pi*: ignorant, uninformed.

**匕** A spoon or ladle, a spoon with which sacrifices are taken out; a sort of stiletto or dagger; the 21st radical: *pi t'ü*, chopsticks.

**彼** A distributive pronoun, the correlate of *ch'ü* (this); that, the other, the opposite, the further of two; to exclude, to leave out: *pi chai pi chai*, he, indeed! he, indeed! COM., *pi si*, at that time; *pi ch'ü*, that and this, then and now, there and here.

**指** Read *chi*; coll. *pi*: to point with the finger; to designate, to refer to: *pi pi*, to point at; *pi tié*, *něng*, to whom does he refer?

**Pi.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pi pwí*, to rake and search, as for a thing dropped among shavings; *pi pá*, to strut, to swagger.

**脾** The stomach, the internal tunic which digests food; the digestion, the appetite; the temper; to stop: COM., *pi oi*, the stomach; <sup>10</sup>*pi k'e* "gastric effluence"—i. e., the temper; <sup>11</sup>*pi ch'ing*, a delicate stomach; <sup>12</sup>*k'wi pi*, to excite the appetite, as with bitters; <sup>13</sup>*pi t'ui haid*, a good digestion; COLL., <sup>14</sup>*pi t'iang*, a stomach-ache; <sup>15</sup>*pi hwa niéng piéng*, away with your schemes! Read *pi*; fat, full, abundant.

**臍** Used for the last: the stomach or tripe of a cow; thick, substantial, abundant: *pi ch'ü*, the entrails of birds; *pi chá*, the human navel.

**豹** Also read *pi*: a species of leopard from Liautung; some say a spotted bear or badger: *pi hui*, a flag with a leopard on it; *met.*, valiant, as troops.

**琵琶** A musical instrument; name of a scaleless fish; to push with the hand: COM., <sup>16</sup>*pi pa*, the guitar or viol, pear-shaped and having four strings: <sup>17</sup>*wong liéng ch'eu*, *mui tang pi pa*, to play the guitar in the top of the bitter Huang lien tree—to be joyful in sorrows.

**枇** A fruit: COM., <sup>18</sup>*pi pa*, the loquat, medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*): <sup>19</sup>*pi pa nioh*, loquat leaves, used in coughs; *sang ngwok*, *pi pa ch'ok*, *hó sié*, the loquat comes in the 3d month at the right time (when there are no other fruits); *met.*, to get a place

1 考 8 先 5 粃 7 彼 9 脾 11 脾 13 脾 14 脾 拈 17 黃 彈 杷  
 妣 妣 糠 時 胃 清 土 痛 邊 連 琵琶 枇  
 2 家 4 令 6 匕 8 彼 10 脾 12 開 厚 15 脾 16 琵琶 模 杷  
 妣 妣 箸 此 氣 脾 ○ 花 琶 尾 枇 葉

or position before others. Read 'pi: forks to lift victims from the boiler. Read pe': a fine-toothed comb.

蚱

A large species of ant, called 'pi: p'eu; a flower of a reddish color, like a hibiscus.

毗

Also read, p'i: contiguous, as fields; clear, manifest; liberal, kind; to treat kindly, to assist; thick, substantial; cringing, obsequious: 'k'wa, pi, servile; COM., pi, liéng, (coll. p'i, liéng), adjoining, as fields or houses.

軀  
躄

The body pliant; lithe, lissome; fulsome, cringing: 'k'wa, pi, to bow and cringe, servile, flattering.

Pi. A coll. word, as in, pi, pa tau<sup>2</sup> kiék, the common name for a bat.

Pi. A coll. word: to add water, as to fat in a pan to make gravy: pi 'tié, add (some water) in.

Pi. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in pi, pa, to rake up; pi, pa 'chau, to creep away, to jump up and run off; pi, pá, to arrange.

(619)

Piāh.

壁

Read p'ek,; coll. piāh,; a partition wall, a wall of lath and plaster, called 'tu piāh, or hwi piāh,; 'chiew piāh, ch'iong, a curtain-wall before a yamun, an opposite wall; 'piāh, pung, the boarding below the plastering of a parti-

tion; 'piāh, tó, the small wooden pieces with which the laths are interlaced; 'piāh, sioh, 'tu, a section of lath wall; kang piāh, neighboring, the next door.

(620)

Piāk.

Piāk, A coll. word, also spoken en p'iāk, and piāk,; to slap, to strike with the palm; to clap the hands: piāk, sioh, 'chiong, to give one a slap; piāk, ch'oi' 'p'á, to slap the cheek.

Piāk, A coll. word: to splash, to spatter, as water thrown out.

Piāk, A coll. word, also spoken en p'iāk, and p'iāk,; to tread, to walk about with wet or bare feet; piāk, piāk, 'tong, to keep treading about (so as to stain the floor): piāk, 'tié piāk, ch'ok, to tread in and out.

(621)

Piāng.

餅

Read 'ping; coll. 'piāng: a cake, a biscuit, pastry made of flour, water and fat: 'kwong 'piāng, biscuit; 'sieu 'piāng, a kind of cake sprinkled with sesame; 'naung' 'piāng, nice cakes—a general term for the more expensive sorts; 'piāng ang' the stuffing of cakes, as sugar, pork, etc.; 'chiéng 'piāng, fried cakes, fritters; 'chwi ching 'piāng, crystal cake—made with stuffing of fat pork and white sugar.

Piāng'. A coll. word, for which the next may be used: to pour, to pour out, to cast away; to mould, to cast: piāng' kwo' 'wang, to pour into a bowl; piāng' chaik, 'tá, to give

蚱  
蟬

夸  
毗

照  
壁  
牆

壁  
枋

壁  
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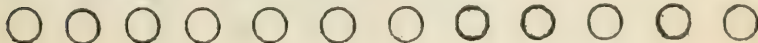
燒  
餅

嫩  
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餅  
餡

煎  
餅

水  
晶  
餅





away the leavings, as to beggars; *piáng' king*, to cast gold; *piáng' taing'* to sell off old things to a broker.

**併** Read *peng'*; used for the coll. *piáng'*: to reckon, to cast up; to unite, to bring together: *'piáng'* so' to foot up an account; *'piáng' pá*, to place together, as chairs side by side; *'piáng' hiong*, feuds and fights between villages.

**閉** Read *p'eng'*; used for the coll. *piáng'* (or *piáng'*): a noise, as of the slamming of doors; a thumping, a pounding: *piáng' sioh*, *siáng*, a thump, a slam; *piáng' piáng' kieu'* a constant noise, as of doors, etc.

(622)

Pié.

**鉞** The iron colter of a plow; the barb of an arrow; a probe with a barbed point: com., *'ngung pié'* (coll. *ló' pié'*), a silver probe, used by coroners to detect the presence of poison.

*Pié.* A coll. word: the leaf of a vegetable, called *ch'ai'* *pié*; *a' pól' pié*, the lower leaves of vegetables; *'piéng pié*, bracelets having a flat surface.

*Pié.* A coll. word: to add to, to enlarge: *pié k'wak*, to widen by adding a piece; *pié 'ch'iu' wong*, to widen a sleeve; *pié sioh' hok*, to add a breadth of cloth.

**臂**  
Pei.

The fore-arm, the cubit; the arm; the shoulder or leg of a slaughtered animal; the power or strength of an arm: *'pié' chiék*, the elbow-joint; *'hwang pié'* to throw the arm backwards; *'cho' ek, pié'* *chi lík*, to lend a hand, to help; com., *'kiéng pié'* the upper-arm, humerus; *'ch'iu pié'* the arm; *'hu pié'* the tiger's arm—right side of a grave; COLL., *pié' song 'nè*, the arm aching from fatigue; *pié' t'aung' k'ó'* dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

**轡**  
Pei.

The reins attached to a headstall or bridle: *chek, pié'* to grasp the reins, to hold a horse.

*Pié'* A coll. word: to run, to go quickly: *pié' pié' 'chau*, to run away; *pié' yok*, jaded by running; *pié' tek, hě, p'i, p'á*, to run till one pants.

**避**  
Pi.  
Pei.

To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun, to shirk; to stand aside, to withdraw; to hide, to abscond: *'pié' chai'* to avoid creditors; *'pié' sié'* or *pié' te'* to go into privacy; com., *'tó pié'* to flee from, to abscond; *pié' ka'* flight of the emperor; *'huí pié'* "stand aside"—written on staves carried before magistrates and idols; *'pié' chai'* or *pié' nang'* to shun distress; *pié' s'ü*, to escape hot weather; *'pié' hiéng*, to avoid suspicion; *'pié' 'ngang hwak*, (coll. *piéng' 'ma hwak*), a sleight of hand, juggler's tricks; *pié' sing hu*, a charm to make one's self invisible.

<sup>1</sup>併數 <sup>3</sup>併鄉 <sup>4</sup>銀鏡 <sup>5</sup>臂節 <sup>6</sup>反臂 <sup>7</sup>助一 <sup>8</sup>肩臂 <sup>9</sup>虎臂 <sup>10</sup>避債 <sup>11</sup>避世 <sup>12</sup>逃避 <sup>13</sup>迴避 <sup>14</sup>避災 <sup>15</sup>避嫌 <sup>16</sup>避眼法

**閉**<sup>2</sup> To shut a door; to shut out, to exclude; to screen, to shade; to store, to lay up; to stop; obstructed, closed: 'piĖ', *muong*, to close the door—to go into privacy; 'piĖ', *king*, obstruction of the menses; 'piĖ', *piĖ*, full, abundant; 'piĖ', *saik*, stopped up; 'k'ie piĖ', commencement of autumn and winter.

(623) PiĖk.

**鼈**<sup>1</sup> A turtle, said to hear with its eyes; marine chelonæ; the stars Corona Australis: *nak*, *piĖk*, a kind of turtle unable to retract its head; com., 'hwi piĖk', a water turtle red under the body; 'piĖk', *k'aĕk*, turtle shells.

**鷺**<sup>1</sup> A species of pheasant or francolin, called 'piĖk, *te*, like the gold pheasant; it is said to be fond of seeing its own reflection in the water.

**蹇**<sup>1</sup> Lame, halt, hobbling; club-footed: 'piĖk, *chĕuk*, lame; COLL., *piĖk, piĖk*, club-footed; *piĖk, wang*, the foot bent or deflected; COLL., *k'a piĖk, 'lá sói* to sit with one foot across the knee.

**撓**<sup>1</sup> To strike, to beat; to brush away; to pierce; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *piĖk*, to turn over, to roll up: 'piĖk, 'ch'iu' *wong*, to roll up the sleeves; 'piĖk, *sioh, kiĕng*, to turn over an edge, as a hem.

**別**<sup>1</sup> To separate, to distinguish: also read *piĖk*, q. v.: COM., 'hung piĖk, or 'piĕng' *piĖk*, to distinguish, to discriminate; 'hung piĖk, *ching'ka*, to distinguish between true and false.

**別**<sup>1</sup> To leave, to recede from, to go off; a separation, a parting; different, another: also read *piĖk*, and in the coll. *pek*, q. v.: 'kó' *piĖk*, to announce one's leaving; 'piĖk, *ngiĖk*, to change one's calling; COM., 'piĖk, *liĖ*, or 'liĖ *piĖk*, to depart from, to leave, as one's friends; 'piĖk, *k'e' ch'ok, ka*, to forsake one's family and become a Bonze; 'piĖk, *seng, chiĖ chiĖk*, "grow another branch"—to change to something different.

(624) Piĕng.

**邊**<sup>1</sup> The side; an edge, a bank; a border, frontiers, confines, boundary: Pien. 'piĕng, *kiĕng*, the boundary, the frontiers; 'piĕng, *ngwoi*, beyond the frontier; COM., 'hwa, *piĕng*, an embroidered edge or border; milled, as a dollar; *sing, piĕng*, at one's side; 'hai, *piĕng*, the seaside; 'tiĕng, *piĕng*, the horizon; distant; 'piĕng, *kaĕk*, a corner, a by-place; 'piĕng, *moong*, a side-door; 'pong, *piĕng*, the side, at the side; COLL., 'tiĖ, *piĕng*, inside.

**籩**<sup>1</sup> A bamboo basket, called 'piĕng, *tauu*, made like a dish and used to contain offerings of fruits: 'piĕng, *ing*, one who brings the salver at sacrifices.

<sup>1</sup>閉 <sup>8</sup>閉 <sup>5</sup>火 <sup>7</sup>鷺 <sup>9</sup>撓 <sup>一</sup>一 <sup>12</sup>辯 <sup>眞</sup>眞 <sup>15</sup>別 <sup>17</sup>離 <sup>出</sup>出 <sup>枝</sup>枝  
門 塞 鼈 雉 手 墘 別 假 業 別 家 節  
<sup>2</sup>閉 <sup>4</sup>啟 <sup>6</sup>鼈 <sup>8</sup>蹇 <sup>11</sup>分 <sup>13</sup>分 <sup>14</sup>告 <sup>16</sup>別 <sup>18</sup>別 <sup>19</sup>別 <sup>20</sup>邊  
經 閉 殼 足 撓 別 別 別 離 棄 生 疆

**篾** A bamboo cart or barrow used for transporting earth.  
Pien.

**鞭** A whip, a lash; a cut or lash of a whip; an iron cudgel; to whip, to flog: *'piéng ta* or *'piéng t'ak*, to flog; COM., *'ma piéng*, a horse-whip; *'tiék piéng*, an iron bludgeon; COLL., *'p'úi piéng*, a lictor's lash; *'piéng p'ah*, to whip.

**鰱** A bream (*Abramis bramula*); one or two species are reared by the Chinese: COM., *'piéng ngü*, the bream.  
Pien.

**扁** Flat, low, not globular; used for the next in the sense of tablet: also used for *'peng* in the coll. q. v.: COM., *'piéng sing*, the character for heart (in distinction from *'long sing*, the character for body); *'piéng k'aiu* flat buttons; *'piéng ak*, a round flat box for containing presents; *'piéng ak*, flat duck—preserved in saltpetre; *'piéng pah*, the juniper; the arbor vitae; *'piéng sik*, a sort of meat dumplings; COLL., *'piéng piéng ch'oi* flattened mouth, as of a child about to cry. Read *'piéng*: a small boat.

**匾** Analogous to the last: flat, thin; a slice; honorary or votive tablets: in the coll. read *'peng*, q. v.: *'piéng ngiäh*, (coll. *'peng ngiäh*, or *'pá peng*), a tablet, as over a graduate's door; votive tablets in temples.  
Pien.

**蝙蝠** Also read *'piéng*: a bat, called "*'piéng hok*," *'siéng ch'ü*, the fairy rat—the bat; in the coll. the terms *yä yéng* (night-swallow) and *'pi pa tau kiék*, are common: COM., *'piéng hok*, *'tau*, the figure of a bat, as on the toes of shoes; *'piéng hok, seu* the bat and word "longevity," as in embroidery.

**偏** Hasty, narrow-minded; mean, covetous; pusillanimous.  
Pien.

**褊** Interchanged with the last: cramped, contracted, narrow; petty, small, strait, as territory, garments, or the mind: *'piéng siéu*, small, mean; *'piéng laiü* cramped and mean; *'piéng sing*, hasty, fearful.  
Pien.

**貶** To dispraise, to censure; to criticise; to diminish; to degrade: *'pó piéng*, to praise and blame, as a critic; *'piéng chaik*, to censure and degrade; COLL., *'piéng k'ó* degraded.  
Pien.

**窆** To bury, to put the coffin into the grave: *'piéng k'e* implements used in interments.

**變** To change, to alter; to transform, to metamorphose; a change, a mutation in being or condition; a turn of affairs, a revolution in the state; a calamity, a judgment from Heaven: *'tiéng piéng* providential calamity; *'p'aiü piéng* to excite to revolt.  
Pien.

- |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 鞭打 | 8 鐵鞭 | 5 鰱魚 | 7 長身 | 9 扁盒  | 11 扁栢 | 18 匾額 | 15 褊小 | 17 貶謫 | 19 迫變 |
| 2 馬鞭 | 4 皮鞭 | 6 扁心 | 8 扁卸 | 10 扁鴨 | 12 扁食 | 14 蝙蝠 | 16 褒貶 | 18 天變 | ○     |



by oppression; COM., 'piéng' *keng* or 'piéng' *chiéng* or 'piéng' *wang* to change, to alter; 'piéng' *hwa* a change in nature or substance; to change by moral influence; a metamorphosis, as of elves; 'piéng' *sai*, to change or lose color; "tíong piéng" to change, to assume another aspect, as an affair; *chéng' piéng* a change in a disease; 'kai piéng' to reform; to alter; *piéng' t'ung*, to have versatile talents; COLL., *piéng' si*, change at death—as in the mind, disposition, etc; *piéng' chiáng*, metamorphosed to elves, as animals by long discipline; *piéng' meng* change of countenance—displeased; *piéng' mó k'ó* gone, lost, has disappeared; *piéng' ma hié* or *piéng' ma huak*, sleights of hand, juggler's tricks.

**胼** Also read *ping*: the hard skin of a laborer's hand; hard, firm, callous, indurated; also loose, flabby skin and flesh.

**駢** Also read *ping*: a span of horses; a redundancy, superfluity, overplus; to arrive together; to associate, to join together, to clan: *piéng' mu*, a double thumb.

**便** To investigate, to discuss; easy, graceful; adulatory, flattering; full, well-read, learned; accustomed, habituated: also read *piéng'* and in the coll. *peng*, q. v.: *piéng' p'ek*, to flatter; *piéng' piéng*, to discuss;

COM., 'sieu' *piéng*, to urinate; *twai' piéng*, to go to stool; COLL., *sing mwoi'* *piéng*, the mind not yet accustomed to; *chó' piéng k'ó* accustomed to doing it.

**緹**

Pien.

Also read *piéng*: to join flaxen threads; to sew, to seam; to connect, to bind; also to lift up one's garments.

**便**

Pien.

P'ien.

To put one at ease; to accord with; rest, convenience; convenient, opportune, advantageous; ready, at hand, at pleasure; an adverb, then, so, thus;

forthwith, just as; that is: also read *piéng*, q. v.: 'piéng' *ang*, at leisure, otium; 'piéng' *sé* it is just so, that is; 'piéng' *chiék*, quick, ready at; handy, good to use, as a fine implement; COM., 'song' *piéng'* to embrace an opportunity; 'taik, piéng' at one's convenience; 'sui piéng' as you please, when convenient; 'heng' *hwong piéng'* to do deeds of benevolence; 'piéng' *kek*, convenient, handy; 'piéng' *kiéng'* you will then see at once (that it is so); COLL., *piéng' t'ên'* (dispose) your chopsticks at convenience—i. e., don't wait till I finish eating; *piéng' ié*, convenient seats; *ng' piéng'* not ready; inconvenient; *piéng' sing*, (go) just as you are—without change of dress.

**辨**

Pien.

To separate, to divide, to distinguish, to discriminate; to inquire into, to learn by investigation; the frame of a bedstead;

an ancient land-measure: also used for *piéng'* (pervading) and

1變 2更 3換 4遷 5變 6色 7變 8轉 9便 10安 11是 12便 13捷 14順 15得 16便 17便 18隨 19行 20方 21便 22便 23急 24見

'piéng (to censure): *hung piéng*<sup>2</sup> to distinguish, to explain; COM., 'piéng' piék, to discriminate.

**辯**<sup>2</sup>

Pien.  
Pan.

Analogous to the last: to distinguish, to examine minutely; to set in order; to review, to criticise; to insinuate; to debate, to discuss, to wrangle, to

contend; artful, specious: also read *paing*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: 'cheng piéng' to wrangle; 'mi piéng' to insinuate; an innuendo; 'piéng' te<sup>2</sup> to regulate; COM., 'piéng' laung<sup>2</sup> to debate, to discuss; 'piéng' pauk<sup>2</sup> to dispute, to contradict; 'piéng' ming (or *ch'ing* 'ch'u), to argue or discriminate clearly; 'k'eu neng siék, piéng' able in argument.

**辯**<sup>2</sup>

Pien.

To plait, to braid, to twist, to intertwine; a cue: 'ta piéng' to braid a cue; COM., 'piéng' siáng<sup>2</sup> silk-braid; COLL., 'piéng' piéng' or 'tau hwok, piéng' the cue; p'ah, piéng' or piéng' 'tau hwok, to braid the cue; p'ah, 'chwi piéng' to braid the cue loosely; lau, piéng piéng' or lau, chiéng piéng' to leave (the hair) for the cue, as when boys are first shaved; 'tau hwok, piéng' 'niu lá, to wind the cue round the head.

**卞**<sup>2</sup>

Pien.

To go quickly; swift, quick, hurried; a rule, a law; name of a district; a surname: piéng' kek, perturbed.

**怵**<sup>2</sup>

Pien.

To be pleased; delighted, gay, joyous; jubilant, exhilarated.

**沐**<sup>2</sup>

Pien.

A stream in Hupeh, a branch of the river Han: <sup>10</sup>Piêng' lióng, the former name of K'aifung in Honan.

**弁**<sup>2</sup>

Pien.

A leathern casque or helmet; a ceremonial bonnet used in the Chow dynasty; military officers; quick, alarmed, trembling; to strike with the hand: also read *pwang*, q. v.: *wong piéng*<sup>2</sup> civil and military officers.

**拚**<sup>2</sup>

P'ing.

Pang.

To put the hand on, to grasp; to reject, to throw away; to brush aside: often read *p'ing*, q. v.

**扁**<sup>2</sup>

A flat-bottomed boat, a scow; a shallop, used in Eastern China.

625)

Pieu.

**標**<sup>2</sup>

Piao.

The topmost branch, the opposite of the root; a signal, a signal-post; a spear; met., a command or division of troops; a signboard; a ticket, a card; a warrant, a mittimus; to raise a signal; to post a card or notice; to write, to inscribe in; to note, to insert, as additional clauses, etc; to appear, to show; high, conspicuous; fine, handsome: <sup>11</sup>kiong' pieu, to raise a signal; <sup>12</sup>pieu chung, to set an example: COM., <sup>13</sup>pieu te' fine, beautiful, pretty; <sup>14</sup>pieu teu, a ticket, a notice or card of prices; <sup>15</sup>t'aik, pieu, to post a notice; <sup>16</sup>pieu ming che' to inscribe a name; <sup>17</sup>tok, pieu and <sup>18</sup>u pieu, the divisions of the viceroy and governor; ch'ak, pieu, to hoist a

<sup>1</sup>辨 <sup>2</sup>爭 <sup>3</sup>微 <sup>4</sup>辯 <sup>5</sup>辯 <sup>6</sup>辯 <sup>7</sup>辯 <sup>8</sup>打 <sup>9</sup>辯 <sup>10</sup>沐 <sup>11</sup>梁 <sup>12</sup>標 <sup>13</sup>準 <sup>14</sup>標 <sup>15</sup>條 <sup>16</sup>標 <sup>17</sup>督 <sup>18</sup>標  
別 辯 辯 治 論 駁 辯 線 建 標 標 貼 字 撫  
明 線 標 標 標 標 標 標

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

signal; to stick up a card of prices; *pieu, tiong*, a cockpit, a place where birds fight; COLL., *tok, pieu* to get the prize, as a successful dragon-boat.

**標** A streamer, a pendant on the staff above the flag: COM., *'pieu tai'* a tag or tab; the silk tags on the robes of brides, officers and graduates.

**洩** The name of a river; a flowing stream, water running north: used for the coll. *pieu*, q. v.: *'pieu, tié*, a flowing pool.

**漚** The noise of sleet; the falling of rain and snow: *'ü siok, pieu, pieu*, rain and snow falling abundantly.

**麋** To hoe up weeds; feathers that change color, as the feathers of the ptarmigan: *'pieu, pieu*, a martial appearance.

**臃** Full of flesh, fat, gross: *'chié, pieu*, fat and full, obese.

**鑣** A bridle-bit: *'pieu, pieu*, full, abundant; in numbers, as a stud of horses.

**儵** A company of men, a group, a crowd; herds in motion; crowds passing along.

**彪** A small beast, striped like a tiger; a tiger's stripes; veins, streaks; ornate, elegant: *'pieu, ping*, ornate, as literary style.

**髟** Long hairs, locks hanging down the face; the 190th radical: *'tiong hwak, pieu, pieu*, long bushy hair.

**𩇛** Dogs running about; also a violent wind rushing upwards: *'pieu jung*, a whirlwind.

**表** The outer or upper garments; external; beyond the borders; to show, to manifest; a guide, a signal; a statement sent to the emperor; a permit, a manifest; relations of a different surname, cousins; a watch: *'pieu li ü ek*, the inside and outside alike; *'pieu, pieu*, lofty, conspicuous; COM., *'si sing, pieu*, a watch; *'pieu, chiong*, a statement to the Emperor; *'cheng, pieu*, to make a statement, as to the Pearly Emperor by burning it; *'pieu, ming*, to show, to manifest; *'pieu, li ü*, a lined, bridal robe; *'pieu, ch'ing*, relations of another surname, maternal relations; *'pieu, hing tá*, maternal cousins; *'pieu, tik*, sons of a maternal cousin, second cousins; *'pieu, sang hung, hang*, to cure a cold.

**婁** A woman's name; used in the coll. in the sense of a strumpet, as in the expressions *'pieu, kiäng*, a bastard; *'pieu, chü, tiong*, a brothel.

**裱** A lady's neckerchief, a sort of comforter; to paste papers, to make pasteboard, to mount scrolls or pictures: COM., *'pieu, pwoi*.

<sup>1</sup>標 <sup>8</sup>雨 <sup>4</sup>脂 <sup>6</sup>表 <sup>7</sup>時 <sup>8</sup>表 <sup>10</sup>表明 <sup>襖</sup> <sup>13</sup>表 <sup>14</sup>表 <sup>風</sup> <sup>場</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>帶 <sup>雪</sup> <sup>臄</sup> <sup>裏</sup> <sup>辰</sup> <sup>章</sup> <sup>明</sup> <sup>12</sup>表 <sup>兄</sup> <sup>姪</sup> <sup>寒</sup> <sup>17</sup>裱  
<sup>3</sup>漉 <sup>漚</sup> <sup>彪</sup> <sup>如</sup> <sup>進</sup> <sup>表</sup> <sup>親</sup> <sup>弟</sup> <sup>表</sup> <sup>婁</sup> <sup>裱</sup>  
<sup>池</sup> <sup>漚</sup> <sup>彬</sup> <sup>一</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>表</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>○</sup> <sup>散</sup> <sup>子</sup> <sup>○</sup>



to paper, as a wall; to mount maps, etc; 'pieu pwoi' *ch'iong*<sup>2</sup> a paper-hanger.

(626) Pih.

*Pih*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: to pop, to spirt, to squirt out: *pih*<sub>2</sub> *cheng*<sup>2</sup> *keng*, to spirt very high; *pih*<sub>2</sub> *leh*, *sioh*<sub>2</sub> *siang*, a squirting sound, pop! *pih*<sub>2</sub> *lih*, *puh*<sub>2</sub> *luh*, to clatter, as books falling; *pih*<sub>2</sub> *leh*, *puh*<sub>2</sub> *loh*, or *pih*<sub>2</sub> *peh*, *puh*<sub>2</sub> *poh*, a splashing sound, as of things falling into water.

*Pih*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pih*<sub>2</sub> *pwoh*, to tie up, to bind; *pih*<sub>2</sub> *puh*, a noiseless blow, as of the fist on the clothes.

(627) Pik.

開

To burst forth, to open, to expand; to disclose, to appear; to develop, as nature; to avoid; to shun: 'ek, *hak*, *ek*, *pik*, an opening and a shutting; culmination and decline, as of states; 'ch'u *pik*, *te* *hwong*, to occupy new land; com., 'k'ai *pik*, *tiéng* *te* or 'k'ai *tiéng* *pik*, *te* to spread abroad the heavens and the earth, creation.

鼻

The nose, nasal; to bore the nose; the 209th radical; *met.*, the first, the original: in the coll. read *p'e*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: *pik*, 'chu, the first ancestor in a genealogy; 'hwang *pik*, an adder.

必

Also read *pe*<sup>2</sup>: used for the next; grave, dignified, majestic; full, filled with; a man's name.

忒

Also read *pe*<sup>2</sup>: to act rudely or disrespectfully, as when one is muddled with liquor.

悞

Perverse, self-willed, pertinacious; wicked, disobedient.

Pi.

弼

To aid, to assist, as statesmen do; a sort of splice or support on a bow; perverse, opposing: the 2d also read *hok*, q. v.:

拂

'ho<sup>2</sup> *pik*, ministers, assistants; 'diong *pik*, a good minister.

甓

A large kind of tile, in which lines are made, and which is partly covered by other tiles when laid.

*Pik*<sub>2</sub>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *pik*, *pek*, to draw, to pull, to pull out.

(628) Ping.

兵

Arms, weapons; a soldier, troops, forces, armies; military, martial, pertaining to war; to fight, to use arms: 'diong *ping*, long arms, as spears and muskets; 'twang *ping*, short arms, as swords and daggers; com., 'ping *k'e*, arms, military weapons; 'ping *hiong*, soldiers' pay, rations; 'ping *ting* or 'ping *señ*, a soldier; 'ping *sung*, a man-of-war; 'ping *hwak*, military tactics; 'ping *kwong*, military power; 'ping *ma*, infantry and cavalry; 'ma *ping*, cavalry; 'pwo<sup>2</sup> *ping*, infantry; 'ping *pwo*, the Board of War; 'ping *pung*, the military office, as at a district magis-

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| 一 | 初 | 開 | 輔 | 長 | 兵 | 兵 | 兵  | 兵  | 兵  | 馬  | 兵  |
| 闔 | 闔 | 闔 | 弼 | 兵 | 器 | 餉 | 丁  | 船  | 權  | 兵  | 部  |
| 一 | 地 | 天 | 良 | 短 |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |
| 闔 | 方 | 地 | 弼 | 兵 | ○ | ○ | 士  | 法  | 馬  | 步  | 房  |

trate's; <sup>1</sup>*huk ping*, an ambush; <sup>2</sup>*kew ping*, troops succoring others, a reinforcement; <sup>3</sup>*kwang ping*, government troops; <sup>4</sup>*chieu ping* 'ma' ma, to enlist soldiers and buy horses; <sup>5</sup>*tong ping*, to be a soldier; <sup>6</sup>*tó ping*, arms, equipments; <sup>7</sup>*k'i ping kau chieng* to raise troops and go to war; <sup>8</sup>*hwí ping*, firemen.

冰 冰

Ice; icy, cold, as ice; frozen; clear, pure; to freeze: <sup>1</sup>*ping sek*, an ice-house; <sup>2</sup>*ping t'ong*, sugar-candy, rock-candy; <sup>3</sup>*ping ch'ing nguk, kiék*, clear as ice and pure as a gem—chaste, virtuous; <sup>4</sup>*ping ki nguk, chek*, a clear skin and faultless form; *met.*, bright and beautiful, as flowers; *com.*, <sup>5</sup>*ping pién*, Baroos camphor; <sup>6</sup>*ping ing*, a go-between, match-maker; <sup>7</sup>*chióng ping* or <sup>8</sup>*ping t'ong*, rock-candy; *coll.*, <sup>9</sup>*ping song taëng* or <sup>10</sup>*ping song lang taëng* as cold as ice and frost.

檳 棋

The areca or betel-nut, called <sup>1</sup>*ping long*; *com.*, <sup>2</sup>*ping long pwang*, a betel-nut plate; a pewter tray on which the nut is exposed for sale; *coll.*, <sup>3</sup>*ping long chi*, pieces of betel-nut; <sup>4</sup>*ping long sioh, k'eu*, a chew of betel-nut.

賓 賓

A guest, a visitor; to receive a guest, to act as the host; to submit, to come under civilizing influences: <sup>1</sup>*ping k'aiik*, a visitor; <sup>2</sup>*ping peng*, a friend; <sup>3</sup>*sá ping*, a domestic tutor; <sup>4</sup>*sëu hai ping*

*huk*, the whole country submitted; *com.*, <sup>5</sup>*ping chü lá*, rules of politeness for guest and host.

濱

The bank of a stream, the brink, shore, margin; *Pin.* near, adjoining, contiguous to; to outlie, to border on: <sup>1</sup>*hai ping*, the sea-shore.

浜

A sluice or creek into which boats are run; a sort of dock for repairing boats.

繽

Mixed, blended, as colored silks; numerous, confused: <sup>1</sup>*ping ping*, blended, as colors in silks or bouquets; <sup>2</sup>*ping hung*, many, confused.

蟻

As in <sup>1</sup>*ping chio*, a pearl; the term may refer to those found in fresh water.

彬 斌

A due mixture of plainness and ornament; well-contrasted: <sup>1</sup>*ping ping*, elegant and neat, but not gaudy; <sup>2</sup>*ung chek, ping ping*, elegance and simplicity in harmony.

豳

The name of an ancient state in the south of Shensi, ruled by the family of Chow before they gained the throne, B. C. <sup>1</sup>1134.

棚

A case for arrows, a quiver; to put the hand on the quiver so that the arrows may not drop out.

Ping.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in <sup>1</sup>*ping pong*, to aid, to help; <sup>2</sup>*ping pang*, or <sup>3</sup>*ping*

<sup>1</sup>伏兵

<sup>2</sup>救兵

<sup>3</sup>官兵

<sup>4</sup>招兵

買馬

<sup>5</sup>當兵

<sup>6</sup>刀兵

<sup>7</sup>冰室

<sup>8</sup>冰糖

<sup>9</sup>冰清

玉潔

<sup>10</sup>檳榔

盤

<sup>11</sup>賓客

○

<sup>12</sup>賓朋

<sup>13</sup>西賓

<sup>14</sup>四海賓服

○

<sup>15</sup>賓主禮

○

*ping pang pang*, to spread the feet apart, as a child learning to walk.

稟  
稟

Pin.  
Ping.

To state to a superior verbally or in writing; to inform a higher officer; to receive an order in course of duty or after inquiry; to receive from heaven; endowments, disposition; to petition, to ask for; a petition, a statement: also read *ling*, q. v.: *'ping hok*, to reply to a superior; *'ping meng* to ask leave to do; to report on orders received; *'kēu ping*, a prepared petition; *'ping ka* to petition for a furlough; *'chū ping* or *'k'e ping*, the natural temper, one's talents; com., *'kō ping*, to inform and petition a superior; *'ping t'aik*, the card of a lower officer; an official statement to a superior; *'ping tō* to inform a superior of one's arrival; *'ping ang* or *'ping kiēng* to visit a superior; *'tā ping*, to present a petition.

秉

Ping.

A handful of grain; an ancient dry measure equal to 16 *hēk*, or 160 *tau*; to seize, to grasp, to lay hold of; to maintain, to uphold: *'ping taik*, to adhere to virtue; *'ping chēuk, tai tang* to hold a light watching for the dawn; com., *'ping kung, heng sūu* to act justly.

簾

Ping.

A carriage curtain or screen, a wagon-covering: com., *'ping liēng*, a bamboo screen or curtain—usually called *tēuk, liēng*.

餅

Ping.

A cake, a biscuit; dump-lings; a general name for pastry of flour, water and fat: in the coll. read *'piāng*, q. v.

丙

Ping.

The third of the ten stems; a fish's tail: *'ping ting*, the 3d and 4th of the stems, which belong to fire and the south, and hence mean bright; *'ch'ing ping*, heaven; *'ing ping chō' hiong* facing the south, as a house or grave; com., *'ping k'e wong* the igneous element prevalent—i. e., he has a warm physical temperament.

炳

Ping.

The light of fire; bright, clear, as daylight; luminous, perspicuous, as style.

炳

Ping.

Sad, sorrowful; grieved, deeply afflicted: *'in sing ping ping*, a mournful spirit, sorrowing.

邳

Ping.

A city in the ancient principality of Sung; also one in that of Ching, in the east of China: *'ping ping*, harmonious, agreeable.

牝

Pin.

The female of birds and beasts; also applied to plants: *'ping meu*, male and female; *'ping kiē sū sing*, the hen rules the morning—the wife governs.

鞞

A scabbard, called *'ping pung*. Read *pe*: a kind of drum, used as an accompaniment in music; to help.

1 稟 3 具 5 資 7 告 9 稟 11 遞 13 秉 14 秉 15 青 坐 旺 炳  
稟 稟 稟 稟 稟 到 稟 燭 公 丙 向 憂 牝  
2 稟 4 稟 6 氣 8 稟 10 稟 12 秉 16 王 17 丙 18 憂 19 牝  
稟 稟 稟 稟 稟 帖 安 德 旦 事 丙 氣 炳 ○



**臍** The knee-pan, the patella; the skin; to cut off the leg, as a punishment: COM., *Song ping*, a worthy so mutilated by *Mang kiong* at the close of the Chow dynasty.

**'Ping.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'ping 'peng*, to turn over, to invert; to rock, as a boat does; *'ping 'pong*, the splashing of water.

**平** Even, level, uniform; just, upright; fair, equitable, as a price; usual, common, daily; tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed; to pacify, to tranquilize, to subdue; to adjust, to harmonize; plenty; a plain: in the coll. read *'pang*, q. v.: *'ping hwo*, at peace, tranquil; *'ping ming*, dawn; *'ping huk*, to subdue; COM., *'tai ping*, a state of peace; *'ping so* or *'ping nik kang*, heretofore, usually, daily; *'ping ang*, well and happy, free from trouble; *'ping cheng*, peace and quiet; a calm, as after a storm; *'ping chah, siang*, the even and the deflected tones; COLL., *'ping ang ne' che' tek, ch'eng king*, the two words *'ping* and *'ang* are worth a thousand of gold!

**抨** To grasp, to hold; to raise up. Read *'peng*: to cause, to occasion; to follow.

**坪** A valley; a cave on the seashore, where the waves rush in; name of a stream: *'ping ping*, the roaring of surges.

**萍** Used for the next: a sort of edible celery or cress, called *'ping lai*, of which deer are fond; it has straight stalks and whitish leaves: *'ping ping*, grassy, herbaceous.

**萍** A kind of duckweed, a floating plant grown in fishponds, a species of Azolla; *met.*, busy, wandering about: *'ping chwi siang hung*, to meet, as floating duckweed—i. e., accidentally; *'ping chung, u teng* to have no fixed abode, as travelers.

**枰** A sort of wood, suitable for tables and stools; made plain and smooth; a chess-table; *met.*, a game of chess.

**蘋** An apple: *'ping po*, the Sterculia balanghas, an edible fruit; COM., *'ping kwo*, a kind of apple, brought from Shantung.

**頻** Urgent, pressing; precipitate, urged, hurried; continually, incessantly; the margin of a stream: *'ping lai*, to come incessantly; *'ing ping*, the areca-nut; *'ping nieng*, these few years past.

**顰** To smile, to simper and giggle; to knit the brows, to frown: *'har ping*, a poor imitation, as one says of his own writing, etc.: *'Tung sie hau ping*, Tungshih's miserable attempt to imitate (the beautiful Hsishih)—which only made her look uglier.

|     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 平 | 3 平 | 5 平 | 間   | 9 平 | 9 平 | 10 萍 | 11 萍 | 12 蘋 | 14 頻 | 16 頻 | 18 東 |
| 和   | 服   | 素   | 7 平 | 靜   | 仄   | 水    | 踪    | 婆    | 來    | 年    | 施    |
| 2 平 | 4 太 | 6 平 | 安   | 聲   |     | 相    | 無    | 18 蘋 | 15 仁 | 17 效 |      |
| 明   | 平   | 日   | ○   | ○   | ○   | 逢    | 定    | 果    | 頻    | 顰    | 顰    |

**蘋**

An aquatic plant, a large kind of Lemna or duckweed; it bears a white flower and was anciently used in sacrifices.

**馮**

A horse running; to mount, to ascend; the sound of a hard wall; dissatisfied, angry; to rely on; boastful. Read *hung*: a surname.

**憑憑憑**

A stand for a valuable stone; to lean on; to trust to, to rely on; to act in accordance with, to obey; as, according to; proof, evidence: com., <sup>1</sup>*ping k'eu*<sup>2</sup> proof; <sup>2</sup>*k'eu siok, u, ping*, mere woods are no proof; <sup>3</sup>*ung, ping*, an officer's commission; <sup>4</sup>*ping yong*<sup>2</sup> a model; according to the pattern; <sup>5</sup>*ping sik, kong*, to speak truly; <sup>6</sup>*ping 'tieng twang*<sup>2</sup> as Heaven decides it; <sup>7</sup>*ping p'ieu*<sup>2</sup> *chié, chiéng*, to cash a note or bank-bill.

**屏**

A wall inside a doorway as a screen; a screen; to screen, to cover, to keep out of view: <sup>8</sup>*ping hang*<sup>2</sup> servants, those who protect the state, as the emperor and magistrates; <sup>9</sup>*ping e*<sup>2</sup> a god of rain; com., <sup>10</sup>*ping hung*, a door-screen; also an aquatic plant, called *hwong hung*; <sup>11</sup>*ch'ak, ping, muong*, the small doors of a fixed screen; <sup>12</sup>*ui ping*, a folding-screen; <sup>13</sup>*kiang*<sup>2</sup> *ping*, a pier-glass in a standing frame; <sup>14</sup>*ping hung kiang*<sup>2</sup> pictures on glass slid into frames; <sup>15</sup>*Ping nang k'ing*<sup>2</sup> a district of

the Foochow prefecture. Read *'ping*: to expel, to scatter; to reject; to spoil, as robbers; to retire, to withdraw.

**貧**

Poor, destitute; indigent, impoverished, penniless: <sup>16</sup>*ping, hang*, wretchedly poor; <sup>17</sup>*ang, ping*, contentedly poor; com., <sup>18</sup>*ping k'ung*, poor, destitute; <sup>19</sup>*ping chiéng*<sup>2</sup> poor and lowly, ignoble; <sup>20</sup>*ping k'ung 'ku 'chiu*, poor and distressed; <sup>21</sup>*ping peng*<sup>2</sup> *kau, ka*, poverty and sickness combined; <sup>22</sup>*ping, cheng*, I, a poor priest.

**瓶**

A vessel to draw water; a steaming utensil; a vase, a jar, a cruets, a vessel with tubular neck and small mouth; a phial, a <sup>23</sup>*Ping*, bottle: com., <sup>24</sup>*hwa, ping*, a flower-vase; <sup>25</sup>*chiu, ping*, a wine-jug; <sup>26</sup>*ping chiok*, a wine-jug and goblet, used in oblations; <sup>27</sup>*ping 'kwo*, flower-vase and (plate of) fruit.

**幘**

Also read *ping* and *'ping*: a side-screen; a covering, a canopy, a curtain: <sup>28</sup>*ping, muong*, curtains, awnings.

**凭**

To lean upon or against; to depend on, to trust to, to confide in: <sup>29</sup>*ping lang*, to lean on the railing.

<sup>30</sup>*Ping*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ping, pong*, or *ping, pong, pong*, a report, as of fire-crackers, bang! <sup>31</sup>*ping piang*, or <sup>32</sup>*ping, ping, piang* <sup>33</sup>*piang*, the noise, as of doors slamming.

<sup>1</sup>憑 <sup>2</sup>據 <sup>3</sup>口說 <sup>4</sup>無憑 <sup>5</sup>文憑 <sup>6</sup>憑樣 <sup>7</sup>講憑 <sup>8</sup>憑票 <sup>9</sup>天支錢 <sup>10</sup>屏翰 <sup>11</sup>屏翳 <sup>12</sup>屏風 <sup>13</sup>門圍屏 <sup>14</sup>鏡屏風 <sup>15</sup>鏡屏南縣 <sup>16</sup>貧寒 <sup>17</sup>安貧 <sup>18</sup>貧窮 <sup>19</sup>貧賤

(629)

Piu.

漉  
Piao

Piao.

Read *piu*: water flowing, a stream running north: used for the coll. *piu*, to spirt, to spout forth: *piu ch'ok*, to spirt *piu cheng' tong*, to spirt a long stream.

(630)

Po.

富

Fu.

Read *ho'*; coll. *po'*: rich, wealthy: *'po'* *nəng*, a rich man; *'po'* *ho'* a wealthy family; *po'* *tu p'ak*, overflowing with wealth.

抱<sup>2</sup>

Pau.

Read *póʹ*; coll. *poʹ*: to brood, to incubate, to cover, as a bird broods over her eggs, to hatch; a hatch, a brood: *ʹpoʹ lungʹ*

to hatch eggs; *po' ak*, 'kiǎng, to hatch ducklings; 'po' sioh, *po'* to hatch a brood; 'ch'oh, *po'* hatched out.

腐

Fu.

Read *ho'*; coll. *po'*: to rot, to decay: *po'* *lung'* decayed, rotten, as wood; *'ang po'* to rot or decay.

仅：

**仅**<sup>2</sup> A coll. character: and, also, moreover, again, further; both, the same at the same time; before a negative, but, still, yet; combined with a negative, neither, nor: <sup>10</sup>'po<sup>2</sup> kiéng, and, in addition; <sup>11</sup>'po<sup>2</sup> lí, to come again; <sup>12</sup>'po<sup>2</sup> se' it yet is; <sup>13</sup>'po<sup>2</sup> tié po<sup>2</sup> ch'ien' to cry and laugh at the same time; <sup>14</sup>'po<sup>2</sup> chau po<sup>2</sup> chiong' both sauce and pickle; *met.*, to go to extremes; excessive, supererogatory; <sup>15</sup>'po<sup>2</sup> ch'ek, po<sup>2</sup> paik, both seven

and eight—both this and that, extreme, exorbitant.

(631)

Pó.

褒褒

Pao.

**褒** Long garments or skirts;  
(褒) to proclaim the excel-  
**褒** lence or merits of; to  
(Pao. 褒) praise, to extol, to laud,  
deeds: <sup>12</sup> *pó 'chióng*, to  
praise; <sup>13</sup> *pó 'piéng*, to  
praise and to censure; COM.,  
<sup>14</sup> *pó 'mi* (coll. *pó 'pi*), to  
extol; COLL., <sup>16</sup> *pó, nǎng huáng*  
*hí*, to please one by praising  
him.

都  
P.O.

P.O.

A district in Kiangsi, called *pó yong*; com., *pó yong shu*, the Po-yang Lake in the north of Kiangsi.

番  
Po.

Po.

P'o.

White, plain; gray, white-haired, as the aged; silvery hair turning gray; a white belly; abundant, affluent.

坡

P'o.

Read, *p'ó*; coll. *pó*: a mound, a hill, a hillock: *t'u*, *pó*, a mound of earth; *pang*, *pó*, a hill with a level top.

玻

Po.

P.o.

Read *p'ó*; coll. *pó*, as in *pó, lá*, a vitreous substance, glass; *pó, lá, ting*, a glass lantern; *pó, lá p'íeng'* panes of glass; *pó, lá 'chai*, a kind of clear, paper.

*Pó.* A coll. word: a corruption of the next, as in *pó hoʹ* to protect, to guard or bless, as the gods do.

<sup>1</sup>富<sup>2</sup>伙富<sup>3</sup>蛋<sup>4</sup>苞<sup>5</sup>出苞<sup>6</sup>仅<sup>7</sup>兼仅<sup>8</sup>是<sup>9</sup>仅<sup>10</sup>啼仅<sup>11</sup>糟仅<sup>12</sup>獎<sup>13</sup>褒<sup>14</sup>美<sup>15</sup>褒<sup>16</sup>伙歡<sup>17</sup>喜<sup>18</sup>鄧<sup>19</sup>陽湖



**保** To protect, to preserve, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to warrant, to guaranty, to secure, to be surety for; a protector, a guardian; a bail, a surety; an advocate, a mediator: <sup>1</sup>*ing 'pó au ngū*, forever kept from injury; com., <sup>2</sup>*'pó ho* to protect, as the gods do; <sup>3</sup>*'pó 'kū*, or *'pó chiéng* to recommend another; *'pó neng* (coll. *chó* 'pó), to be surety for; *'pó piéu* or *'pó ka* to defend, take one's part; *'pó chié* or *'pó piéu* to be security for the payment of a bond; *'pó tēung* *sing 'á*, to take care of the health; *'pó sing hu*, a charm to guard the person; *'te* 'pó, or *'pó 'tíong*, or *'pó 'tíong kung*, a village constable; *'pó k'ik*, a union for mutual protection, as in a ward or village; <sup>10</sup>*tūng 'pó*, a mediator; *liéng k'wang 'pó*, mutual security, or several persons being security for one; *kung 'pó*, a stamped certificate, given to students by the *Oh, kuang*.

**堡** A low wall or breast-work; a battery, a fort; a post or small fortified town; a citadel in the country: *'pó chióng* a military post, a barrier.

**葆** Interchanged with the last and the next: luxuriant herbage, thick, bushy; sprouts of mulberry and other trees; to cover, to shade, as trees; even, level; to store up; a wild leguminous vegetable. Read *pó*: wide, broad.

**褓** A swaddling-cloth: in the coll. read *pó* q. v.: *'kióng 'pó*, a clout; a swathe to carry an infant on the back.

**寶** Precious, valuable, as gems; value, worth; a term of respect; to regard as precious or felicitous, to esteem, to value; noble, honorable; *met.*, the great seal, the throne: <sup>11</sup>*tíng 'pó*, jewels, trinkets; <sup>12</sup>*teng tai* 'pó, to ascend the throne; com., <sup>13</sup>*'pó proi*, precious, costly; <sup>14</sup>*'pó 'wong*, large, dried lungans; <sup>15</sup>*'pó t'ing*, your shop; <sup>16</sup>*'pó kwang* and *'pó ne* the proprietors of a gambling establishment; <sup>17</sup>*'pó 'tíong*, a gaming establishment; <sup>18</sup>*'pó chó*, an idol's seat; <sup>19</sup>*paik*, 'pó, "the eight precious" — certain silver ornaments on a child's cap; <sup>20</sup>*wang* 'pó *chióng chū*, a book of plays, &c.; <sup>21</sup>*'u ka* *chí 'pó*, priceless; *kwok*, 'pó, or *tung* 'pó, the precious metals; coll., *paik*, 'pó, to know the merits or value of; *ch'au'ng ch'au'ng* 'pó, trifling things esteemed precious; *'pó tau* and *'pó 'chí*, the two blocks (one within the other) of the apparatus used in the *liéng* *liéng* 'pó gambling.

**鵠** A kind of wild goose, having spotted plumage, and flying in flocks; it is described as without a hind toe.

**報** To recompense, to requite for benefits or injuries, to avenge; a retribution, a reward, a recompense; to tell, to state, to inform; to report; a messenger;

<sup>1</sup>永 <sup>2</sup>保 <sup>4</sup>保 <sup>6</sup>保 <sup>7</sup>保 <sup>保</sup>保 <sup>11</sup>保 <sup>大</sup>大 <sup>14</sup>寶 <sup>16</sup>寶 <sup>18</sup>寶 <sup>20</sup>萬  
 保 護 認 重 身 保 珍 寶 寶 寶 寶 寶  
 無 保 保 保 保 寶 寶 寶 寶 寶 寶  
 虞 舉 支 體 地 中 登 貝 店 場 寶 全 書



**Pó.** A coll. word, as in *pó* *lò ch'ó* 'disquieted, disturbed and anxious.

**抱**<sup>2</sup> To infold, to contain; to carry in the arms, to embosom, to embrace; to grasp; to encircle; to feel, to cherish in the mind; to adhere to; the lap, the bosom: *'hwaí pó* 'to carry in the bosom, as a babe; *'pó* *hauŋ* *ek*, *seng*, to cherish anger to the end of life; *'chai* *pó* 'in the lap; *'pó* *hang* 'to feel regret; com., *'pó* *wong* 'to cherish enmity; *'pó* *kó* 'to accuse, or conduct a suit for the plaintiff; *'pó* *pok*, *ping*, aroused, as on witnessing a cruel act; COLL., *pó* *chiéng* *chwi*, to lose the discount, to allow a premium on; *pó* *sing* *siéng*, pleased with a new thing; *pó* *kiéng* *pó* *song*, he has sons and grandsons—is a happy man; *pó* *ma má* *ka* 'ch'ü, a carried cat can't bite the rat—one must be left to act freely.

**苞**<sup>2</sup> To cover, as a bird her eggs, to brood, to incubate: in the coll. read *po* q. v.

**暴**<sup>2</sup>

**暴**<sup>2</sup> The fierce rays of the sun, scorching; cruel, violent; to strike with the hand; to grasp; boisterous, stormy, as a wind; suddenly, abruptly; to display, to manifest: *'pó* *ü*, a violent rain; *'hwaŋ* *pó* 'overbearing, outrageous; *'pó* *nó* 'violently angry; *pó* *pó* 'suddenly; com., *'pó* *ngiók*, oppressive, as an of-

ficer; *'pó* *lá* 'perverse; fierce, cruel.

**爆**<sup>2</sup> Sad, melancholy, sorrowful: COLL., *pó* *lok*, toilsome, full of trouble, as one's life.

**褓**<sup>2</sup> Read *'pó*; coll. *pó* as in *pó* *kung*, a clout, a swaddling cloth; a swathe to carry a child on the back.

**Pó** A coll. word, as in *po* *cha* 'at first, just at first, on the instant; *pó* *cha* *t'iang*, on first hearing; *pó* *cha* *ch'eng* *ch'eng* *si néng*, *pó* *cha* *po* *k'i ho* *néng*, when the weather first becomes cold it freezes one to death, so when one first becomes rich he treats persons overbearingly.

(632) Poh.

**Poh.** A coll. word, as in *poh*, *poh*, *kieu* or *pu poh*, *kieu* 'a sound, as in breaking wind.

(633) Póh.

**Póh.** A coll. word: to rail, to curse at, to abuse a person by using vile language about his relatives: *póh*, *néng*, to curse people; *p'ieu póh*, or *lě póh*, to blackguard, to revile.

**箔**<sup>2</sup> Also read *pok*, and used for the next: a curtain, a door-screen; foil of tin or gold; idolatrous paper covered with tin-foil: COLL., *póh*, *ch'ang* and *póh*, *king*, tin or pewter foil; *p'ah*, *sek*, *póh*, or *p'ah*, *póh*, *ch'ang*, to heat out pewter-foil.

懷 一 在 抱 抱 抱 抱 暴 橫 暴 暴 暴  
抱 生 抱 憾 怨 告 抱 不 雨 暴 怒 虐 厲  
抱 恨 平

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



**鉞** Gold-leaf; foil of tin, brass, or other metals: *'king pók, gold-leaf.*  
Po.

**泊** Also read *pók*; the glare of water; ripples; to stop; still, unoccupied; to anchor, to moor: *'tang' pók, wholly unemployed;*  
COM., *'pók, sung, to anchor or moor a boat;* COLL., *pók, o' lá, to anchor in the cove.*

**舶** A large junk; a ship, a vessel suitable for crossing seas: *'hai pók, a large junk or ship.*  
Po.

**樸** Read *puk*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *pók*; to rent, to bargain, as for the fruits of trees or gardens: *'pók, chu, to engage or hire previously;* *'pók, p'ung, to bargain for the swill;* *'pók, ngü tié, to rent a fish-pond.*  
P'u.

**薄** Read *pók*; coll. *pók*; thin, not thick: *pók, lóh, (or tóh), thin, thinness;* *'ting pók, very thin;* *pók, oh'woi, a kind of thin flour cake;* *k'a p'ui kiáng pók, the skin of my feet worn thin—by coming so often.*  
Po.  
Pao.

*Pók,* A coll. word: to roost, to perch, as birds: *ch'á pók, or tau pók, to stay at;* *met., to depend on one;* *pók, neng, mwong ch'ie, pieng, to lean on people's door-posts—depend on them for aid;* *pók, piáh, há, the*

"wall-perching crab"—a wall-fix-  
ture for candles.

(634) Poi.

**癢** Read *pe*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *poi*: the prickly heat: *'sang poi, to have the prickly heat;* *'poi' siong, the itching sensation of prickly heat.*

**吠** Read *hié*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *poi*: to bark: *'k'eng poi, the dog barks—used as an abusive term, you yelping cur!* *poi' 'hwang tiéng, to bark furiously;* *'yá poi, to bark wildly—i. e., without cause.*  
Fei.

(635) Pok.

**不** An adverb, no, not, usually qualifies verbs and adjectives; before the latter it answers to *un, dis, in;* repeated with *taik, or k'ó, it forms an affirmation; following another negative, it strengthens the affirmation; before ü or yok, it negatives the comparison; after k'i, it makes an affirmative question; placed between a verb repeated, it forms a question; repeated before verbs and some adjectives, it answers to neither, nor: the coll. equivalent is ng' q. v.: *'pok, yok, k'eu, rather go, better to go;* COM., *'k'i pok, se, how is it not? it is so;* *'pok, haing, unlucky;* *'pok, kik, to fail to reach, deficient;* *'pok, lá, impolite;* *'pok, tek, or pok, tuk, or pok,**

1 金 2 泊 3 海 4 樸 5 樸 6 樸 7 生 8 癢 9 不 10 豈 11 不 12 不 13 不 14 不  
鉞 船 舶 租 泔 魚 癢 癢 若 不是 幸 禮  
3 淡 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊  
泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊 泊

'chi, not only, not simply; 'pok, 'lieu, can't get done with, can't get rid of; 'pok, 'sing k'e' worthless, defective, as men or things; 'pok, 'chai' not here—dead; 'pok, 'châ sêu' the business can't be completed; 'pok, 'taik, 'i, necessary, unavoidable; 'pok, 'taik, 'pok, 'kong, must say it; 'pok, 'laung' or 'pok, 'kū, without regard to, no matter which or what; 'pok, 'nang 'pok, 'paëk, "neither south nor north"—neither the one thing nor the other, incomplete, incongruous.

**卜** To divine by rattling cash in a tortoise's shell; Pu. 'to guess, to conjecture; divination, sortilege; to give; the 25th radical: in the coll. read 'pauk, q. v.: 'pok, 'kwa' to divine; 'chiêng 'pok, to draw lots, to prognosticate in any way.

**腹** Read 'hok, ; coll. 'pok, as in 'pok, 'lô, the belly, the abdomen, the bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections: 'pok, 'tong, the intestines; 'pok, 'sai, the navel; 'pok, 'lô 'tié, in the abdomen; in the mind; 'pok, 'lô 'tiêng' the belly-ache; 'pok, 'lô 'ku, a kind of female necromancer; 'pok, 'lô 'kwi (or 'eu), hungry; 'pok, 'lô 'küng 'ch'ieu' 'k'iu, the muscles of the abdomen convulsed with laughter; 'pok, 'tié 'ming, the mind clear; 'sing 'pok, near, esteemed and trusted; 'pok, 'lô 'tié 'cha, 'ma 'kiäng, 'toi 'sang, "the mind full of little toads"—very clever, precocious.

**Pok,** A coll. word: to gather, to scrape up and gather in the arms; the quantity gathered: 'pok, 'tu, to gather up dirt; 'pok, 'sioh, 'pok, to gather a quantity or the arms full.

**Pok,** A coll. word, as in 'pok, 'kang, or 'pok, 'kang 'pang' the ague and fever.

**Pok,** A coll. word, as in 'pok, 'chiong' (or 'pook, 'chiong'), a pestilential disease, a plague or distemper among animals; also used as a curse: 'pok, 'chiong' 'tū, a hog having the distemper.

**薄** Trees standing singly, no brushwood; thin, subtle; slight; poor, bad, unfortunate, unlucky; light, few; careless, vain; to slight, cold, inattentive to, impolite; stingy; a screen, a curtain; a thin leaf, a pellicle: in the coll. read 'póh, q. v.: "ing 'ting 'tang 'pok, to have few descendants; com., 'pok, 'ching 'long, an unfeeling husband; 'pok, 'ching, distant relationship; 'lok, 'pok, reduced to extreme poverty; 'pok, 'lá, or 'pok, 'pok, 'e' to be mean or stingy, as in presents; also affectedly, my poor feast or presents; 'pok, 'hó, 'iu, the essence of peppermint. Read 'p'aik, : to near, to approach.

**亳** A place in Honan, the capital in the early period of the Shang dynasty: Po. 'Pok, 'chiu, a department in the north-west of Nganhwui.

1 不 器 2 不 得 3 不 講 4 不 南 5 腹 6 人 7 薄 8 薄 9 薄 10 油  
了 不 濟 己 講 南 腸 丁 情 親 禮 亳  
'不 在 事 不 不 不 腹 單 郎 落 薄 州  
成 ○ 不 得 論 北 臍 薄 ○ 荷 ○

(636)

Pong.

幫  
幫  
幫

Pang.

To bind the edge of a shoe; a binder, a support; to take a part or share in; to lend a hand, to assist; to succor, to defend; in the coll. a lot of goods; a picking of tea: COM., 'pong chai' to aid, to help; 'pong 'mó, a guide or rule to work by; 'pong ch'á, an assistant policeman; 'pong 'lú, a company, a club; 'pong tak, to take passage on a boat with others; 'pong t'aik, to make up a deficiency; 'pong siéng' to get a share in the (wind of another's) fan; to go shares in a partition between shops; 'pong ngiong, to speak a good word for one; 'pong 'ch'iu, to lend a helping hand; COLL., t'au 'pong tu, the first picking of tea; 'pong sioh, 'ku, to take a subsidiary share in a business; 'chi sioh, 'pong 'ki hwo' this lot of goods.

邶

An elf or sprite, coming out of the ground; it is greedy to eat and has no fingers.

梆

Pang.

The name of a tree; a wooden cylinder used in offices to call people; a watchman's rattle, called in coll. p'ok, p'ok, 'krong, q. v.: COLL., 'pong 'pong 'ku, a long drum slender in the middle, as the 'long 't'iong'; a sort of one-headed drum used by begging-musicians.

榜

Pang.

To propel a boat; a fleet; to bamboo criminals; a slip, a splinter of wood; a rule for selecting graduates of the second and third degrees; a list of successful Kújin or Chinsz'; famed, celebrated: 'king 'pong, or 'láng 'hu 'pong, the official list of graduates; 'pieu 'pong, celebrated; COM., 'tung 'pong t'ung' fellow-graduates; 'lióng 'pong ch'ok, sing, a Chinsz' entering upon office; 'pong ung, an official notice, as inviting aid against rebels; also a notice of the 'kung taik, or 'p'wo to' rites; 'pong 'ngang (coll. 'pó 'ngang), the second on the list of Chinsz'; 'huak, 'pong, to post up the list of graduates; 'hó 'pong ka' a firm attitude in archery; 'pong yong' an example; chu 'pong, a lease. Read, p'ang: a support put on a bow.

榜  
押

Pang.

To cover, to screen from view; to propel a boat; a boatman; the 2d also used for 'pong (an elf). Read, 'pong: to beat, to pound.

綁

Pang.

To bind, to tie with cords, to tie the hands behind the back; in the coll. a pair of drawers or overalls, in which sense also read 'puong, q. v.: 'seng 'pong, to loosen the bonds; COM., 'pwoi' 'pong, to tie the hands behind the back; 'pong ch'ek, to tie a thief; 'siong' 'pong, bound, as a criminal for execution; COLL., 'pong 't'oi, a pair of overalls or leggings; 'pong 't'oi k'o' full drawers, drawers lined or wadded for winter-wear.

1 幫助  
'幫姆

2 帮差  
'帮侶

3 帮貼  
'金榜

4 龍虎榜 ○

5 標榜 ○

6 同榜中 ○

10 兩榜出身

11 榜文  
12 榜眼

13 發榜 ○

14 好榜架 ○





膀  
P'ang.

The ribs; the region of the groin: , *pong kwong*, the bladder; , *pong kwong kiék, yék*, inflammation of the bladder.

磅  
P'ang.

Timid, alarmed, afraid :  
*pong hwong*, fearful, ap-  
prehesive.

磅  
P'ang.

The noise of stones falling: in the coll. read *p'ong*, q. v.: *p'eng*, *pong*, the crash of falling rocks; COLL., *ping*, *pong*, a loud

螃  
P'ang.

A crab, a sea-crab:  
*spong há<sup>2</sup>* a species of  
 swimming or sea-shore  
 crab.

磅  
P'ang.

To go quickly, to rush forward; to appear as if about to go.

鈍<sup>2</sup>  
Tun.  
T'nn.

Read *tong*<sup>2</sup>; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *pong*<sup>2</sup>: dull, slow, stupid, obtuse: *pong*<sup>2</sup> *chidh*, *pong*<sup>2</sup> or *pong*<sup>2</sup> *chi che* 'excessively stupid'; *pong*<sup>2</sup> *chai* 'dull scholar';  *pang pong*<sup>2</sup> 's in walking'.

(637)

Pu.

*Pu.* A coll. word, as in *,pu*  
*,pu kieu'* the sound of  
blowing; a purling or gurgling  
sound, as in smoking the water  
tobacco-pipe.

*Pu.* A coll. word, as in *pu* (or *pu*) *sung tong* 'a sudden tremor, as over the body.

𪛗  
𪛗  
P'u.  
P'ai.

A kind of tree, called *pu t'i*, brought from Magadha, India; *pu t'i sak*, *sui*, a Buddhist term, meaning grateful; com., *pu sak*, a contracted

瓠  
Hu.

Read *hu*; coll. *pu*: a gourd, the bottle-gourd or gourd-squash, a calabash: *pu te'* the stem of a gourd; *met.*, a small cue;

葡

Read, *pwo*; coll. *pu*,  
as in *pu tó*, grapes; *pu*  
*tó chié*, grape-color, purple;  
*pu tó kang*, dried  
grapes, raisins.

蒲  
P'u.

Read *ṣpuo*; coll. *ṣpu*:  
a kind of rush: *ṣpu*, *pau*,  
rush-wrapping; <sup>10</sup> *ṣpu*,  
*t'wang*, round or square  
rush-mats; <sup>11</sup> *ṣpu siéng* a

*Pu.*

A coll. word, as in *pu sing*, a house-fly; *king ng*, a bottle-fly; *met.*, applied making vain pretensions; *pu hu*, a spider which jumps on *pu sing* 'sai, fly-dirt'; *met.*, s, freckles; *pu sing p'e<sup>2</sup> si<sup>2</sup>h<sup>2</sup> nge<sup>2</sup>* has a fly's nose beggar's ears—i. e., has a

<sup>1</sup>膀胱結熱

² 菩提薩埵

8 菩薩  
○

菩薩龕○

活菩薩○

<sup>6</sup> 大慈大悲

菩薩

7 葡  
8 葡  
9 葡

紫有卷草

10  
11

卷一百一十五

keen scent, is quick to hear all about it.

**Pu.** A coll. word; similar to *pu*, as in *pu tu*, noise in blowing a fire; a gurgling sound, as in smoking the water-pipe; *pu tu ch'ok*, *li*, to throw out, as the food in laughing; to blurt out, as words.

**Pu.** A coll. word: to bake or roast in the ashes: *pu sūk*, to roast till well done; *pu tiē*, *pwo*, to roast oysters in the shell.

**Pu.** A coll. word, as in *pu tung sai*, the hair disheveled.

**Pu.** A coll. word, as in *pu pwang sói* to sit with the limbs bent and crossed, as a foreign tailor, or a Bonze in meditation.

(638) Puh.

**Puh.** A coll. word, as in *pih puh*, the sound of a stroke on soft things; *puh sioh*, *tuí*, to give a blow with the fist; *puh sioh*, *siāng*, the sound, as of an arrow on a target.

(639) Pui.

**肥** Read *p'ei*; coll. *pui*: fat, oily; rich, fertile; *p'ei*, fleshy: *pui 'chui*, fat, fleshy; *pui twai*, fat and large; *pui ch'ó*, the fat layers of pork (under the lean part); *pui nai nai* or *pui naē*, very corpulent; *pui te*, fertile land; *pui tu pek*, obese; *pui 'seng*, the fat and lean (of meat); *pui tú 'kwo*, "the fat-pig fruit", a kind of fruit with a thick skin, containing two or three nuts; macerated and made into balls,

it is used as coarse soap and called *pui tú wong*.

**Pui.** A coll. word, equivalent to *kau*: leaven, yeast: *hwak*, *pui*, leavened; *pau*, *pui*, yeast.

(640)

Puí.

**賠** To make up a loss, to indemnify; to restore, to supply a deficit; to confess: *pui 'hwang*, to restore, to repay; com., *pui 'chiēng*, to indemnify by paying money; *pui 'chiēng hwo*, goods that sell below cost; *pui 'pwo* or *pui taing* to make up a deficit; *pui wa* or *pui pok*, *sé* to confess a wrong; *pui ch'oi*, *pui siék*, to act as an advocate for one.

**培** To add earth to, to heap mold or manure about plants; to till; to nourish, to assist; to add energy to; to dam up: com., *'chai pui*, to plant and till; *met.*, to instruct, to train up; *pui 'yong*, to invigorate; to fertilize, to manure, as plants; *pui 'yong ngwong k'e* to invigorate one's constitution.

**陪** Analogous to the last; to add mold to; to assist, to aid; to accompany; to fellowship; to attend upon; to double, to match; attached to, subordinate; to fill: *pui 'sing*, subordinate ministers, as feudal princes style themselves; com., *'k'íēng*, *pui*, owe my company—i. e., excuse my leaving you; *pui ch'ó* (coll. *pui sói*), to sit with a guest; *pui ch'ieu* to laugh with one;

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 肥 | 肥 | 賠 | 賠 | 賠 | 賠 | 賠 | 賠 | 培 | 培 | 陪 | 陪 |
| 水 | 座 | 還 | 錢 | 錢 | 補 | 話 | 舌 | 養 | 養 | 臣 | 坐 |
| 肥 |   |   |   | 貨 |   | 賠 | 栽 | 元 | 欠 | 陪 | 笑 |
| 大 | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 嘴 | 培 | ○ | 氣 |   |   |



'*pui pai*' to return salutations;  
'*pui p'wang*' to bear one company.

(641) Puk.

**僕** To follow, to serve; a vassal, a retainer; a slave, a menial, a servant; a charioteer; a disciple; I, your servant; to belong to; hidden, secret: '*ka puk*, domestics; '*puk, pe*' male and female servants; '*puk, lá*' menials, criers before an officer; '*puk, puk, hung ting*, troublesome matters, toil, drudgery; com., '*nu puk*, a slave, a male servant.

**幘** A kerchief for the head; a sort of military hood; the skirts trimmed off.

**蹼** The web of geese and other water-fowl; web-footed.

**濮** Name of a river; a large kind of bamboo with the joints a foot apart; a district in Shantung, called *Puk, chiu*; a drum in Corean language: com., '*puk, yéng*' a thin silk fabric from *Puk, chiu*.

**瀑** Water rushing down precipices, a cascade: '*puk, p'wo*' a cataract; '*puk, p'wo, hiéng, chiong*, a cascade appearing as a hanging fountain. Read *pó*: a heavy rain.

**暴** To sun, to dry in the sun; to manifest; to proclaim: '*ek, nik, puk, chi, sek, nik, hang, chi*, "one day in the sun and ten days in the cold"—(a prince)

one day with good counsellors and ten days with bad ones.

**曝** Same as the last and mostly used in the sense of to dry, to sun: in the coll. read *p'woh*, q. v.

**爆** To burn, to cauterize; to snap, to burst from heat; to dry by the fire; hot, crackling; in the coll. to fumigate; blackened with smoke: also read *pauk*, q. v.: coll., '*kwa' chau' mi, t'au puk*, to smoke over a furnace, as meat; '*hoi, ing puk, u*, blackened by the smoke; '*puk, hwa yong*' to make pictures of flowers by fumigation.

**𪔐** A large goblet; to exhaust; thin, poor; a hoof; the top of the foot; harsh, unkind: '*puk, sok*, trembling from fear, as animals when pursued.

**匍** To fall prostrate: '*p'wo puk*, to crawl, as children do, or as persons prostrating themselves before the emperor; '*p'wo puk, 'wong kew*' to hasten to relieve (a friend).

**蔔** A fragrant white flower, called '*tang puk*'; com., '*ló puk*, a term for edible, spindle-shaped roots, as beets, radishes, parsnips, but specifically applied to carrots; coll., '*ló puk, 'chéng*, carrot-leaves.

(642) Pung.  
**崩** Read *peng*; coll. '*pung*: the fall or sliding of a mountain, to cave in; to fall into ruins:

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |       |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|------|
| 1 陪拜 | 2 家僕 | 3 僕隸 | 4 風塵 | 5 一日 | 6 十日 | 7 掛灶 | 8 爆火 | 9 烏 | 10 匍匐 | 11 羅 |
| 陪伴   | 僕婢   | 僕僕   | 奴僕   | 暴之   | 寒之   | 眉頭   | 烟爆   | 𪔐   | 往救    | 蔔    |

<sup>1</sup> *pung* 'tó, to fall, as a wall; <sup>2</sup> *pung* 't'ak, to fall and settle; caved in, as a grave; *pung* sioh, k'íak, fallen so as to make a gap; haik, sang *pung*, a copious hemorrhage, flooding.

**枋**

Read *hwong*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. Fang. *pung*, as in *yeu* *pung*, the boarding below the plastered walls in Chinese houses; piáh, *pung*, (partitions of) lath-walls and boarding.

**房**

A room, a chamber; a house; an office, a department of an office; one living in the same room; a branch or line of a family; the sexual act; a calyx; a quiver; a sacrificial vessel; a bee's nest; the 4th of the 28 constellations, Scorpio: com., <sup>1</sup> *pung* ok, a house; <sup>2</sup> *pung* kang, rooms; <sup>3</sup> *pung* sèuk, lodgings; <sup>4</sup> *mwong* *pung*, an anteroom; <sup>5</sup> *tek*, *pung*, the six departments of an office (*lè*, *hò*, *lái*, *ping*, *hing*, *kung*); <sup>6</sup> *pung* sèu, the sexual act; <sup>7</sup> *pung* 't'iong, the head of the branch of a family; <sup>8</sup> *p'wang*, *pung*, a bride's attendant; <sup>9</sup> *hié*, *pung*, the greenroom; <sup>10</sup> *piéng* *pung*, a concubine; <sup>11</sup> *yáng* *pung*, a camp; COLL., *kiáng* *pung*, sexual intercourse; *pung* 't'eng, a wooden chamber-vessel; *pung* 'tié, a bed-chamber; *pung* seng pok, 'tiáng' (or *pui* seng pok, 'tiáng'), the custom of sending money and food to the bride's parents after marriage.

**縫**

Read *p'ung*; coll. *pung*, as in *pung* k'aiu' Fèng. *mwong*, to work button-holes.

*Pung*. A coll. word: to blow with the mouth: *pung* 't'eng, a blow-pipe; *pung* kwo' to blow out (a light); *pung* 'hwi, to blow a fire; *pung* 'tù, p'a, to inflate a hog's bladder; *pung* 'king king, p'au p'au' to make soap-bubbles; *pung* 'hung, to blow on or into; met., to whisper, to tell tales about one.

(643)

Pwai.

**簸**

Read *pó*; coll. *pwai*: a winnowing-fan; to fan grain in the wind: *pwai* Po. *ki*, a bamboo basket or tray to winnow grain; *pwai* 'mi, to fan rice; *pwai* 'ki 'ku, the winnowing-fan (beaten as) a drum by women cursing when things are stolen; *pwai* 'ki 'sing, the god of the fan.

(644)

Pwak.

**撥**

To spread out, to arrange; to distribute, to allot, to dispose; to detach, as troops; to expel, to abolish; to rid, to exclude; to dissipate, to scatter, as clouds; to flirt, as a fan; the fluttering of a dress; the ropes of a hearse; to draw a bow; the recoil of a bow; in the coll. to stir up, to excite, to arouse; to move, as with a stick: <sup>1</sup> *pwak*, k'ung, to pull a bow; com., <sup>2</sup> *pwak*, ch'á, to detach police; <sup>3</sup> *pwak*, 'ma, a pickpocket; <sup>4</sup> *pwak*, lióng 'ch'ó, to give out rations; <sup>5</sup> *pwak*, k'ai 'hung ó' kiéng' ch'ing 'tiéng, to "scatter

<sup>1</sup> 崩 <sup>8</sup> 房 <sup>5</sup> 房 <sup>7</sup> 六 <sup>9</sup> 房 <sup>11</sup> 戲 <sup>18</sup> 營 <sup>15</sup> 撥 <sup>16</sup> 撥 <sup>17</sup> 撥 <sup>18</sup> 撥 見  
<sup>2</sup> 倒 <sup>3</sup> 屋 <sup>4</sup> 宿 <sup>6</sup> 房 <sup>10</sup> 長 <sup>12</sup> 房 <sup>13</sup> 差 <sup>14</sup> 馬 <sup>19</sup> 糧 <sup>20</sup> 糧 <sup>21</sup> 糧 開  
<sup>22</sup> 崩 <sup>23</sup> 房 <sup>24</sup> 門 <sup>25</sup> 房 <sup>26</sup> 件 <sup>27</sup> 偏 <sup>28</sup> 撥 草 雲 天  
<sup>29</sup> 塌 <sup>30</sup> 間 <sup>31</sup> 房 <sup>32</sup> 事 <sup>33</sup> 房 <sup>34</sup> 房 <sup>35</sup> 弓 ○ ○ ○ 霧 ○

the fog and see clear sky"—to get relief from distress; COLL., *pwak*, 'ch'ang, to arouse, to excite one to duty; *pwak*, so' to "turn" an account—to pay a creditor through a debtor; *pwak*, *kwong*, to increase the light by raising (the wick); COLL., *pwak*, *mwong* 'ch'au'ng' to pick a lock or bolt; *pwak*, *teng* *i*, take and return it to him.

**襪** A rain-garment, made of leaves or coarse cloth: *pwak*, *hek*, a rain cloak or overcoat.

**鉢** An open dish, usually earthen; a narrow-mouthed dish, used by Bonzes: *t'iong* *i* *pwak*, to hand down the robe and dish — to leave, as one's profession to a disciple or a son; COM., *pwak*, *pwong*, a priest's dish or basin.

**鈹** Read *pak*; coll. *pwak*: a kind of cymbal with a bulging center: *twa* *i* *pwak*, large cymbals; *pwak*, *kiang*, small cymbals; *ne* *pwak*, cymbals of a medium size.

**跋** Read *pak*; used for the coll. *pwak*, as in *pwak*, *hiék*, toilsome, laborious.

**跌** Read *tiék*; used for the coll. *pwak*: to stumble and fall, to fall down: *pwak*, *tó*, to fall; *pwak*, *si*, to fall dead—an imprecation; *pwak*, *ta*, agile movements, the movements of actors; *pwak*, *saék*, very troublesome, difficult to effect; *pwak*,

*kiang*, *k'ang*, "fall into a children's ditch"—to have many children.

*Pwak*. A coll. word: to estimate dimensions, to measure with a rule, &c.: *pwak*, *k'ang* measure it and see.

(645) *Pwang*.

**般** A sort, a manner, a kind, a way: also read *pang*, q. v.: *tó* *pwang*, many kinds; *ek*, *pwang*, the same as, similar to; COM., *sek*, *paik*, *pwang* 'u *ngiék* 'yong' *yong* 'kai *neng*, the eighteen kinds of military drill, he can do them all; *met*, to have manifold ability, very clever. Read *pwang*: a large boat; ease, pleasure. Read *pwak*, and used by Buddhists in the sense of wise, intelligent.

**搬** To remove, to move, to transport; to bicker, to tell tales: COM., *pwang*, *iék*, to remove; *pwang*, *só*, to instigate, to excite to evil; COLL., *pwang* 'hwié, to move from a burning house; *pwang* 'ch'io' to remove, to change residence; *sang* 'a *ngwoék*, *nik*, *pwang* 'tang, the allowance of three months' free rent to the lessee for expenses of moving.

**班** An order, rank, series; a class, a company, as of actors, police, attendants: in the same senses also read *pang*, q. v.: COM., *ung*, *pwang*, and *u* *pwang*, the civil and military classes; *lung*, *pwang*, to serve in turn, as policemen.

<sup>1</sup>傳衣鉢 ○ <sup>2</sup>鉢盆 <sup>3</sup>跌死 <sup>4</sup>跌死 <sup>5</sup>跌打 <sup>6</sup>跌打 <sup>7</sup>多般 <sup>8</sup>一般 <sup>9</sup>十八般 <sup>10</sup>般武藝 <sup>11</sup>樣皆能 ○ <sup>12</sup>搬移 <sup>13</sup>搬火 <sup>14</sup>搬火 <sup>15</sup>文班 <sup>16</sup>輪班 ○



半

Pan.

'To divide in two; a half, a moiety; a piece, a portion of: COM., 'pwang' p'íeng' half a slice; 'pwang' k'aik, a while; 'pwang' sing, half of the person, the bust; 'pwang' siéng, "half-fairy"—one endowed with genius or prescience; 'pwang' nang 'nū, a hermaphrodite; 'pwang' sang 'ta, the "half-hill-tea"; 'pwang' chiék, sang, a coat or gown in two parts of different material united in the middle; 'pwang' heng 'ch'ó, a half-running hand in writing; 'pwang' nang pok, p'æk, "half south, yet not north"—incomplete, not wholly good or bad; COLL., 'pwang' mang, midnight; 'pwang' tong 'yeu, the middle, as of a pole or wall; 'pwang' meng 'chū, a half-son—i. e., a son-in-law; 'pwang' p'u 't'eng, half-floating and half-sinking, as one only partially successful in trade; 'pwang' tio' 'mwo, a temporary wife; 'pwang' lang 'ch'íang, half-done, unfinished; 'pwang' 'a ngwok, nik, half-a-month.

Pwang'. A coll. word, as in kwang pwang' an obstacle, a hindrance, a difficulty in the way of; mó n'oh, kwang pwang' nothing to hinder.

Pwang'. A coll. word: to annoy, to tease: móh, pwang' i, don't tease him; mó k'ok, mó pwang' I did not touch or annoy (the child).

盤

盤

P'an.

A plate, a platter; a tray, a dish, a trencher; curved, coiled up; to examine, to investigate; to transfer, to transport; in the coll. to be together; to copy; to take an inventory of; to buy goods; exorbitant, wholesale: used for the coll. kiék, q. v.: COM., 'pwang' wang, plates and bowls; 'pwang' k'wo, a plate of artificial fruit; 'pwang' ch'ai' dishes of food; 'pwang' cha, to examine into; 'pwang' k'ik, kang 'p'i, to search vagabonds—words on small flags as at the city gates; 'pwang' ong' to transport, as salt from the salt-houses; 'pwang' ku, P'anku, the first man; 'pwang' chiéng, or 'pwang' hié' traveling expenses; COLL., 'pwang' chū, to copy a book; 'pwang' taing' to take an inventory of shop (goods); 'pwang' kiék, to buy goods for retailing; 'pwang' saung' an exorbitant estimate, as for interest; hwak, 'pwang, to sell at wholesale, as to hucksters; 'pwang' hwang, to company together; 'pwang' pauk, or 'pwang' ch'oi' to debate, to dispute; tó, 'pwang, to borrow capital; 'chio, 'pwang, to manage, as a superintendent.

槃

P'an.

Used for the last: a tray, a waiter; a tub, a wash-basin; to rejoice; to revolve or turn around: 'pwang' lok, to rejoice; 'pwang' ting, to revolve so as not to advance.

磐

P'an.

A large rock, a foundation-stone: 'pwang' sik, 'chi ang, peaceful as if settled on a rock; 'pwang

|     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 半 | 2 半 | 3 半 | 4 山 | 5 衫 | 6 半 | 7 盤  | 8 盤  | 9 盤 | 10 盤 | 11 盤 | 12 盤 | 13 盤 | 14 盤 | 15 盤 | 16 盤 | 17 盤 | 18 盤 | 19 藥 |
| 片   | 身   | 男   | 茶   | 半   | 南   | 碗    | 菜    | 詰   | 運    | 錢    | 樂    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| '半  | '半  | 女   | '半  | 行   | 不   | 11 盤 | 12 盤 | 奸   | 16 盤 | 18 盤 | 20 藥 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 刻   | 仙   | '半  | 接   | 草   | 北   | 果    | 查    | 匪   | 古    | 費    | 停    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

*nga*, an unbroken series; incessant, as incursions of bandits.

**鞶**

A large, leathern girdle; an ornamented sash; *met.*, a purse: *'pwang tai'* a leathern belt.

**盤**

To curl up the legs, to sit crosslegged: *'pwang ch'ek*, *i ch'ê* to sit with the feet bent under one.

**蹢**

To walk lame; to jump a wall, in which sense the same as *'mwang*, q. v.

**胖**

Fat, corpulent, gross, obese, as one at ease; the half of a carcass; a slice, the collops on the ribs: *'sing 'kuong 'rá, pwang*, good-natured and fat.

**弁**

To rejoice, to be glad: also read *piéng* q. v. *'sieu 'pwang*, name of an ode in the Shih King.

**絆**

A kind of lasso, a rope to catch or trip horses' legs; to hamper, to restrict; an obligation; in the coll. to brush away, to strike with

limber things, as a rope's end: *'ing ngiê 'chî kié 'pwang* the obligations of benevolence and rectitude; *com.*, *'tiéng 'pwang* entangled, tripped, as by an obstruction; *met.*, involved, obscure; *coll.*, *'pwang 'ma sóh*, a rope for tripping horses' feet; *'pwang' hung 'mwong*, to brush away mosquitoes.

**拌**

Things mixed or harmonizing; in the coll. to mix in, to sprinkle spices or seasoning, as on cooked vegetables: *coll.*,

*'pwang' kai' lak*, to season with mustard; *'kang 'pwang* "dry-mixed", as a dish of seasoned vermicelli without broth.

**叛**

To revolt, to rebel; to desert a government: *'pwang' ngik*, rebellion; *Pan.* *'lié 'pwang* to disavow a government's authority. *Pang.*

(646)

Pwí.

**杯**

A cup, a glass, a goblet, a drinking-bowl; in the coll. divining-blocks: *com.*, *'ta 'pwí*, a tea-cup; *'keng' sang 'pwí 'ch'iu*, to offer three cups of wine; *'pwí 'pwang 'chang*, a (silver) salver and goblet—given to Kújin graduates at the Governor's feast; *'kau 'pwí 'chang*, "the united goblets"—cups united by silk cord at a bridal; *coll.*, *'pwí 't'óh*, the small salver of a wine-cup; *'ka' 'pwí*, the divining-blocks, used before idols; *'mwong' 'pwí*, to inquire by the blocks.

*'Pwí.* A coll. word: to fly, to flit; to go swiftly; flying: *'pwí 'k'ó'*, has flown away; *'pwí 'cheu*, birds; *'pwí 't'èng*, winged insects; *'pwí 'siéng*, projecting eaves, at the ends of a roof; *'pwí 'k'au*, winged imps, such as go about tormenting folks; *'pwí 'chai*, an incidental calamity, as coming from another source; *'king kié 'kiéng 'mwang 't'èng 'pwí*, golden chicks flying through all the sky—as seems to the sight when one is dizzy or falls heavily.

1 盤 而 體 仁 絆 拌 叛 三 盤 蓋 15 玻 16 間  
 帶 坐 胖 義 纏 叛 杯 杯 杯  
 2 盤 3 心 4 小 5 之 6 乾 7 乾 8 乾 9 乾 10 乾 11 乾 12 乾 13 乾 14 乾 15 乾 16 乾  
 膝 廣 弁 羈 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾 乾



**掘** Read *pwoi*<sup>1</sup>; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *pwi*: to dig for, to rake or scratch open; *met.*, to instruct: *'pwi ch'ok*, to rake out; as from a heap of rubbish; *'pwi pwak*, to instruct, to enlighten one's mind.

(647)

Pwo.

**晡** Time from three to five P. M.; the afternoon, the sun declining; in the coll. night: com., *'pwang*, *pwo*, the middle of the afternoon, about 4 P. M.; *'pwo*, *si 'u*, afternoon showers, summer gusts; coll., *'hang pwang* (or *ang*) *pwo*, dusk; *mang pwo*, or *pwo*, *si t'au*, the night-time; *pwo pwo*, every night; *pwo nak*, to repay (borrowed money with interest) by nightly installments.

**補** To repair, to mend; to restore, to close a breach; to complete, to make up a deficiency; to aid, to assist; to recruit, as the body; a Pu. supplement, addenda; a term for a thousand millions: *'pwo huk*, an embroidered official robe; com., *'pwo i*, *siong*, to mend clothes; *'pwo ngung*, to patch up dollars; *'pwo ngung ch'wi*, to make up the discount; *'pwo pi*, to strengthen the digestion; *'pwo yoh*, to recruit with medicine; *'pwo k'wook*, to supply a deficiency, to fill a breach; *'pwo k'o*, to supply a deficit in the treasury; *met.*, to contribute idol-paper to a temple; *'pwo ch'iong* (or *t'á*) to supply (the odd cash) in strings of cash; *'pwo*

*pó* to requite favor; coll., *'pwo má tik*, short of funds to meet liabilities; *siáh*, *'pwo*, to eat nourishing food; *tai 'pwo*, to patch.

**布**

Pu.

Cloth of cotton or hemp, nankeen, grasscloth, etc.: to spread out, to arrange; to diffuse, to publish; to infer; to worship the stars; a spring, a source; in the coll. a numerative of sizes of needles: *'pwo' hwo* an ancient coin; *'pwo' i*, "cotton-clad" — the common people; *'pwo' sié* to disburse in charity; com., *'pwo' p'ek*, cotton piece-goods; *'yong pwo* foreign cotton-cloth; *'siá ung pwo* drillings; *'chié hwa pwo* nankeen; *chá' pwo* grasscloth; *king ch'ang pwo* reddish blue nankeen; *iu pwo* oil-cloth; *hwa pwo* chintzes; *muai pwo* hempen cloth; *pwo' mang* or *pwo' p'ung*, a cotton screen or awning; *pwo' ung*, or *pwo' mó*, the nap of cotton cloth; *'pwo' si*, or *pwo' cheng* *si*, a provincial treasurer; coll., *pwo' kiáng*, narrow cotton goods; *pwo' sié* the coarse threads or lines on cotton cloth; *twai pwo* and *ne' pwo* large and second sized (needles).

**佈**

Pu.

Used for the last and the next: to publish; on all sides, reaching, extending everywhere: *pwo' kó* to publish abroad; *pwo' te* to arrange; to place, as soldiers to guard a position.

**拈**

Pu.

Also read *p'wo*: to loosen, to open out, to expand, to extend; to disperse, to scatter; to strike: *pwo' p'íeng* scattered all about.

<sup>1</sup>掘 <sup>8</sup>晡 <sup>半</sup>晡 <sup>6</sup>補 <sup>銀</sup>銀 <sup>9</sup>補 <sup>11</sup>補 <sup>18</sup>補 <sup>15</sup>布 <sup>17</sup>布 <sup>19</sup>洋 <sup>布</sup>布  
<sup>2</sup>出 <sup>時</sup>時 <sup>晡</sup>晡 <sup>衣</sup>衣 <sup>8</sup>補 <sup>脾</sup>脾 <sup>缺</sup>缺 <sup>串</sup>串 <sup>貨</sup>貨 <sup>施</sup>施 <sup>布</sup>布 <sup>21</sup>紫  
<sup>2</sup>半 <sup>雨</sup>雨 <sup>5</sup>補 <sup>裳</sup>裳 <sup>10</sup>補 <sup>12</sup>補 <sup>14</sup>補 <sup>16</sup>布 <sup>18</sup>布 <sup>20</sup>斜 <sup>花</sup>花  
<sup>晡</sup>晡 <sup>舍</sup>舍 <sup>服</sup>服 <sup>7</sup>補 <sup>水</sup>水 <sup>藥</sup>藥 <sup>庫</sup>庫 <sup>報</sup>報 <sup>衣</sup>衣 <sup>疋</sup>疋 <sup>紋</sup>紋 <sup>布</sup>布



**怖**<sup>Pu</sup> Afraid, frightened, alarmed; to frighten, to cause fear; dread, terror, as on account of crime: 'king pwo' alarmed.

**播**<sup>Po</sup> Read *pó*; used for the coll. *pwo* as in 'pwo' *ch'eng*, to set out (rice plants) in the fields; 'pwo' *sioh*, 'mu, to plant a mou or acre; 'pwo' *tau*, bunches of plants for transplanting.

**蒲**<sup>P'u</sup> Interchanged with the next: a water rush or sedge, used for mats and sandals, the cat-tail reed; the sweet flag (*acorus gramineus*): read *pu* in the coll. q. v.: 'pwo *kiéng*' the sword-like leaves of the flag, hung as charms over doors; 'pwo *chiék*, the "flag-festival" — the 5th of the 5th moon; 'pwo *kung iing*, the dandelion; COM., 'pwo *t'wang*, rush-mats; COLL., 'mi; pwo or 'hai; pwo, the imported rice.

**莆**<sup>P'u</sup> The sweet flag: COM., 'pwo *tiéng*, a district of the Hingwa prefecture in Fookien.

**葡**<sup>P'u</sup> The grape: read *pu* in the coll. q. v.: COM., 'pwo *tó ch'eu* a grape-vine; 'pwo *tó chiu*, grape-wine; pwo *tó ch'ie*, purple.

**匍**<sup>P'u</sup> To lie prostrate; to crawl, as a child does; to strive for, to exert one's self: 'pwo *puk*, to go on the hands and knees.

**逋** To flee, to abscond; to suspend, to hang; to owe the government; to be a defaulter; a speculator: 'pwo *ho* debts; 'pwo *tó*, to escape from arrest.

**舖**<sup>Pu. P'u.</sup> An afternoon meal or tiffin; to eat; thick rice-gruel; also used for *pwo* (to feed infants).

**鮪** A species of ray or skate that "stings with its tail"; its appearance is said to indicate rainy weather.

*Pwo.* A coll. word: a numerative of flowers: *hwa sioh*, 'pwo, one flower; 'pwo *so* or 'pwo *t'au*, a number of flowers.

*Pwo.* A coll. word: used for *pung*, as in *tié* 'pwo, oysters in the shell; *tié* 'pwo *k'aék*, the shells of oysters.

**步**<sup>Pu</sup> To walk, to go afoot, to step; a step, a pace, a stride; to go slowly; to travel in a barrow or sedan; a measure of about five feet; the span or length of a bow, used in land measure, called 'k'ang *pwo*; infantry; a way, a manner; a mischievous demon which injures men and animals; a jetty, a landing, for which the next is more used: 'pwo *ch'eng*, to go afoot; 'tiéng *pwo* the ways of heaven; 'pwo *li pok*, *chiéng*, my step is slow — i. e., I am old and can't serve the state; COM., 'pwo *pwo* *kó sing*, to rise gradually in office; 'pwo *ping*, footmen, infantry; 'ma *pwo* *chiéng* horse and foot archery; 'pwo *so*

1 驚怖 8 播 株 公 8 莆 模 11 匍 13 逋 15 步 17 步 18 步 19 步  
怖 一 英 田 匍 逃 行 履 步 兵  
播 畝 蒲 葡 匍 匍 弓 天 不 高 步  
出 播 蒲 葡 匍 匍 步 天 不 高 步  
12 逋 14 弓 16 天 18 步 20 步  
負 步 步 步 步 步 數

steps; *t'oi' pwo'* to retire; *pwo'* *liu sing*, careful in everything; *'pwo' ch'ang'* an idol's attendants; COLL., *i' k'ang o' pwo' so'* he is a fast or steady walker; *met.*, he works systematically; *ming' sioh' pwo'* stop! wait a little! *pwo' taiu'* the step or movement, as of actors or sedanmen; *ch'ia' 'tong pwo'* as soon as one can turn, in a little while.

**埠**

Pu.  
Fou.

**埔**

**捕**

Pu.

The 2d is unauthorized: a port, a landing, a mart on the sea side: COM., *'pwo'* *'tau*, a commercial town; a mart, as where salt is collected.

To seize, to pursue and capture; to watch for, to set a watch in order to arrest; to chase, to hunt; to angle for: *'pwo' ngā* to angle for fish; *'pwo' hung ch'ēuk' ing*, to chase the wind and catch shadows—a vain search; COM., *'pwo' ch'ek*, to watch for thieves; *'pwo' ngā* or *pwo' t'ia'ng*, subordinate officers who make arrests—their office is near the district magistrate's; *'pwo' ngā ch'ā*, the police of a *pwo'*; *ngā*; COLL., *pwo' sioh' hiok*, to watch a while (for thieves); *pwo' tek*, *'king*, to keep a strict watch.

**哺**

Pu.

Also read *pwo*: to feed an infant, as with a spoon; to mumble food for a child; to chew, to masticate; to give to eat; a mouthful: *'ā pwo'* to feed with milk, to suckle; *t'o' pwo'* to spit out the food.

**部**  
Pu.

The sum, the totality, collective or general amount of; a general control, jurisdiction; a class, a tribe; a genus, as in natural history; the elements; the radicals of the Chinese language; classification of the stars; a bureau, a Board; a public court; a division of a book larger than a *kuong'*; a classifier of books; a horde, a tribe, a clan; to divide, to spread abroad: *'ngu pwo'* the five elements; *'huī pwo'* Mohammedan tribes: COM., *'lāk' pwo'* the six Boards, (*Lē', Ho', Lā', Ping', Hing', Kung'*); *'che' pwo'* the radicals; *'pwo' chiong'* officers under a general; *'pwo' sāk*, the officers composing a Board; *'pwo' chieu'* a commission or letters-patent issued by a Board; *'pwo' tong* and *'pwo' yéng'* titles of a viceroy and a provincial governor; *'Chui pwo'* the water-gate suburb of Foochow.

**部**

Pu.

A luxuriant plant; a plant eaten by fish, called *'ch'ū pwo'*; a screen, an awning; a period of 72 years: *'pwo' ok*, a mat house, a hut.

*Pwo'.* A coll. word: a country brogue, as in *pwo' lo'* (or *so'* or *to'*), equivalent to *sioh' yong'* as used in comparisons; *kaëng' sié pwo' lo'* like to a serpent.

(648)

Pwoh.

**剥**

Po.  
Pau.

Read *pauk*; coll. *proh*,: to flay, to peel, to skin, to exfoliate, to stripe off, as skin, bark, the clothes,

1 退 2 埠 3 捕 4 捕 5 捕 6 五 7 六 8 字 9 部 10 部 11 水 12 部  
步 頭 鼠 賊 衙 部 部 部 屬 堂 部 屋  
'步 捕 捉 捕 差 10 回 18 部 15 部 12 部 19 部  
從 魚 影 衙 ○ 部 ○ 將 照 院 部 ○

etc.; also used for will, shall, about to; nearly; bent on, resolved: 'pwoh, p'ui, to skin; 'pwoh, i siong, to strip the clothes (from one); 'pwoh, kwong, to strip bare; 'pwoh, t'au, p'ui, "bald pate!"—i. e., a Bonze; 'pwoh, p'ui 'tu, to gamble away one's clothes; 'chiong pwoh, will, about to; 'pwoh, li, about to come, will come soon; 'pwoh, sük, nearly ripe; almost done or cooked through: 'pwoh, chiong wang' bent on (do'ng) so.

**縛**  
Po.

To bind, to tie up; to fasten baggage on a cart; to roll up; a roll: com., 'pwoh, sol, a limit or fixed, binding rule; impeded circulation (in the system); 'pwoh, tai' to tie the girdle; coll., 'pwoh, pe' to make racks for rice-steamers; 'pwoh, k'a 'toi, to bind things on the thigh, as a widow at her second marriage taking things to her new home; 'pwoh, sioh, 'pa, to tie up a bundle or bunch.

(649) Pwoi.

**輩**  
Pei.

A hundred chariots make a pwoi'; chariots in line; a phalanx, a company; a class, an order, a generation; alike; kinds, sorts; to compare, to class; a sign of the plural of pronouns: 'ngó pwoi' we, our class; 'chong pwoi' you all—a polite phrase; com., 'chieng pwoi' seniors—a polite compellation of the aged; 'tióng pwoi' seniors; 'tung pwoi' (coll. pang pwoi' or pang kieng pwoi'), of the same class or gen-

eration; "wung pwoi' or haiu' pwoi' juniors.

**貝**  
Pei.

Tortoise shell; also other finesea-shells; cowries used as money before the time of Ch'in Shih-huangti, B. C. 246; a conch; jewels, riches, money, valuables; precious, valuable; name of a silk; the 154th radical: "pwoi' 'king, rich silks or dresses; "pwoi' lek, a Manchu title of nobility; com., "pó pwoi' precious; "kwi pwoi' tortoise shell; ornamental work, figured as shells.

**苧**  
Pei.

Name of a plant: com., pwoi' 'nu, a medicinal herb, the seeds of which are used as an expectorant.

**根**  
Pei.

A high tree, called pwoi' 'lô, growing in India and Burmah, of whose bark hooks are made; perhaps the talipot palm.

**裱**  
Pei.

Ancient long garments; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. pwoi'; to paste paper together, to paper, as walls; to mount maps and pictures: coll., "pien pwoi' to paper walls; to mount scrolls, etc.; "pwoi' 'chai, to paste paper on; "pwoi' 'lieng, to make scrolls; "pwoi' 'poh, to paste the foil on idol-paper; pwoi' 'piä, to paper walls; pwoi' 'tak, a kind of jacket, or vest.

**背**  
Pei.

The back, the back part; behind, rear, opposite of face or front; may be applied to the cover of a book, roof of a house, etc.; rays of the sun; north side of a hall; aged; secret-

1 剥皮 裳 4 剥皮 束 算 9 我 11 前 18 同 15 貝 17 寶 19 裱 21 裱  
2 剥衣 剥頭皮 縛 縛 膠 10 尊 12 長 14 晚 16 貝 13 龜 20 裱 22 裱  
3 剥衣 剥頭皮 縛 縛 膠 10 尊 12 長 14 晚 16 貝 13 龜 20 裱 22 裱



ly: also read *pwoi'* q. v.: *'pwoi' chek*, the back; *'hiong' pwoi'* front and rear; *'t'ai' pwoi'* aged, growing old; COLL., *'pwoi' au'* or *pwoi' te'* behind the back; secretly, clandestinely; *pwoi' au' 'ch'iu*, "hand behind the back" —double-dealing; to slander or injure secretly; *p'ah, pwoi' hwa*, to beat a woman on the thighs at a yamun; *sang pwoi'* to have a carbuncle or anthrax on the back.

**背**  
Pei.

To turn the back on; to oppose, to disobey; to recite memoriter; the opposite, the reverse; in the coll. to put on the back, to saddle: also read *pwoi'* q. v.: COM., *'ai pwoi'* to oppose, to rebel against; *'hwng pwoi'* the opposite, reverse of what it should be; *'pwoi' pong*, the hands tied behind the back; *'pwoi' chü*, to recite with the back to the teacher; *'pwoi' 'ch'iu*, the hand casting its shadow on; COLL., *pwoi' 'ong*, to throw a shadow back (on a thing).

**悖**  
Pei.  
Pu.

Analogous to the preceding: copious and confused; perverse, contrary, contumacious; to rebel, to oppose: COM., *'pwoi' ngik*, to oppose; *'pwoi' k'e'* opposing fortune, infelicitous.

**蓓**

A flower bud; an opening blossom, termed *sing 'yong* in the coll.

**倍**  
Pei.

To double, to multiply; answers to fold; repeated; to rebel, to oppose; low, vulgar: COM., *'ka pwoi'*

to double, to increase; *'hak, pwoi'* or *'seng pwoi'* twofold. Read, *pui'*: the name of a hill.

**佩**  
Pei.  
Pei.

Things worn on the girdle, pendants, girdle ornaments; to gird about one, to wear on the girdle; to keep by one; *met.*, to remember; *'pwoi' huk, pok, wang*, "gird on my clothes and not forget"—I'll never forget (your kindness); COM., *'pwoi' tó*, to wear a dagger or sword; *'pwoi' sing*, to gird on one's person.

**珮**  
Pei.  
P'ei.

Girdle ornaments, gems worn by women on their persons; tinkling stones hung in the wind.

**焙**  
Pei.

To dry by or over a fire: COM., *'pwoi' ta*, to dry tea; *'pwoi' sük*, thoroughly dried; *'pwoi' lèng*, a large drying-basket of bamboo; *'pwoi' hwa seng*, to cure peanuts by drying or toasting.

**狽**  
Pei.

An animal said to be of the wolf species, perhaps like the kangaroo; having short fore or hind legs, so that one rides the other to make progress; COM., *'long pwoi'* the name of this animal; *met.*, an embarrassed condition; much, excessively involved, as by many crimes; COLL., *'i k'ó' 'yá long pwoi'* he does very wickedly; *'m'ung piéng' 'm'ung long pwoi'* to become worse and worse; *'pai pwoi'* unlucky.

1背 3台 5違 7背 9背 11悖 13合 15佩 16佩 18焙 20焙 生  
脊 背 背 綁 手 氣 倍 服 刀 茶 龍 狽  
向 背 反 背 悖 加 雙 不 佩 焙 焙 狽  
背 後 背 書 逆 倍 倍 忘 身 熟 花 〇

**邨**<sup>1</sup> Name of a city or small region in the Shang dynasty: 'pwoi', *hung*, the name of an ode in the Book of Odes.

(650) Pwok.

**Pwok**, A coll. word: to germinate, to bud; to sprout, to shoot forth; to manifest, to show; to contract, as mold: *pwok, nyok*, or *pwok, ngu* or *pwok, 'yong*, to bud, to sprout; *pwok, 'ch'au*, grass springing up; *pwok, 'lui*, to grow a leaf-bud; *pwok, 'mó*, to grow hair, as a fledgeling; *pwok, 'ngai*, to cut teeth; *pwok, 'pu*, to become moldy; *pwok, 'hung mó*, to have a rash, as from a cold or wine-bibbing; *pwok, 'kwong*, to get into a violent rage; *pwok, 'chiong'* (or *pok, 'chiong'*), to have the distemper, as swine.

**餽**<sup>2</sup> Used in the coll. for flour, as in 'mieng' *pwok*, (or *mok*); wheat flour.  
Po.

**淳**<sup>3</sup> To bubble up, as a spring; to shoot up, as plants; copious, abundant; sudden: 'pwok, *kiok*, gurgling, bubbling; 'pong *pwok*, disturbed, vexed; 'pwok, 'li 'hai, name of a southern sea, the seas of Sooloo and Celebes?

**葶**<sup>4</sup> The water chestnut, called 'pwok, *chá*; the Eleocharis tuberosis, an edible tuber; in the coll. termed 'mwí, *si*, q. v.

**孛**<sup>5</sup> Interchanged with the next: to shoot up suddenly, as plants; disobedient, stubborn, intractable: 'pwok, *si*ng, a comet.

**勃**<sup>6</sup> To change countenance; fluttered, confused, disconcerted; to arrange hastily: P.o. 'pwok, *yong*, suddenly, Pu. furiously.

(651) Pwong.

**分**<sup>7</sup> Read *hung*; coll. *pwong*: to divide, to distribute; to separate: Fên. 'pwong *taung* or 'p'ong *lié* to divide (the property) and separate, as brothers do; 'pwong *sueng* to distribute presents; 'pwong 'ku, to divide into shares; 'tói 'pwong, to share with each other; 'pwong *chü*, to distribute books; 'pwong *ka 'hoi* or 'pwong *ka 'chui*, to divide the property; 'pwong *twai*, 'pwong *sá* or 'pwong *teng* 'pwong *sá*, to divide among all.

**奔**<sup>8</sup> Cattle frightened and scattering; to walk fast or flee, to run away in confusion; to elope or marry informally; to be busy, to toil and drudge; fagged out: Pên. 'ing 'pwong, or 'sü 'pwong, a clandestine marriage; 'pwong *ti*, to hasten, as a courier; urged, pressed; com., 'pwong *p'ó* (coll. 'pwong *p'ó* *ló luk*), toiling, overwhelmed with cares; COLL., 'pwong *lié*, the althea—perhaps so called because used for a *lié* *pa*, or hedge-fence.

<sup>1</sup>邨 <sup>8</sup>淳 <sup>5</sup>淳 <sup>6</sup>葶 <sup>8</sup>勃 <sup>10</sup>分 <sup>12</sup>對 <sup>14</sup>分 <sup>15</sup>分 <sup>16</sup>淫 <sup>18</sup>奔 <sup>19</sup>奔  
風 漏 里 薺 然 送 分 家 東 奔 馳 波  
'麴 滂 海 葶 分 分 伙 分 私 奔 奔  
膝 淳 ○ 星 斷 股 書 ○ 西 奔 ○ 離

**賁**

Pèn.  
Pl.

Strenuous, valorous, as in serving one's prince: also read *pe'* q. v.: "*hu prong*, to serve with energy. Read *hung*: full of rage; defeated, as troops. Read *hung*: large, as a drum; a tortoise with three feet.

**本**

Pèn.

The root of a tree or plant; the origin, source, root, cause of; the beginning or fundamental part of; proper to, special; capital, principal; native, one's own; I, my, our, own; this, the present; a numerative of books and documents, a volume: com., "*pwong chiêng*, capital in trade; "*pwong te'* principal and interest; "*ch'ok, pwong*, to advance capital; "*pwong sing*, I, self, own; "*pwong seng kek*, his temper is hasty; "*pwong niêng*, this year; "*pwong kwok*, one's native land; "*pwong te' wu'* the patois; "*pwong hu*, I, the prefect; our prefect; "*ch'iu pwong*, a visiting-card sent to a superior; "*siong' pwong*, to present a petition; "*pwong lui* or "*pwong tá*, originally, naturally; "*pwong sik*, the original color; *met.*, one's own ability; "*pwong liu* or "*pwong sēu'* ability, talent, genius; "*pwong seng ho'* an own father; *COLL.*, "*pwong nēng*, the principal, not an agent; "*k'roh, pwong*, a book of theatrical plays; "*pwong pwong tiu pwong pwong*, the sales offset the capital, no profits; "*pwong sang ngu na' sīd'*, "*pwong sang ch'au*, "the ox eats only the grass of his native hills"; *met.*, to succeed only in one's own sphere, or native place.

**笨**

Pèn.

The inner part of bamboo; coarse, inferior; stupid, ignorant.

**畚**

Pèn.

A basket for containing grass, earth, or refuse; a provision-basket; also a spade or shovel: used for the coll. *pong'* q. v.

**綁**

Pang.

Read '*pong*'; used for the coll. '*pwong*, as in "*pwong 'toi*, a sort of overalls or leggings, tied at the bottom and extending to the thighs; '*pwong 'toi k'o'* full overalls or drawers; '*pwong 'toi lai'* remnants of cloth fit for overalls.

**盆**

Pèn.

Basins, pots of earthen; wash-basins of brass, etc.: *COM.*, "*hwa pwong*, flower-pots; "*pwong king*, flower-pots ornamented with scenery; "*pwong mui*, a species of almond grown in pots; "*pwong lung*, pot-hyacinths; "*pwong ngā*, fish reared in jars, gold and silver fish; "*ling pwong*, a child-birth; "*hai i pwong*, a small bathing-tub for children; "*chiong pwong*, department-clerks in pawnshops; "*pwak pwong*, to fall into a pot—blundering, constantly making mistakes; "*chiong pwong* (or "*chiong ló* or "*chiong ló pwak*), large earthen basins.

**飯**

Fan.

Read '*hwang'*'; coll. '*pwong*': cooked rice; a meal: '*pwong' mi*, rice for cooking, the kinds used in ordinary meals; '*pwong' ch'ek*, rice-congee; '*pwong' 'rong* (or '*pwong' 'mó*),

虎<sup>1</sup> 賁<sup>8</sup> 本<sup>5</sup> 利<sup>5</sup> 本<sup>5</sup> 身<sup>7</sup> 急<sup>7</sup> 本<sup>7</sup> 國<sup>10</sup> 本<sup>10</sup> 府<sup>10</sup> 上<sup>12</sup> 本<sup>12</sup> 色<sup>14</sup> 本<sup>14</sup> 事<sup>16</sup> 本<sup>16</sup> 父<sup>19</sup> 花<sup>19</sup> 盆<sup>21</sup> 盆<sup>21</sup> 梅<sup>21</sup>  
賁<sup>2</sup> 本<sup>4</sup> 出<sup>6</sup> 本<sup>6</sup> 性<sup>8</sup> 本<sup>8</sup> 地<sup>11</sup> 手<sup>11</sup> 本<sup>13</sup> 本<sup>15</sup> 領<sup>17</sup> 本<sup>17</sup> 生<sup>17</sup> 腿<sup>19</sup> 盆<sup>20</sup> 盆<sup>22</sup> 蘭<sup>22</sup>



rice-balls; 'sioh, taung' pwong, a meal of rice; *met.*, a while; 'pwong, pau (or 'ka chēu' pau), grass bags to boil rice in; 'pwong, song, a rice-steamer; 'pwong, lōk, grains of cooked rice; 'siā, pwong, 'lō mōoi' have you eaten yet? 'pwong, taing' an eating-house; 'siā, pwong, 't'āng, a dining-room; 'pwong, 't'ea, rice turned sour; 'k'ei pwong' to spread the repast—term used in high families; 'pwong' ch'ai' a common or inferior entertainment; 'chā pwong' to cook rice; 'chā pwong' breakfast; 'piēng pwong' the ordinary meal, as for a friend when he happens in; 'pwong' liong' one's capacity for eating; 'pwong' taing' the temples; 'pwong' siē kau, the shoulder-blade; pwong' mā' 'hieu tek, 'mi chā, does not know that rice is the grain boiled—an ignoramus, a ninny.

(652)

P'a.

**抛**

Read 'pau; coll. 'p'a, as in 'p'a teng' to drop anchor; 'p'a māng' to cast a net; 'p'a, to get a draught (of fish); *met.*, to have in abundance—no fear of want; 'chī sioh, māng' 'p'a tek, sū' this (throw of the) net has caught many.

**睇**

Read 'pau; coll. 'p'a, as in 'leng' 'p'a, the scrotum; 'nieu' 'p'a, the bladder; 'tū 'p'a, a hog's bladder.

P'a. A coll. word, as in 'p'a a' 'uu k'ó' to withdraw by a back way, to go around, as to catch a thief or avoid meet-

ing a person; 'tō 'p'a sioh, liēng' 'tōng, made an extra circuit.

P'a. A coll. word, as in 'p'a 'kung, to bubble up, as boiling water.

**帕**

A kerchief or veil for the head; a stomacher for children; the first (read 'nung' or māh,) also means a turban or silk fil-

P'a. let anciently worn by soldiers; the second also means a roll of silk, a wrapper, a bundle of clothes: *com.*, 'ch'iu p'a' a handkerchief; 'tau p'a' a fillet worn by elderly females.

**怕**

To fear, to dread; to apprehend, to suppose as likely to occur: 'k'ai p'a' to dread; *com.*, 'pok p'a' not to fear; 'p'a' 'chī p'a' only fear that; 'tang seng p'a' 'sū, to covet life and dread death; 'k'ang p'a' (*coll.* 'hung p'a'), to fear lest, lest perchance.

P'a. A coll. word: the skirt raised to receive things, a lap, lappet; to put or hold things in a lap: 'p'a' 't'oh, 'á p'a' to place in the lappet of the coat; 'i siong k'á tó lí p'a' to make a lap of the skirt of the dress.

P'a. A coll. word, as in 'ch'wi p'a' a water-blister, as from being pinched or burnt.

(653)

P'a.

**睨**

Read 'pe'; used for the coll. 'p'a, as in 'p'a' ngá, to look askance at; 'p'a' ngá' to scrutinize, to examine closely.

一 飯 飯 囉 食 餸 菜 飯 量 匙 抛 尿  
頓 包 粒 味 飯 開 煮 便 飯 骨 絃 睇  
飯 飯 食 飯 廳 飯 飯 飯 洞 抛 腎 猪  
○ 飯 飯 店 飯 飯 早 飯 飯 碗 睇 睇



*p'wai* broken; *p'ah, kieu* to bring a sedan; *p'ah, pok, kang*, to have the ague; *p'ah, t'iek, sa ho* a blacksmith; *p'ah, hak*, to conspire; *p'ah, chak*, jest, ribaldry; *p'ah, ch'ieŋg*, to kneel on one knee; *p'ah, tong*, lasting, forever; *p'ah, ch'üŋg* to fire guns; *p'ah, t'iong* to war; *p'ah, kiu*, to play ball; *p'ah, mi*, to buy up rice; *p'ah, ka* to ask and settle the price; *p'ah, yäng*, to gain the victory in a fight; *p'ah, hwa*, soiled, blotted; *p'ah, kung tau*, to turn asomer-sault; *p'ah, kwang si*, to accuse before a magistrate; *p'ah, t'iong t'au*, to turn end for end; *p'ah, tong*, to break or snap in two, as threads; *p'ah, ch'ang* a crooked stick with a spike, used for making holes; *p'ah, taung* to let fall; to miss, to pass over; *p'ah, mó*, lost; *p'ah, lak*, the sexual act of birds or insects; *p'ah, i tá ek, hó*, to set him down as the very best.

(657)

P'áh.

*P'áh.* A coll. word; to sit or throw one's self down carelessly: *p'áh, tié tau*, to sit on the ground, as a child; *p'áh, la cha*, to sit in the dirt; *p'áh, sioh, toi sói* to sit together, to crowd together on a seat.

(658)

P'ai.

*P'ai.* A coll. word; low, mean; shabby, seedy: *p'ai kiäng*, a vagabond, a worthless scamp; *yá p'ai*, very mean; shabby, as clothes; *p'ai sing k'e* shameful, mean, as a person or act.

(659)

P'aik.

逼, 逼

To ill-use, to oppress, to harass, to force; to approach near, to crowd, to press upon; near, pressing, urgent: in the coll. *Pi.* read *p'aek*, and *pek*, q. v.: *'sëu p'aik, u nai* a matter pressing and no resource—i. e., necessitated, obliged to do.

迫, 迫

Used for the last: to urge, to insist upon; to vex, to press, to reduce to straits; to compel arbitrarily; near, urgent, pressing: in the coll. read *p'aek*, and *pek*, q. v.: *com.*, *'p'aik, ka* to force (a widow) to marry; *'p'aik, k'ëŋg* to press near; imminent; *'p'aik, ch'iek*, very urgent, importunate; *'p'aik, chai ling mwong*, the duns have reached his door, as in the 12th moon; *coll.*, *'p'aik, miäng* or *p'aik, 'si giëŋg*, to oppress one so that he commits suicide; *'p'aik, lóh, hai*, to force (people) to the sea—compel them by oppression to become pirates; *'ch'oi p'aik*, to urge, to hurry; to dun one.

(660)

P'aiu.

覆

Fu.  
Fou

Also read *haiu*: to cover, to overshadow; to brood, as a hen: also read *hok*, q. v.: *'neu p'aiu ik, chi*, the bird covers it with her wings; *'t'ieŋg p'aiu te' chai* the heaven covers and earth sustains.

1 事 2 迫 3 迫 4 迫 5 迫 6 迫 7 迫 8 催 9 鳥 10 天  
 逼 嫁 近 切 債 命 落 迫 覆 覆  
 無 嫁 近 切 債 命 落 迫 覆 覆  
 奈 ○ ○ ○ 門 ○ ○ ○ 之 載



**阜**<sup>1</sup> A mound or hill of earth; great, high, large; fat, full, complete, abundant; the 170th radical: *'hung p'aiu'* abundant, as harvests; *'hiong p'aiu'* the fragrant mound—a Buddhist temple.

**蟬**<sup>2</sup> A kind of grasshopper or cricket: *'p'aiu' chüng*, a sort of green locust.

**掬**<sup>3</sup> Interchanged with the next: to grasp, to take to one's self; to collect, to exact; to extract salt from sea-water: also read *'p'eu*, q. v.: *'p'aiu' k'aiu*, to exact rigorously, as duties.

**裒**<sup>4</sup> Also read *'p'eu*: to collect; to reduce, to diminish; many, numerous: *'p'aiu' tó ek, 'kwa*, to diminish the surplus and add to the deficiency—aid the poor by taking from the rich.

(661) P'ak.

**𩇛**<sup>5</sup> A coll. word: to bubble, to rise and overflow: *p'ak, 'k'i li*, bubbling up; *tiéng p'ak*, rimful; *p'ak, lau k'ó* full and running over.

(662) P'ang.

**攀**<sup>6</sup> Also read *'p'wang*: to lead, to drag, to pull towards one; to climb, to pull one's self up; to drag into, to implicate: *'p'ang Pan. 'ch'iu*, to lead by the hand; *'k'ung p'ang*, to denounce, to inform against; *'p'ang 'ch'ie*, to implicate; *'k'ang p'ang tai ka* I presume to drag you, Sir (to my house); COLL., *'p'ang*

*'nu má' 'k'i*, I can't presume to associate with you—sometimes used satirically; *'p'ang i ch'ó' wo ka*, to implicate him as a receiver of stolen goods.

**𥇏**<sup>7</sup> An eye showing much of the white, a turned up or distorted eye: *'p'ang Pan. 'ching*, a cataract.

**潘**<sup>8</sup> Read *'p'wang* in the dictionaries: dirt on the face; water in which rice has been washed; a surname; a river in Yung-yang district—Honan.

**𥇐**<sup>9</sup> A coll. word: to divide, to distribute; to equalize; to pay off; to separate: *'p'ang huak*, to disburse; *'p'ang p'wo*, to equalize, to apportion; *'p'ang so'* or *'p'ang chai'* to pay debts; *'p'ang mó, seng p'ang mó au'* not enough to meet all demands.

**𥇑**<sup>10</sup> A coll. word, as in *'p'ang p'ang éng aèng* gallipots, jars of all sizes; *met.*, a medley of things.

**井**<sup>11</sup> Used for the coll. *'p'ang*: the splash of a bucket in a well: *'p'ang sioh, siéng 'hiong*, the reverberation of a bucket on the water.

**有**<sup>12</sup> A coll. character: empty, open, hollow; light, porous, loose-grained: *'p'ang 'ch'a*, porous wood; *'k'ang p'ang* hollow, empty; *'p'ang 'sing*, the hollow heart, as of a tree; *'p'ang ch'ioh*, blasted rice; *'p'ang 'kong*, to chat; *'p'ang tang*, chitchat; aimless talk; *'p'ang chau chau*, very porous; exceedingly vain,

<sup>1</sup>豐 <sup>8</sup>蟬 <sup>5</sup>裒 <sup>6</sup>攀 <sup>7</sup>供 <sup>8</sup>攀 <sup>9</sup>敢 <sup>10</sup>𥇏 <sup>11</sup>有 <sup>13</sup>有 <sup>15</sup>有 <sup>17</sup>有  
阜 蟬 多 手 攀 攀 攀 睛 柴 心 講 糟  
<sup>2</sup>香 <sup>4</sup>掬 <sup>3</sup>益 <sup>12</sup>空 <sup>14</sup>有 <sup>16</sup>有 <sup>17</sup>有  
阜 克 算 有 栗 談 糟  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

as talk; 'p'ang' p'ung wo, as hollow as a bee's nest! 'p'ang' 'kong kwoh, mere talk, tentative words.

**彭** The beating of a drum; a chariot-scythe; to journey; a road; abundant, numerous; unceasing; a river and districts in Sz'chuen: 'p'ang 'lá, the west side of the Poyang lake; com., 'P'ang 'chu, a noted officer in the era of the Shang, said to have died on the 12th of the 8th month, aged 800 years; coll., 'p'ang 'chu, pó 'ié 'yá ch'aik, "Madam Pang cries bitterly"—said when it rains on the 12th of the 8th month.

**螳** Small land-crabs: com., 'p'ang 'ki (coll. 'k'i), a small crab, found in rice fields; 'p'ang 'ki k'ëuk, the Crab-aster; coll., 'p'ang 'ngai, or 'p'ang 'hai, sea-shore crabs having longer claws than the 'p'ang 'k'i; 'p'ang ch'iek, the large male crab with elliptical shell; 'eng 'k'eng, 'p'ang 'k'i, a small crab having red claws.

**膨** The belly puffed and swollen: 'p'ang 'heng, the belly much distended; coll., pok, 'ló, 'p'ang 'p'ang 'tióng' a distended belly, flatulency.

**澎** The noise of dashing waters: com., 'p'ang 'hu 'tó, the Pescadore Islands off the west coast of Formosa; 'p'ang 'hu 'tiáng, the magistrate of the Pescadore district.

**評** To discuss the merits of, to discourse, to deliberate; to fix fairly, to dispose, to arrange; to criticise, to revise for publication: com., 'p'ang 'laung' to discourse about, to discuss the merits of; 'p'ie, 'p'ang, to make critical notes, to review a book; coll., 'p'ang 'lang' a reunion or party to which each person contributes his share of the expense.

**砑** Read 'p'eng; used for the coll. 'p'ang: to roll out cloth, to press cloth with a roller: 'p'ang 'sioh, stone cloth-rollers, consisting of upper and nether stones; 'p'ang 'kwong, to roll cloth smooth.

'P'ang. A coll. word, as in 'p'ang, 'p'ang 'k'i, to ascend, to rise densely, as smoke or dust.

'P'ang. A coll. word, as in 'p'ang, 'p'ang 'chiéng' in a tremor, shivering.

**撞** Read 'p'eng and 'p'ang'; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 'p'ang', but seldom heard in Foochow patois: a loud thump, a heavy knock: 'p'ang' 'sioh, 'siáng, the clang of a gong, or booming of a gun.

(663) **抛** P'au. To fling, to throw down; to reject, to cast off; to toss up: in the coll. read 'p'au, q. v.: 'p'au 'mieu, to anchor; 'p'au 'k'e' to reject, to abandon; 'p'au 'ku, a balista; com., 'p'au 'ch'á 'piék, 'chu, to leave wife and children (and go abroad).

1 有 2 彭 3 彭 4 蟻 5 膨 6 澎 7 澎 8 評 9 批 10 砑 11 抛 12 抛  
蜂 祖 蟻 蟻 膨 湖 湖 論 評 石 錨 妻  
窩 蟻 菊 島 麗 評 光 棄 別  
○ 蟻 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 光 棄 子

**枹** Read *hu*; used for the coll. *p'au*: a pomelo: *p'au* *wang*, bowls made of pomelo-rinds; *p'au* *kiang ta*, tea impregnated with the flavor of the pomelo—by enclosing it in pomelo rind and exposing it to the air.

**泡** Read *p'au* in the dictionaries: a bubble, froth, spoon-drift, spume; name of a river; to dip, to steep in; to add water to: in the coll. read *p'au* q. v.: COLL., *p'au* *chwi siäh*, to eat it with an infusion of water; *p'au* *pieng sik*, to season pork-dumplings with gravy. Read *pau*: full, copious, abundant; *pau* *pau*, the flow and murmuring sound of water.

**炮** To bake or roast in ashes, to wrap up and roast; to fire or roast in a pan; to boil water; a gun, a cannon, in which seuse used for the next: COM., *p'au* *chié* to roast, as medicines in a pan; *p'au* *ho* to toast slices of the Rhamnus; COLL., *p'au* *ta*, to boil water for tea; *p'au* *kung* *tong* or *p'au* *kung* *chwi*, to boil water; *sieu* *hwi* *p'au* to burn the wood-pile on the evening of the 30th of the 12th moon.

**砲** The ancient balista or catapult; a cannon, a great gun; fire-works: *ming* *ló* *sing* *p'au* a salute of gongs and guns; P'ao. COM., *p'au* *tai*, a fort, a battery; *p'au* *ka* a gun-carriage; *p'au* *muong*, a touch-hole; *p'au* *chi*, a cannon-ball; *p'au* *ch'iu*, a gunner;

*sá p'au* to scale guns; *lieng* *kwang p'au* or *lieng* *siang* *p'au* or *paik*, *chü p'au* strings of fire-crackers; COLL., *pong* *p'au* to fire cannon; *p'au* *hiong sang* *siang*, three reports of cannon; *p'au* *liong* a large kind of fire-cracker.

**橐** Used for the coll. *p'au*: swollen, puffed; to expand, to grow large: also read *p'au* in the coll. q. v.: *p'au* *p'au* puffed up, as a boil; *hwa* *k'wi* *yá p'au* the flower has opened very large.

*P'au*. A coll. word, as in *p'au* *kieu* a ceremony to "secure *i sik* (clothes and food)" to the bride's family, when she enters her sedan—fruits and various useful articles are placed in a red coverlet held by the corners, and "good words" said over them by the bride's maid; *p'au* *tióng* a like ceremony at the bridegroom's on the day preceding.

**跑** To run, to gallop; to prance, to gambol; to paw the ground; to ride rapidly, as a courier; to dispatch: COM., *p'au* *chang* to post, to travel swiftly; *p'au* *ma*, to gallop; COLL., *p'au* *mwong chü*, to dispatch an official document; *p'au* *chau* or *p'au* *taeng* to run, to go on errands; *p'au* *ka*, a traveling agent; *p'au* *yok*, jaded from running about.

**鮑** Read *pau*; coll. *p'au* as in *p'au* *ngü*, a species of salted fish from Lo-choo.

<sup>1</sup>枹 <sup>2</sup>碗 <sup>3</sup>炮 <sup>4</sup>製 <sup>5</sup>茶 <sup>6</sup>燒 <sup>7</sup>火 <sup>8</sup>湯 <sup>9</sup>鍋 <sup>10</sup>升 <sup>11</sup>架 <sup>12</sup>砲 <sup>13</sup>門 <sup>14</sup>手 <sup>15</sup>連 <sup>16</sup>砲 <sup>17</sup>環 <sup>18</sup>跑 <sup>19</sup>站 <sup>20</sup>門 <sup>21</sup>書 <sup>22</sup>走 <sup>23</sup>跑 <sup>24</sup>街 <sup>25</sup>○



**疱**<sup>2</sup> Read *p'au*; coll. *p'au*<sup>1</sup> as in *p'au p'au* a blister on the skin; *'p'au* *pauk*, the blister has burst.

**泡**<sup>2</sup> Read *p'au*; coll. *p'au*<sup>1</sup>: a bubble, water-bubbles, soap-bubbles: *'chwi p'au* water-bubbles.

**棗**<sup>2</sup> Read *p'au*; used for the coll. *p'au*<sup>1</sup>: large, the largest; the head, the chief: *'kek, p'au* the largest oranges (of the lot); *'nū pwoh, ch'ó*, *'p'au p'au* you wish to be chief, eh!

**雹**<sup>2</sup> Read *pauk*, in the dictionaries: hail; to hail: in the coll. read *p'ek*, q. v.

(664) P'auk.

**撲**<sup>2</sup> To lean, to recline against; to pat, to brush; to strike, to flog; to impinge, to rush against; to flap, to flutter: *'p'auk, ik*, to flap the wings; *'p'auk, miék*, to puff out, as a light; *met.*, in the coll. to

suppress or stop, as a quarrel; COLL., *'p'auk, p'e' hiong*, fragrance striking the nose, very fragrant.

**駁**<sup>2</sup> Read *pauk*,; coll. *p'auk*, as in *'p'auk, chak*, mixed, miscellaneous; *met.*, confused in mind, distracted.

**噉**<sup>2</sup> Read *pauk*,; coll. *p'auk*,: to expand the mouth; to mouth, to take in the mouth: *p'auk, sioh, ch'oi* to bite or take a mouthful, as a dog; *p'auk, p'auk, pó*, a blind fortune teller's rattle; *met.*, empty, eaten out, hollow, as wood.

**樸**<sup>2</sup> Hard, fine-grained wood; unwrought wood; unfinished, as a vessel; the substance of, the body without ornament or gloss; plain, unadorned, simple, sincere: *'p'auk, so' hung kieng*, plain and unadorned, yet strong; COM., *'p'auk, sik*, plain, rustic, unpolished.

**朴**<sup>2</sup> The bark of a tree; also used for the preceding in the sense of plain, sincere: COM., *'haiu' p'auk*, or *ch'iong p'auk*, a medicinal bark from Sz'chuen; *'p'auk, sieu*, the sulphate of soda; Epsom salts.

**仆**<sup>2</sup> To fall prostrate: also read *ho' q. v.*: *'tieng p'auk*, or *p'auk, 'tó*, to fall down flat; *'kiong p'auk*, to fall stiff, as if dead.

**璞**<sup>2</sup> An unpolished stone; the crust of a gem, gems in the ore: *'p'auk, nguk*, an unwrought gem.

(665) P'aung.

**胖**<sup>2</sup> Fat, obese: *'pi p'aung'* corpulent, lusty; *'p'aung' tiong'* swollen, puffed.

**蚌**<sup>2</sup> A bivalve (Uniones), a muscle like the oyster, large and thick-shelled; the pearl oyster: COM., *'ló p'aung' seng, chio*, the old oyster has a pearl, as said when an old man has a child.

**傍**<sup>2</sup> Read *pong* and *paung*<sup>1</sup>; coll. *p'aung*<sup>1</sup>: to be at, on, or in: *p'aung' chi, peng*, it is on this side.

<sup>1</sup> 疱 <sup>8</sup> 橘 <sup>4</sup> 撲 <sup>6</sup> 撲 <sup>7</sup> 樸 <sup>8</sup> 樸 <sup>10</sup> 朴 <sup>11</sup> 顛 <sup>12</sup> 儻 <sup>18</sup> 璞 <sup>14</sup> 胖 <sup>15</sup> 老  
<sup>2</sup> 剥 藥 翼 鼻 素 實 硝 仆 仆 玉 脹 蚌  
 水 減 香 渾 厚 生  
 泡 滅 香 堅 朴 珠

遇

Yü.

Read *ngüü'*; used for the coll. *p'aung'*: to meet, to come upon; to hit upon, to occur, to happen: *'p'aung'* *tioh*, to meet, to happen on; *p'aung'* *tioh*, *t'au*, a rare hit; *'p'aung'* *chó* *hwa'* or *p'aung'* *si* *tó* to hit on the lucky time; *'p'aung'* *ch'iu*, as they come to hand, not to cull out, or select; *'p'aung'* *mwong*, "at the very door"—the time has come, just now.

*P'aung'*. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to run upon; to strike, to bump or knock against: *p'aung'* *náh*, indented by a knock; *p'aung'* *ting*, bumped against a nail—have incurred his anger, as a servant says.

(666) P·e.

鼻

Pi.

Read *pik*; coll. *p'e'*: the nose, nasal; mucus; *met.*, skill, cleverness; a point, an end: *'p'e'* *liong*, the bridge of the nose; *'p'e'* *k'eng*, the nostrils; *'p'e'* *sai*, or *p'e'* *ně*, thick mucus from the nose; *'p'e'* *chui*, watery mucus, as in the snuffles; *'p'e'* *k'eng* *k'a*, the alar cartilages of the nose; *'p'e'* *t'au* *sa*, influenza in the nose; *'eng* *kó* *p'e'* a parrot-beak nose—a Roman nose; *'p'e'* *hong*, snuff; *'p'e'* *tok*, *tok*, to pat the nose with the finger—a challenge to fight; *p'e'* *p'ah*, *sioh*, *chíh*, to make a fastening, as at the end of a seam; *p'e'* *tong* *kwo'* *tóh*, has a nose longer than a table—too clever to be cheated; *seng* *p'e'* double-corded toes, as of shoes; *sang* *p'e'* the end of a hill.

鼻

屁

Pi.

P·i.

Also read *p'e'*: the noise of hard breathing; to pant, to have a labored breathing.

To break wind: in the coll. read *p'oi'* q. v.: *p'e'* *'ku*, the haunches, the posteriors; COLL., *p'e'* *nóh*, nothing! *'p'i* *p'e'* *tai'* nothing of any consequence; *p'e'* *nóh*, *'kong*, he said nothing, had nothing to say.

嬖

Also read *'p'i*: a familiar, a favorite, a vile but beloved person; partial to, blinded in favor of; depraved, lecherous: *'p'e'* *ch'iek*, a favorite concubine; *'p'e'* *haing'* or *'p'e'* *tung*, a catamite.

(667) P·ē.

*P'ē*. A coll. word, sometimes used for *p'ēk*, very, exceedingly: *'p'ē* *'p'ē* *yék*, very hot! piping hot!

*P'ē*. A coll. word, as in *'p'ē* *'p'ē* *siang*, a broken voice, a voice wanting in clearness and volume.

(668) P·eh.

*P'eh*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *p'eh*, *p'ah*, to beat, to strike.

(669) P·ek.

A pair; one of a pair; a mate, a partner; to unite, to match and pair; a classifier of horses and fledgelings: *'ek*, *p'ek*, *chu*, a fledgeling; *'p'ek*, *hu*, a solitary man, one without relatives; com., *'p'ek*, *p'noi'* to mate, to marry; *'p'ek*, *'ma* *tang* *ch'iong*, a solitary spearman on horseback—without company, journeying alone.

|    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1遇 | 化  | 門  | 空  | 水  | 10鼻 | 哥   | 13鼻 | 妾   | 童   | 18匹 | 20匹 |
| 著  | 3遇 | 5鼻 | 7鼻 | 9鼻 | 頭   | 鼻   | 點   | 15嬖 | 17一 | 夫   | 馬   |
| 遇  | 手  | 梁  | 屎  | 空  | 痧   | 12鼻 | 點   | 倖   | 匹   | 19匹 | 單   |
| 造  | 4遇 | 6鼻 | 8鼻 | 肢  | 11鸚 | 烟   | 14嬖 | 16嬖 | 雛   | 配   | 鎗   |

疋  
Pi.

A classifier of cloths, woollens and silks, the; 103d radical: COLL., 'sioh, p'ek, one piece of cloth; 'p'ek, 't'au, piece goods, a roll of silk, &c.

霹  
Pi.

A clap of thunder: 'p'ek, lek, a crash, a splitting clap, a sharp peal; a crashing noise; the rumbling of wheels.

癖  
Pi.

Indigestion, a morbid appetite; a penchant, a fancy, partiality for; one's natural disposition: 'ka p'ek, costiveness; 'p'ek, chik, indigestion; com., 't'ang p'ek, accumulation of phlegm, as from excessive wine-bibbing; 'p'ek, e' or pe'k, seng' or p'ek, k'e' the natural bent or disposition; 'p'ek, au' a stubborn disposition; 'p'ek, e' kwai t'iong, a perverse, unamiable spirit; 'chiá, ngu o' p'ek, this ox has temper.

壁  
Pi.

A badge of office, made round to represent heaven, with a square hole in the centre to represent Earth, used in ancient Chinese courts; the *kié* and *p'ek*, were a sort of letters-patent; to decline: 'hwang p'ek, to return presents; 'p'ek, siá declined with thanks, as written on a card in returning a present.

壁  
Pi.

A mud wall; plastered partitions; a screen, an obstruction, a military defense; a steep ridge; the 14th zodiacal constellation, *g* in Pegasus, and *a* in Andromeda: read *pidh*, in the

coll. q, v.: 'ka tu p'ek, lik, only bare walls, a poor family; 'miéng' p'ek, to face the wall — i. e., to study hard.

僻  
Pi.

Mean, low, vulgar; depraved, licentious; partial, prejudiced; private, retired, secluded: in the coll. read *pidh*, q. v.: 'piéng p'ek, depraved; out of the way, retired; 'p'ek, cheng' secluded and quiet, 'hwong' p'ek, dissolute.

辟  
Pi.

Used for the last, also for *pik*, (to open, to expand): a prince, a ruler; heaven; a law, rule, example; to perceive; clear, distinct; to punish; punishment; to kill; depraved, partial: used for the coll. *pidh*, q. v.: 'tai' p'ek, a severe punishment, death; 'p'ek, ming, nominal; false pretences; 'hwong p'ek, a title applied by a wife to her husband in worshipping his manes.

劈  
Pi.

To split, to rive, to cut open; to rend, to tear asunder: 'p'ek, liék, to cut or tear open.

躄  
Pi.

Unable to walk, lame; upset, overthrown, prostrate.

襞

The seam joining two pieces of leather; clothes folded: p'ek, chek, plaits or folds in a skirt; the gathers in a dress.

擗  
Pi.

Also read *pik*,; interchanged with the next: to open, to break off; to beat the breast; to

一疋 霹靂 癖疾 癖意 癖意 反壁 家徒 面壁 僻靜 大辟 皇辟 劈裂  
疋頭 瘕癰 瘕癰 瘕癰 瘕癰 璧謝 徒壁 偏僻 放僻 辟名 ○ ○



bend the knee, to bow: 'p'ek,  
'ung k'ok, k'ek, to beat the breast,  
stamp the feet, and wail.

**擘**  
Pi.

Also read p'aik,: to  
break asunder, to part, to  
divide into pieces: used  
for *pah*, in the coll. q. v.:  
'k'ëu' p'ek, the thumb;  
*met.*, the principal person; 'wang  
p'ek, to draw a bow.

**碧**  
Pi.

A valuable, translucent  
stone, like prase or jade;  
some are greenish, and  
others blue, like the deep  
sea: 'p'ek, *hung*, the azure  
clouds; 'p'ek, *sëu* a coralline tree,  
fabled to grow in the Kwan-lun  
mountains.

**啤**  
Pi.

Read *pek*,; used for the  
coll. *p'ek*, as in 'p'ek, *chié*,  
'a kind of coarse, twilled,  
woolen cloth.

*P'ek*,. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *p'ek*, *p'auk*, to eat, as  
dogs do; *p'ek*, *p'iäk*, to throw or  
dash out, as water; *p'ek*, *p'wak*,  
to scatter, to sprinkle on.

(670)

P'ek.

**雹**  
Po.  
Pao.

Read *p'au*; coll. *p'ëk*,:  
hail: *löh*, *p'ëk*, to hail.

*P'ëk*,. A coll. word: hot: *p'ëk*,  
*p'ëk*, *yék*, very warm, hot,  
piping hot—the same as in *p'ë*,  
q. v.

(671)

P'eng.

**烹**  
P'eng.

To boil, to stew; to de-  
coct: 'p'eng *ta*, to boil  
water for tea; 'p'eng  
*yong*, to stew mutton;

COM., 'p'eng *tieu* the art of  
cookery, to cook professionally.

**倅**  
P'eng.

To order, to send on a  
message; to conduct, to  
convey: a messenger;  
according, following,  
agreeing to.

**聘**  
P'ing.

To ask, to inquire of;  
to make inquiries of a  
suzerain through an envoy,  
to request, to invite with  
a present, as to take office;  
to request the services of  
a teacher; to negotiate a marriage,  
to espouse, to betroth; to engage  
a partner: 'p'eng' *ch'ing*, to  
invite, as a teacher or official  
adviser; COM., 'p'eng' *king*, a  
present in money to the bride's  
parents; 'p'eng' *lá*, marriage-  
presents; presents to one invited  
to office; 'p'eng' *p'woi* matched,  
mated, as by destiny; to be a  
partner in a work.

**娉**  
P'ing.

Used for the last: to  
inquire, to request or in-  
vite with a present; ele-  
gant, graceful, in which  
sense also read *p'ing*:  
'p'eng' *ting*, a lady-like deport-  
ment.

**騁**  
P'ing.

To run swiftly; to fly  
in a direct course, as  
when defeated: 'ti' *p'eng*  
to ride swiftly, as a  
courier; 'p'eng' *hwai*,  
pleased, elated.

*P'eng*'. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *p'eng* *p'wang* to in-  
vestigate and decide (a case);  
*p'eng* *p'ang* 'king' *kong*, to chat.

1 躡 2 巨 3 挽 4 碧 5 碧 7 烹 9 烹 11 聘 13 聘 14 娉 15 馳 16 騁  
踊 擘 擘 雲 樹 茶 調 金 配 婷 騁 懷  
哭 泣 ○ ○ ○ 啤 烹 聘 聘  
泣 泣 泣 泣 泣 泣 泣 泣

*P'eng*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *p'eng*<sup>1</sup> *p'àng*<sup>2</sup> the slamming of doors; *p'eng*<sup>1</sup> *p'aung*<sup>2</sup> to knock, strike against; *p'eng*<sup>1</sup> *p'idu*<sup>2</sup> to compare two articles.

(672) P'eng.

*P'eng*. A coll. word, as in *p'eng* *p'eng* *k'i*, vapor or steam rising; *met.*, growing prosperity.

(673) P'eu.

缶 Earthenware vessels; a jar, a vessel for containing wine; a measure of capacity; a jar to drum on in order to keep time: *'ngwa* *p'eu*, earthenware.

苺 Also read *p'eu*: the plantago or plantain leaf, called *p'eu* *i*.

否 Not so, ought not; at the end of a sentence, it makes a negative interrogation; else, whether, otherwise, or not: also read *p'i*, q. v.: *'k'ó* *p'eu*, will it do, or not? *'se* *p'eu*, is it so? *'uak* *p'eu*, it is not; *'cheng* *p'eu*, has it occurred or not?

剖 To cut in two; to split, to divide, to halve; to judge, to decide; to expose, to lay open: *'p'eu* *p'uang* to judge and decide; *com.*, *'p'eu* *ming* or *'p'eu* *pek*, to state clearly, to make manifest, as one's innocence.

培 Also read *p'eu*: to collect, to add to; to grasp, to take hold of; to exact rigorously, as duties: also read *p'aiu* q. v.

浮 To float, to drift; to overflow, to exceed, to inundate; past time; fleeting; light, unsteady; unreal, vapory; rising, floating, as vapors; many and violent, as waters: used for the coll. *p'u*, q. v.: *p'eu* *p'eu*, light, vain; much; *'p'eu* *hwang* to float; vague; *'p'eu* *ngiong*, unmeaning words, mere compliments; *'p'eu* *sik*, pumice; *'p'eu* *seng*, the living; *com.*, *'king* *p'eu* or *p'eu* *só*, fickle, unsteady; *'p'eu* *ngidh*, a false number or reckoning; *'hü* *p'eu*, void, unreal.

蜉 A large ant, called *p'i* *p'eu*; *'p'eu* *iü*, an ephemera, produced from muck.

罟 A rabbit-net: *p'eu* *sü*, a sort of wooden screen outside of a door or a window.

呼吸 To draw in the breath, to inhale, to inspire.

絳 New silken garments; elegant, lustrous.

抔 Also read *p'eu*: to take in both hands, as water or grain; a handful: *'ek*, *p'eu* *'ü*, a handful of earth.

1可 2是 3日 4曾 5剖 6剖 7浮 8浮 10浮 12浮 14蜉 土  
否 否 否 否 判 明 泛 言 生 額 蟻  
9浮 11輕 13虛 15一  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 石 浮 浮 环 ○

(674)

P'i.

**悲** Compassion, deep feeling without tears; sympathy, grief; to feel for, to commiserate; tragic, as a play: 'p'i ai, to lament; 'p'i chai, ah! alas! woe worth! com., 'chu p'i, pity, compassion; 'p'i siang, grief, wounded feelings.

**丕** Often read 'p'i: great, grand, distinguished; first, chief; to offer up, to present to; to receive: 'p'i chu, the eldest son.

**伕** Also read 'p'i: strong, robust; valiant; many, a multitude: 'Tai' p'i, a mountain in Honan.

**豕** Also read 'p'i: a fox's cub: 'p'i li, a young fox.

**駮** Also read 'p'i: a speckled, white and yellow horse, a bright chestnut horse: 'p'i p'i, pressing, hurrying along.

**駢** A horse three years old; the two outside of a team of four horses: 'p'i p'i, the regular march of horses.

**緋** Red or crimson-colored silk: 'p'i p'o, a crimson robe.

**褙** Long, trailing dresses; to lift the skirt: 'p'i i, to hold up the dress.

**扉** The leaf of a door; a wooden, two-leaved door; met., a rustic house.

**蜚** A stinking bug which infests clothes and grain; a fabulous animal, like an ox, whose appearance is ominous of pestilence.

**霏** Rain and snow, a pelting sleet, driven by the wind and filling the air.

**P'i.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in 'p'i p'wo, to spread out; to lay, as a stone road; 'p'i p'ie, to whittle, to sharpen, to point.

**痞** Pain or disease in the bowels; stoppage, costiveness, constipated; weak, feeble; dizzy; used for the coll. 'p'i, a scab, scabbiness: 'tau' p'i, scabs of the small-pox; laek, 'p'i, or 'taung' p'i, to shed a scab; 'kiék, 'p'i, a scab forming; 'chid 'p'i no' kak, "the scab still sticks"; met., his bad name will continue to follow him.

**否** To bar the way, to hinder, to interrupt; closed, shut up; bad, vile, wicked, as mankind; the 12th diagram: also read 'p'eu, q. v.: 'p'i saik, impeded, blocked up; 'p'i kik, 'tai' lai, it is so bad that it must soon be better.

**譬** Often read 'p'e': to compare, to make comparisons or illustrations; to understand; a simile, a parable, an illustration: 'p'i ai' (coll. 'pi ai'), to illustrate by comparison; 'p'i ai, or 'p'i yok, just like, for instance as; 'ch'i p'i pok, 'wong, to use a common illustration.

1 悲 3 慈 5 丕 7 豕 9 駮 11 脫 13 結 15 否 16 譬 17 取  
哀 悲 子 狸 衣 痞 痞 塞 極 諭 如 譬  
悲 悲 大 緋 毒 毒 泰 來 不  
哉 傷 伕 袍 痞 痞 來 遠



**鄙** A frontier town, a small place; a town of 500 houses; five 'p'i towns make one *hsien* or district; a border, a frontier; low, rustic, vile, mean; to despise, to condemn: "p'i lain" vulgar, low; mean, dilapidated, as a house; "piéng p'i, the frontiers; com., "p'i pok, to treat meanly; "p'i ch'ieu" to despise and ridicule; "p'i leng" stingy, niggardly; COLL., "nū chiong wang" ch'ó' á' k'èak, n'èng 'p'i, if you do so people will despise you.

**菲** A red, marshy plant; pot-herbs, greens; sparing, frugal; fragrant; mixed, blended; beautiful, variegated; straw sandals: "p'i pok, poor, of no value, shabby; "p'i uk, (only) a mean thing, as one says affectedly of his present; "p'i keng" "my poor respects" — written on a present of money. Read 'p'i, as in *hwong* 'p'i, exuberant vegetation.

**匪** A square bamboo-box; a graceful gait; the regular march of horses; not right, illegal; banditti, vagabonds: "p'i saik, variegated; "p'i 'tong, a band of villains; com., "p'i tu or 'p'i loi' thieves, vagabonds. Read *hung*: to distribute, as a prince does.

**斐** Elegant, graceful, polished, adorned, as actions or essays: "p'i mi, pleasing; "p'i yong sing *chiong*, an ornate and finished composition.

**靡** Spread abroad, dispersed, overturned; scattered, defeated, put to flight, as troops; poured out; profuse, showy; extravagant display, luxury; not without, not having; to involve, to implicate: "p'i 'p'i, slow; small, insignificant, private; "ch'it 'p'i, extravagant; "p'i nik, pok, si, not a day without thinking.

**悱** Hesitating, embarrassed, unable to express one's ideas.

**裴** Used for the next: a kind of cabinet-wood with lines, suitable for furniture; a piece of wood tied to a bow at the Fei. grasp to strengthen it; to aid, to assist; to lean on; "p'i 'chu, a long nut like the hazel, found in Shantung.

**筐** A round, bamboo basket; square ones are called Fei. *k'wong*.

**疲** Fatigued, wearied, exhausted; inability, loss of strength; in the coll. slow, sluggish; the 2d also read Pa. q. v.: "p'i nu, worn out, as a statesman says of himself; "p'i nang, tiresome and difficult, as an office; com., "p'i kwong, wearied, jaded; COLL., 'p'i nó' or 'p'i 'p'i tien' or 'p'i 'p'i nong nang, slow, sluggish in working.

**皮** The skin, the undressed hide; tanned hides, leather; leathern, leathery; furs; bark, peel; wrap-

1鄙 2陋 3鄙 4薄 5鄙 6菲 7菲 8匪 9匪 10斐 11斐 12侈 13不 14疲 15疲  
 16陋 17薄 18吝 19薄 20物 21色 22徒 23然 24靡 25思 26驚 27倦  
 28邊 29鄙 30笑 31敬 32匪 33斐 34成 35靡 36樞 37疲 38難  
 39○ 40○ 41○ 42○ 43○ 44○ 45○ 46○ 47○ 48○

pers, as for goods, the tare; to skin; to cover, as skin does; the 107th radical: in the coll. read *p'ui*, q. v.: *p'i hu*, the skin; *p'i pe* money, presents; *t'èing* *p'i*, grave and plain; *p'i heu*, a target.

**肥**

Fei.

Fat, oily, greasy; fleshy, corpulent; rich, fertile; to fatten, to profit; to unite and form one source: in the coll. read *pui*, q. v.: *p'i tong*, fat, as a pig; *p'i chek*, fertile and barren; *ch'aik*, *p'i*, to whip one's horse.

**腓**

Fei.

The calf of the leg; sick, diseased; changed, altered; to shun, to avoid, to flee from.

**浞**

Fei.

A river in Nganhwui, flowing into Lake Ch'ao by Luchou-fu; diverging, as streams from a common source.

**羆**

Pi.

Pi.

Fei.

A large species of bear; a grisly bear, found in Liautung: *h'ung p'i*, a bear—when dreamed of, is ominous of the birth of a son.

*Pi*. A coll. word, as in *p'i p'i kieu* or *p'i p'a*, to pant, to breathe hard and quick.

*Pi*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *p'i p'au*, to run, to scamper.

(675)

P'ia.

**跛**

Po.

Read *p'ó*; coll. *p'ia*, as in *p'ia wai*, to tread obliquely; *p'ia ka*, to tread the foot to one side; *p'ia kaing* or *p'ia kaing*

*sié* in the habit of treading on one side of the heel.

*P'ia*. A coll. word: inclined, oblique: *p'ia p'ia*, slanting, not plumb: *p'ia tio* a depraved course, licentious practice.

*P'ia*. A coll. word: to shun, to avoid: *p'ia k'ó* and *p'ia chau*, to run away, as from creditors or the police.

*P'ia*. A coll. word: poor, inferior, damaged: *p'ia p'ia hwo* inferior goods.

(676)

P'iah.

**僻**

Pi.

Fei.

Read *p'ek*; coll. *p'iah*; to step to one side, to get out of the way of another: *p'iah p'iah*, or *pieng p'iah*, retired, a by-place; *p'iah cheng* retired and quiet; *p'iah chau*, to run away; *p'iah pieng* or *p'iah sioh*, *peng*, to step to one side.

**辟**

Pi.

Pi.

Read *p'ek*; used for the coll. *p'iah*, as in *p'iah s'ia*, to expel or avert malign influences, as with charms.

*P'iah*. A coll. word, as in *tu p'iah*, mud-flats left by the ebb of the tide; *sai p'iah*, sand-flats.

(677)

P'iak.

**潑**

P'o.

Read *p'wak*; used for the coll. *p'iak*; to throw from a vessel: *p'iak sioh*, *sing*, spattered over the whole person.

*P'iak*. A coll. word, used for *hiak*, as in *p'iak loh*, to topple over, as a wall; *p'iak kwo' k'ó* it fell over the other way.

1 皮 2 膚 3 重 4 皮 5 侯 6 肥 7 策 8 熊 9 跛 10 跛 11 跛 12 僻 13 僻  
膚 皮 侯 脂 瘡 肥 熊 歪 肢 憤 靜 走  
2 皮 幣 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 僻 邊

*P'āik*,. A coll. word: even, exactly corresponding, as accounts: *p'āik*, *k'ó* balanced, squared; *p'āik*, *so* the accounts balanced; *p'āik*, *tek*, *tik*, just even—neither one owing the other.

*P'āik*,. A coll. word: to throb, as the heart or the temples: *p'āik*, *p'āik*, *tióng*, to throb or palpitate incessantly; *p'āik*, *k'i* *p'āik*, a continuous throbbing.

*P'āik*,. A coll. word: to slap: *p'āik*, *sioh*, *siáng*, the sound of slapping or of a thing falling.

(678) P'āiang.

**拚** Read *piēng* in the dictionaries; often read *ping*; coll. *p'āiang*: to contend, to strive together: *p'āiang* *la* *sio* *yāng*, to strive for the mastery, to decide by a fight or lawsuit who is to rule, etc.

*P'āiang*. A coll. word, used for *p'noi*: the back; behind, rear, the back part, the opposite of the face or front: *p'āiang* *au* behind the back, the back; *p'āiang* *chek*, *kauk*, the vertebral column; *p'āiang*, *p'ui* *kau* the skin of the back thick; *met.*, rich, wealthy; *p'āiang*, *p'ui* *k'ó* *i* *mwo* *mwo*, pat the skin of his back—wheedle him to give money; *p'āiang* *p'ok*, hump-backed; *p'āiang* *tiu* *p'āiang*, back to back—making a united effort.

**跛** Read *p'ó*; used for the coll. *p'āiang*: lame: *p'āiang* *k'a*, maimed, crippled in the feet; *p'āiang* *chū*, a cripple.

*P'āiang*. A coll. word: a large spot or stain, as of grease on clothes; a patch, a broken place, as in plastering; a numerative of folded pieces of vermicelli: *miéng* *sioh*, *p'āiang*, one fold of vermicelli.

*P'āiang*. A coll. word, as in *p'āiang* *p'āiang* *kieu* a rattling sound, the clatter as of crockery.

*P'āiang*. A coll. word: to spill: *p'āiang* *wong*, all spilled out.

**閤** Read *p'eng*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *p'āiang* (or *p'āiang*): similar to *p'āiang* (and *p'āiang*), but with the meaning intensified; the slamming of doors; a violent pounding or thumping.

*P'āiang*. A coll. word, analogous to *k'āiang*: to unite, to place together: *p'āiang* *king* or *p'āiang* *leng*, to bring close together.

*P'āiang*. A coll. word: to compare, to place in juxtaposition, so as to compare together: *pi* *p'āiang* to compare, to illustrate; *p'āiang* *chi* *twai* as large as this; *p'āiang* *chiá* *yong* after this sort or fashion.

(679) P'āié.

**批** To strike with the hand; to push away, to turn round; to pare, to scrape off; to revise, to criticise, to animadvert; to assist; to give an official reply, to post a case at the door of an office; the notice of a case; a comment, a gloss: com., *p'āié*, *p'ang*, to criti-

**拚**  
喇  
輸  
贏

**跛**  
肢

**跛**  
子

**批**  
評





also, to add critical notes, as to an essay; 'p'ie' ngü, or 'p'ie' se' to post a case, the notice of a case posted at an office; 'p'ie' chung, to grant a petition; 'p'ie' pauk, to return a petition ungranted; coll., t'auk, 'p'ie', a bamboo stick or ferule; 'sh'ü' 'p'ie', a switch.

**P'ie.** A coll. word, for which the last may be used: a letter, an epistle: 'p'ie' seng' or 'p'ie' chak, a letter; 'p'ie' t'oi' (or 'p'ü'), a letter-envelop; 'p'ie' sloh, chung, one letter; 'p'ie' meng' the superscription; 's'ü' 'p'ie', chung, 'p'ie', and 'kie' 'p'ie', to write, seal, and send a letter.

**披** To hold on one side; to open, to spread out, to extend; to unroll; to rive, to break; to throw on, as a cloak; to cast off clothes; to oppose; disheveled: 'p'ie' 'lang, to turn the leaves and read; 'p'ie' sing tai' ngwok, to don the stars and put on the moon—to travel by night; com., 'p'ie' chung, a large cape or cloak; 'p'ie' kiéng (or 'ü' kiéng), a sort of tasseled cape, as worn by brides; 'p'ie' p'wai' to distribute to others, as money to be used for a common object; 'p'ie' 'tau, sak, hwak, the hair all disheveled.

**皮** To trim, to hew, to pare off; to peel, to flay: coll., 'p'ie' 'p'ü', to pare off the skin, or bark; 'p'ie' chiä' to pare sugar-cane; 'p'ie' 'k'a neng, to trim of the hard skin, of the feet.

**砒** An ore of arsenic, realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic: com., 'p'ie' seng, arsenic, commonly called 'seng' or 'ing, ngiong.

Pi.

(680)

P'iek.

丿

P'ieh.

A stroke from right to left in writing; the 4th radical.

擊

To tap, to strike lightly; to brush along, to wipe; to divide; to skim off; to pull, to lead, to drag; gently, somewhat, a modicum; the stroke to the left in Chinese characters; in the coll. a light, bamboo basket to weigh in: com., 'p'iek, s'ü' a roof sloping one way, as on the sides of a court; met., mustaches, also called ne' 'p'iek, s'ü'; 'p'iek, 'ü, to skim off the fat; met., to learn surreptitiously another's art; coll., 'chó tai' 'p'iek, tauk, to do up a business properly; 'p'iek, 'k'ui or 'p'iek, k'ó' to set aside or dismiss (a matter); 'p'iek, ngüng 'ü, "skim off a film of silver"—a business that is not lucrative; 'p'iek, 'chui 'p'iek, to throw (shells) so as to skim the water; 'chiéng tó p'rah, 'chui 'p'iek, to take money and make it skip over the water—i. e., to waste it; 'ching k'üng 'p'iek, a weighing-basket.

瞥

To glance at, to look at slightly; just perceived: 'p'iek, kiéng' a hasty glance.

<sup>1</sup>批 <sup>3</sup>批 <sup>4</sup>披 <sup>6</sup>戴 <sup>7</sup>披 <sup>8</sup>披 <sup>9</sup>披 <sup>10</sup>披 <sup>11</sup>撒 <sup>12</sup>擊 <sup>13</sup>做 <sup>14</sup>擊 <sup>15</sup>擊 <sup>16</sup>油  
 語 駁 覽 月 風 肩 派 髮 樹 事 開 擊 見  
 批 批 披 披 披 披 披 披 擊 擊 擊 擊 擊  
 准 〇 星 〇 〇 〇 頭 霜 油 托 銀 〇

**斲**

P'ieh.

To pare, to whittle, to sharpen to a point; to deliver a blow with a sword: COLL., *p'iek*, 'toi, to whittle off short; *p'iek*, *sioh*, 'tò, to give a stroke with a sword; *'ek*, 'tò *p'iek*, *tuang* to cleave off with a blow—have nothing to do with it; *p'iek*, *ngék*, to behead—term used jestingly.

*P'iek*, . A coll. word, as in *p'iek*, *sük*, a strange, outre custom; a style different from the prevailing mode: *p'iek*, *sük*, *tek*, *kik*, excessively odd.

(681) P'İeng.

**篇**

P'ien.

Slips of bamboo, anciently used for books; a leaf of a book, a section; books, publications; a species of edible red-skinned bamboo: *'ek*, *p'İeng*, one leaf; COM., *p'İeng sik*, a section or chapter, as in the Book of Odes; *'chiong* *p'İeng*, a whole section.

**偏**

P'ien.

Inclined, lateral; a side, at or by the side; partial, bent on having, longing for; depraved, selfish; a half; 25 chariots; fifty men: *'p'İeng ai* partiality; *'p'İeng kieng* prejudiced; *'p'İeng chek*, to be opinionated; *'p'İeng sū*, selfish; COM., *'p'İeng p'ek*, a perverted will; *'p'İeng pung*, a concubine; *'p'İeng kung*, an Imperial concubine; COLL., *kiang p'İeng mwong*, "go in a side-door"; *met.*, to follow evil ways, dissolute; *p'İeng peng*, inclined; partial; *p'İeng p'İeng puoh*, *chó* perversely bent on doing; *p'İeng lieu*, *p'İeng ló*, and

*p'İeng kwo* 'lieu, expressions borrowed from the Court dialect, meaning have eaten, have taken my meal.

**編**

P'ien.

A cord to tie ancient bamboo-books; to arrange materials for a book; to string things on a cord; to compose; records, books; to twist, to plait; a kind of turban: *'kang p'İeng*, a book; *'p'İeng nieng*, annals; *'p'İeng siu*, a reviser of books—the lowest title in the Hanlin; COM., *'p'İeng chü*, to compose a book; *p'İeng 'sieu siok*, or *'p'İeng ping wa* to compose novels.

**癱**

P'ien.

A paralysis, a palsy on one side: COM., *p'İeng hung*, a palsy.

**翩**

P'ien.

To fly swiftly; to hurry to and fro; a hustle and running, as at a parade; hovering, fluttering, as pennons: *p'İeng p'İeng*, flying about.

**片**

P'ien.

A thin and small thing, a leaf, slip, splinter, strip, bit, chip, fragment; a short time; a petal; to split, to slice, to divide; a half, a section of; the 91st radical: *'p'İeng hang*, a note, a chit; *'p'İeng ngiong*, a word or sentence; *'ch'iek p'İeng* to slice up; COM., *'p'İeng si*, a while; *p'İeng tang*, or *tang p'İeng* visiting-cards; *p'İeng nuk*, slices of pork; *ngwa p'İeng* pieces of broken tiles; COLL., *p'İeng 'sieu*, to slice up an animal roasted whole; *p'İeng 'chai chiah*, *che*

斲 刀 級 席 愛 執 僻 官 年 書 片 切  
 一 斲 一 全 偏 偏 偏 簡 編 編 絨 片  
 刀 斷 篇 篇 見 私 房 編 修 平 片  
 一 斲 篇 偏 偏 偏 編 編 話 言 時

*tu mó*, "not a slip of paper or word"—no evidence of; no law-suits, etc.; *hung ling piéng* wafer-cakes of rice flour and China root.

騙  
騙

To mount a horse; to take advantage of, to delude, to deceive, to cheat, to lie to: *'piéng' kwók*, a plan to cheat; COM., *'hai'*, Pien. *'piéng'* to impose on one most grossly; *'k'í piéng'* or *'hung piéng'* to delude, to cheat; COLL., *'piéng' nēng, chiéng*, to cheat one of money; *'pién' nēng' kiáng*, "a child who deludes one"—as said of a child dying early; *'piéng' ch'oi'* to cheat the mouth, as by eating cheap things.

遍  
遍

Universal, all around, pervading; the entire, the whole; to make a circuit; a visit, a walk: *'piéng' kwók*, throughout the whole land; *'ek, piéng'* (in the Court dialect) a visit, a walk, a trip; COM., *'piéng' sing*, the whole person; *'p'wo piéng'* universal, pervading; COM., *'piéng' sing' niong*, "the whole person limber"—dressed in silks and satins; *'piéng' sang piéng' yá tu o'* "are both in hill and country"—everywhere, in all places, all about.

(682)

P'ieu.

飄  
飄

A spiral gust, a whirlwind; a brisk gale; noise of the wind; blown or swayed by the wind; a light, easy manner; vain, frivolous; to fall: *'piéu ling*,

the falling of leaves; COM., *'piéu há* (coll. *'piéu hū*), empty, not substantial; *'piéu liú*, floating about; roving; *'piéu tung'* to wander about, to vagabondize; *'piéu yong kwó' 'hai*, sailed or blown over the sea.

漂  
漂

Analogous to the last: to float, to be moved by the wind or waves; cold, dismal: also read *'piéu'* q. v.: *'piéu piéu*, floating, soaring aloft; COM., *'piéu liú laung' 'chū*, a dissipated person; COLL., *'king piéu piéu*, very light; trifling, frivolous.

漂  
漂

Without rule, irregular; a carriage thundering along, swift: *'piéu ch'iong'* to sing loose songs.

標  
標

A chrysalis: *'song piéu sieu*, chrysalides of insects which have a woolly envelop, as the mantis; *'hai piéu sieu*, a cuttlefish.

鏢  
鏢

The end or mouth of a scabbard, covered with copper and ornamented; the point of a knife.

縹  
縹

Also read *'piéu'*: a sort of fine blue silk; blue, azure, greenish: *'piéu piéu*, buoyant, light and floating; *'p'ek piéu*, amethystine, cerulean; *'ch'oi' piéu*, leek green; *'piéu mieu*, floating in the air, as the genii.

剽  
剽

To strike, to stab; to pierce, to puncture; to cut off; to rob, to plunder; Piao.

騙局 欺騙 騙伙 國一 身普 身軟 飄虛 飄蕩 過海 浪子 桑螵 碧縹  
黑騙 哄騙 錢遍 遍遍 遍遍 飄零 飄流 飄洋 漂流 漂唱 螵蛸 翠縹





*P'ih*, A coll. word, as in *p'ih*,  
*sioh*, *kwo* to throw out a  
word (to one's face); *á* *k'èuk*,  
*nèng p'ih*, will have people blurt  
at you.

*P'ih*, A coll. word, as in *p'ih*,  
*'mwí*, a blunted end, as of  
a needle or awl.

(684) P'ik.

*P'ik*, A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *p'ik*, *p'ídk*, to throb,  
to palpitate; the pattering sound  
of bare feet, or walking in the  
wet; *p'ik*, *p'ok*, to beat, to  
pound; *p'ik*, *lik*, *p'ok*, *lok*, a rat-  
tling sound, as of cash falling.

(685) P'ing.

**拚** To risk, to jeopardize,  
to peril; also read *piéng*  
(P'ing. Pang. *p'íang*, q.  
v.: COM., *'p'ing miáng* to  
peril life; *'p'ing miáng*  
*'p'au*, to run recklessly;  
*'p'ing miáng* *'kang*, to pursue  
rapidly, to go in hot haste.

**併** Read *peng*; used for the  
(P'ing. coll. *'p'ing*: to fit, to ad-  
just; to calculate, to con-  
sider how: *'p'ing siong*  
to fit in, to adjust, as the  
parts of; *'p'ing p'woi* to adjust  
properly; to engage, as a suitable  
partner; *'p'ing hwo*, to engage  
partners.

*P'ing*. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *'p'ing*, *'p'ang*, to ap-  
portion, to divide equally, as  
shares.

**品** A class, a series, a  
(P'in. grade, a degree; one sort  
out of a variety; an official  
rank or standing; a rule,  
law, guide, example; ac-  
tions, conduct; an article, one of

a sort; a delicacy, a rare dish; to  
classify, to rank, to arrange; tem-  
perament: *'p'ing chiék*, the deport-  
ment, as conformed to the rites;  
*'kwo* *'p'ing*, sorts of fruit; *'siong*  
*'p'ing*, superior, the best quality;  
*'p'ing uk*, things, articles; COM.,  
*'kik*, *'p'ing*, the highest rank;  
*'kiu* *'p'ing*, the nine official ranks,  
divided into *chiáng* and *ch'èung*  
chief and secondary; *'p'ing mau*  
countenance, expression; *'p'ing*  
*haing* actions, conduct; *'p'ing*  
*ngek*, an official grade; *'p'ing*  
*kah*, the deportment or carriage,  
one's natural ways; *'p'ing* *'wang*,  
a kind of large, fine bowl.

*P'ing*. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *'p'ing* *'p'ong*, or  
*'p'ing* *'p'ing* *'p'ong* *'p'ong*, the  
sound of water when agitated:  
*'p'ing* *'p'íang* or *'p'ing* *'tung*  
*'p'íang*, to surge, to roll, as  
waves or as water in a vessel;  
also a swaying or unsteady gait.

*P'ing*. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *'p'ing* *'p'íang*, or  
*'p'ing* *'p'ing* *'p'íang* *'p'íang*, a  
loud noise, as of the slamming of  
doors; *'p'ing* *'p'ong*, or *'p'ing*  
*'p'ing* *'p'ong* *'p'ong*, a loud  
thumping; a report, as of fire-  
crackers, bang!

*P'ing*. A coll. word: equal, bal-  
ancing; even; to smooth,  
to make level: *'p'ing p'ek*, equal,  
even; balancing, as accounts;  
*'p'ing* *'p'ang*, to make level;  
*'p'ing* *'p'ing* *'tong*, of equal  
lengths.

(686)

P'Ō.

*P'Ō*. A coll. word: jutting a-  
bove the surface, protuber-  
ant, convex, bulging out: *p'Ō* *'k'i*  
*'li*, raised, protruding.

<sup>1</sup>拚命  
<sup>1</sup>拚命

<sup>2</sup>跑  
<sup>3</sup>併上  
○

<sup>4</sup>併配  
○

<sup>5</sup>併夥  
○

<sup>6</sup>品節  
<sup>7</sup>果品  
品

<sup>8</sup>上品  
<sup>9</sup>品物  
物

<sup>10</sup>極品  
<sup>11</sup>九品  
品

<sup>12</sup>品貌  
○

<sup>13</sup>品行  
<sup>14</sup>品級  
級

<sup>15</sup>品格  
<sup>16</sup>品碗  
碗



**P'ó.** A coll. word: a kind of convex bamboo cover for rice-steamers, etc., called *p'ó' ló*. (687) **P'ó.**

**波**  
**Po.** A wave, a ripple; moved, agitated; moistened; a glance; bright, glossy; to flow, to communicate; old, aged: *'king p'ó*, the bright moon; *'ong p'ó*, to confer favor; *'ü p'ó*, remnants; *'p'ó ping laung' cheng'* smooth water; **com.**, *'p'ó laung'* waves, billows.

**菠**  
**Po.** A vegetable from abroad, a coarse winter-greens, called *'p'ó ling*, or *hung' kung' ch'ai'* the red-rooted greens; in the coll. *p'wo ling*, q. v.

**落**  
**Po.** Stones that may be used for arrow-heads; perhaps a sort of obsidian.

**坡**  
**P'o.** A hill, a mound, the side of a hill; a pile or tumulus thrown up: in the coll. read *pó*, q. v.: *'p'ó pang*, a bank, an embankment by a river; **com.**, *'sang p'ó*, a mound; **coll.**, *'k'ie' p'ó*, a military guard or escort.

**陂**  
**Pel.** Also read *'p'i*; interchanged with the last, also with the next in the sense of uneven: a bank, a side; to bank in, to inclose and drain: *'p'ó t'ie'*, a pool.

**陌**  
**P'ó.** Uneven, as roads; the sides of a road: *'p'ó tó*, irregular, not level.

**P'ó.** A coll. word, as in *p'ó tó twai' ü*, a heavy rain, rain falling in torrents.

**頗**  
**P'o.** The head inclined; deflected, leaning; uneven; an excess; considerable, somewhat, a little; doubtful: used for the coll. *'p'wo*, q. v.: *'p'ó 'hó*, pretty well, will answer; *'p'ó tó*, rather much; **com.**, *'p'ó song'*, *'p'ó ka*, and *'p'ó 't'io*, passable, pretty good—written on essays as critical notes; *'p'ó p'ó* somewhat, a little, in some degree.

**跛**  
**Po.** Lame, halt in the feet; impotent, crippled; to walk lame, to go or stand on one foot; to loll: in the coll. *'pai' p'id*, and *'p'idng*, q. v.: *'p'ó kiok*, lame.

**回**  
**P'o.** A negative, the reverse of *'k'ó* (can or will do); can not, ought not, will not do; do not; then, forthwith: *'p'ó seng'* unworthy of belief; *'p'ó ch'aik*, unfathomable; *'p'ó tó*, a wine-cup.

**破**  
**P'o.** To rend, to break, to rive, to split, to rip open; broken, torn, ragged; injured, spoiled; ruined, defeated; stormed, occupied by force; to detect, to lay bare a scheme; to see through a plot; in the coll. read *p'wai'* q. v.: *'p'ó 'hwai'* destroyed, spoiled; *'p'ó liék*, riven; *'p'ó pai'* defeated; **com.**, *'p'ó 'yong* and *'p'ó sing*, the first sexual acts of males and females; *'k'ang' p'ó'* to see through, to penetrate, as a design; *'p'ó 'chai*, to waste property; *'p'ó 'hié'* to spend, to squander; *'p'ó t'é' ngwoh*, to "open hell"—to deliver spirits, as in the *pai'*.

1 金 3 餘 浪 6 菠 8 山 10 陂 12 頗 14 頗 16 回 18 破 20 破 22 破  
波 波 靜 菱 坡 池 好 順 測 壞 敗 身  
2 恩 4 波 5 波 7 坡 9 跬 11 陌 13 頗 15 回 17 回 19 破 21 破 23 看  
波 平 浪 坂 坡 陀 多 信 羅 裂 陽 破



*ch'ang'* rites; *p'ó'* *ka taung'* *sang*, to ruin family and property by dissipation; *p'ó'* *siong'* a mared face; maimed, defective in person; COLL., *'p'ó'* *néng ing yong ch'ek, sié'* *k'iéng*, one who breaks up negotiations for betrothal will suffer for his guilt to seven generations.

(688) P'oh.

*P'oh,*. A coll. word, as in *p'oh,* *sioh<sub>2</sub> siäng*, a sound, as of an arrow striking the target, or of one falling on the ground.

(689) P'oh.

**粕** The grains of liquor; in the coll. the hard, fibrous part, as of sugar-cane, fruits, etc., rejected in eating: *'chau p'oh*, sediment floating in a vat; dregs, grounds; *'cha p'oh*, sediments, refuse.

(690) P'oi.

**屁** Read *p'e'*; coll. *p'oi'*: foul wind: *pong' p'oi'* to break wind.

**呸** Read *p'ek*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *p'oi'*: to spit: *'p'oi'* *lang*, to void spittle; *'p'oi'* *haik*, to spit blood; *'p'oi'* *sioh<sub>2</sub> k'üng*, to spit a puddle.

(691) P'ok.

**覆** Read *hok*; coll. *p'ok*: to invert, to turn the top or face of a thing down: *'p'ok*, *'chiong* (or *'ch'iong*) *saëk, sioh<sub>2</sub> 'tó*, to fall headlong violently; *'p'ok*, *'wang chiok*, *sik*, to invert his bowl and cut off his means of living, as by drawing off his customers; *'nong p'ok*,

*ch'ieu'* a mode of gambling by twirling and matching cash; *'p'ok*, *só*, the inverted tiles, those laid with the concave side down; *p'ah, p'ok*, to turn over, to upset; *'p'ok*, *'tiäng*, the convex top of a grave.

*P'ok,*. A coll. word: to bend, to incline, as the head or body: *'tau p'ok, kiä'* to bow the head; *p'ok, kak*, round-shouldered.

**𢵑** Read *pvok<sub>2</sub>*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *p'ok<sub>2</sub>*, as in *p'ok<sub>2</sub> sioh<sub>2</sub> siäng*, a noise, a sound, as of things set down or of wood when struck.

**梆** Read *pong*; used for the coll. *p'ok*, as in *p'ok<sub>2</sub> pang*, *p'ok<sub>2</sub>* the sound of a watchman's rattle; *p'ok<sub>2</sub> p'ok<sub>2</sub> 'kwong*, a watchman's rattle; *p'ok<sub>2</sub> sang p'ok*, to beat three beats.

*P'ok<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word, as in *p'ok<sub>2</sub> p'ok<sub>2</sub> t'ieu'* (the mind) trembling with fear.

*P'ok<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word, as in *p'ok<sub>2</sub> 'long sioh<sub>2</sub> siäng*, a sound, as of a stone thrown into the water, splash! *p'ok<sub>2</sub> long*, a dull, heavy sound.

*P'ok<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word, as in *p'ik<sub>2</sub> p'ok<sub>2</sub>*, to beat, to pound: *k'á' i p'ok, sioh<sub>2</sub> t'ui*, give him one blow.

(692) P'ong.

**𢵑** Also read *pong*: abundant, an overflowing measure: COLL., *p'ong chidh, p'ong*, superabundant, profuse, bountiful, as a feast.

1破 七 2糴 4呸 5呸 6呸 7覆 倒 8覆 9擣 10覆 11覆  
 伙 世 糴 灑 血 一 掌 倒 碗 覆 槽 鼎  
 姻 愆 渣 一 困 一 絕 笑 食 〇 〇 〇  
 緣 〇 糴 〇 〇 〇 一 〇 食 〇 〇 〇

𩇛  
𩇛

Also read *pong*, and  
interchanged with *pong*  
(a great rain); a storm of  
sleet; abundance of snow,  
the noise of a driving  
storm: 'p'ong *tó*, a heavy  
rain; 'p'ong *p'noi* a vast  
expanse of waters, a flood.

井

A character used in the  
*Paik, Ing* for the coll.  
'p'ong, as in 'p'ong *sioh*,  
*siang* (or 'p'ong *sioh*,  
*siang*), a sound, as of a  
thing dropped into a well; similar  
to *p'ang*, q. v.

噴

To expel the breath  
forcibly, to hoot, to spurt;  
to snort; to breathe hard  
through the nose: 'p'ong  
*k'e* to snort and rave; a  
breathing or aspirate; com., 'p'ong'  
*chwi*, to spurt water; 'p'ong'  
*chwi hwa*, to spurt water, as  
over clothes; 'p'ong' *hu chwi*, to  
sprinkle charm-water, as in exor-  
cisms. Read 'hung': the sound of  
breathing: 'hung *t'e* to sneeze.

薛

Read 'p'ung; used for  
the coll. 'p'ong', as in 'p'ong'  
*hiong*, very fra-  
grant; 'p'ong' *p'e' hiong*  
(or 'p'auk, *p'e' hiong*), fra-  
grance striking the olfactory  
nerves—very odoriferous.

*P'ong'*. A coll. word: a crack, a  
crevice, an interstice:  
'p'ung *p'ong'* cracks; 'p'ong'  
*hong*, a seam or crack, as in a wall;  
'p'ong' *hi*, a wide crack; 'p'ong'  
*swoi* a seam in a garment.

*P'ong'*. A coll. word: the space  
between the toes or fin-  
gers: 'ch'iu 'chai *p'ong'* (same as

'ch'iu 'chai *kek*) space between  
the fingers.

磅

Read *pong*; coll.  
'p'ong: the noise of stones  
falling: 'p'ong *sioh*, *siang*,  
a loud thump; 'p'ong  
'p'ong *kieu* (or 'p'ong  
'p'ong *kieu*), a dull, heavy sound,  
loud thumping, as on a floor.

(693)

P'u.

醭

Read *p'auk*; used in  
the *Paik, Ing* for the coll.  
'p'u: mold, mildew: 'p'u  
*hwa*, a whitish mold, as  
on food or clothing; mil-  
dewed; 'p'u *k'e* or 'p'u *e* or *ch'au*  
'p'u, a moldy scent; 'p'u *p'u saik*,  
an old, faded color; 'sang 'p'u  
*pah*, *si* (or *pah*, *ne*) 'mó, all cov-  
ered with mold.

浮

Read *p'eu*; coll. 'p'u:  
to float, to drift; floating;  
protuberant, raised, in re-  
lief: 'p'u 'tu, raised panel-  
work; 'p'u *hwa*, flowers  
in relief; 'p'u *kio*, a  
floating bridge; 'p'u *lo* rising,  
swelling; 'p'u *tiong*, gaming to  
help a needy friend by allowing  
him a percentage of the winnings;  
'p'u 'ma, a wire support for  
wicks in the *liu kwong* lamps;  
'p'u, 'p'u *tioh*, weak, relaxed, as  
the system after illness.

煇

Read *p'eu*; coll. 'p'u:  
to boil or fry in oil or fat:  
'p'u *chak*, to boil in oil;  
'p'u *piang*, doughnuts;  
'p'u *kieu*, stuffed cakes  
boiled in oil; 'p'u *ngu*, to fry  
fish.

1 𩇛 2 𩇛 3 噴 4 噴 5 噴 6 噴 7 醭 8 醭 9 生 10 毛 11 浮 12 浮 13 浮 14 浮 15 浮 16 浮 17 浮 18 浮 19 浮  
𩇛 氣 水 符 花 醭 醭 生 毛 浮 花 露 馬 餅 魚  
𩇛 噴 花 水 醭 醭 生 毛 浮 花 露 馬 餅 魚  
𩇛 水 ○ ○ 氣 白 浮 橋 場 煇 煇 ○  
沛 水 ○ ○ 氣 白 浮 橋 場 煇 煇 ○

(694)

P'uh.

P'uh. A coll. word: a swollen appearance, as of spoiled food: p'uh, ngai k'ó' puffed and spoiled.

P'uh. A coll. word, about the same as puh, as in p'ih, p'uh, a noiseless blow, sound of a blow on soft things.

(695)

P'ui.

P'ui. A coll. word: to spurt, to eject forcibly from the mouth; a sound expressing dislike or contempt.

(696)

P'ui.

苜  
Hui.

Read hui; coll. p'ui, as in p'ui hiong, fennel, caraway seed, specifically termed 'sieu, p'ui hiong.

皮  
P'i.

Read p'i; coll. p'ui: the skin; a hide; leather, leathern; furs; bark, peel; shameless; p'ui hu, the skin; p'ui mōh, the cuticle; p'ui nong, the inner parts of an undressed hide; p'ui ó, a fur jacket; p'ui laung' duck's eggs cured by a coating of salt-petre, ashes, &c.; p'ui ch'au or p'ui huo' furs; p'ui t'eng, furs not made up; nū meng' p'ui cheng' kau' you are very shameless; p'ui pau kauk, very lean, emaciated; p'ui meng' the outside, merely external; p'ui tó k'ó' h'wang, to take hides and tan or cure them; kauk, tē, p'ui, to bruise or rub off the skin.

裴  
P'ei.

A long robe; a surname; also used for pai, to go and fro, to walk irresolutely: com., sang' p'ui, sur-named, P'ui.

(697)

P'ung.

蜂  
Feng.

Bees, wasps, hornets: com., mik, p'ung, the honey-bee; wong p'ung, a hornet; tong yeu p'ung, a wasp; p'ung cheng, a bee's sting; p'ung teng' the bee stings; p'ung t'iu, a bee-hive; p'ung wo or p'ung seu' a bee's nest; p'ung ch'ai hwa, the bee sips flowers; p'ung h'wang ch'ek, laung' the bees revolting and thieves tumultuous—a rebellion; an angry quarrel; noisy sport.

P'ung. A coll. word, as in p'ung ch'ui, swill; p'ung t'eng, a swill-pail; p'ung só, a swill-trough; mi p'ung, the rinsings of rice.

捧  
Feng.

To offer with both hands; to receive or hold in both hands; to scoop up in the hand; a handful, a double-handful; in the coll. read p'ung, q. v.: p'ung t'uk, to hold and read; coll., p'ung ch'ui s'ieh, to scoop up water to drink; p'ung s'ioh, p'ung, to scoop up a double-handful.

琫  
P'eng.

Ornaments of gold, gems, or metal, on the scabbard or hilt of a sword; an emperor has gems, a prince has gold.

嘖  
Feng.

A loud, boisterous laugh; great merriment: the 2d also means the vines of a melon yielding much fruit.

1 皮膚  
2 皮膚  
3 皮膚

4 皮瓢  
5 皮蛋  
6 皮草

7 皮桶  
8 皮面

9 皮掏  
10 去獮

11 蜜蜂  
12 黃蜂

13 長腰蜂  
14 針釘

15 蜂窠  
16 蜂窩

17 蜂採花  
18 蜂反賊

19 蜂窠  
20 亂

21 捧讀



**葦** Grass growing luxuriantly; grassy, herbaceous: *'p'ung* *'p'ung*, abundant, luxuriant, laden with fruit.  
P'eng.  
P'eng.

**紡** Read *'huong*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *'p'ung*: to spin or twist thread with a twisting machine or hand-reel, called *'p'ung* *ch'ia*; *'p'ung* *mieng* *sa*, to twist cotton-yarn.  
Fang.

**帆** A sail of mats or canvas: com., *'hung* *'p'ung*, sails; *'ch'ia* *'p'ung*, to hoist sail by windlass; *'tiong* *'p'ung*, to shift a sail, to wear ship; *'k'au* *'p'ung*, (or *'k'au* *hiong*), to tack.  
Fan.

**芄** Luxuriant herbage, grassy, flourishing; bushy, as the tail of a fox or squirrel: *'p'ung* *'p'ung*, abundant, as a field of grain.  
P'eng.

**蓬** A species of flag or rush; a medicinal plant growing among hemp; tangled, disorderly, a jungle; disheveled; waving, as grass in the wind; a malign star: com., *'p'ung* *'lai*, a district in Shantung; *'p'ung* *'lai* *'t'ó*, the fairy islands, the abode of genii.  
P'eng.

**篷** Mats of bamboo leaves and woven splints, used for sails, boat-covers, etc.: com., *'hung* *'p'ung*, a sail; *'p'ung* *'leu*, a mat-lodge or hovel; *'p'ung* *ch'iong*, a mat shed; *'p'oo* *'p'ung*, a cloth awning; coll., *'p'ung* *sioh*, *'liang*, one mat.  
P'eng.

**蓬** Flying dust; dust blown about by the wind: *'p'ung* *'p'ung* *'k'i* (or *'pung* *'pung* *'k'i*), to rise, as dust or vapor.

**逢** The sound of a drum: also read *'hung*, q. v.: *'ngó* *'ku* *'p'ung* *'p'ung*, the drums rattling.  
F'eng.  
P'ang.

**縫** To sew, to stitch: in the coll. read *'pung*, q. v.: *'p'ung* *'i*, to sew garments; com., *'choi* *'p'ung*, to cut out and sew, to be a tailor. Read *'p'ong*: the seam of a garment.  
F'eng.

**蓬鬆** The hair in disorder, disheveled hair: *'p'ung* *'sung*, the hair uncombed and tangled.  
F'eng.  
P'eng.

**捧** Read *'p'ung*; coll. *'p'ung*: to offer with both hands; to bring, as dishes of food to the table, to serve up: *'p'ung* *'p'ong*, to serve up the rice; *'p'ung* *'ta* *'chong* *'hong*, to offer tea and pipes; *'p'ung* *'t'ó* *'hwang*, chopped dollars.  
F'eng.  
P'eng.

*'P'ung*. A coll. word; the same as *'p'ó*, q. v.: *'p'ung* *'t'ó* *'wai*, a very heavy rain, the rain falling in torrents.

(698) P'wai.

**破** Read *'p'ó*; coll. *'p'wai*: to break, to split, to rend, to rive, to rip; broken, torn, ragged, spoiled, injured: *'p'ah*, *'p'wai* to

<sup>1</sup>葦 <sup>2</sup>紗 <sup>3</sup>車 <sup>4</sup>闊 <sup>5</sup>蓬 <sup>6</sup>篷 <sup>7</sup>廠 <sup>8</sup>一 <sup>9</sup>裁 <sup>10</sup>棒 <sup>11</sup>裝 <sup>12</sup>番  
<sup>13</sup>華 <sup>14</sup>風 <sup>15</sup>帆 <sup>16</sup>轉 <sup>17</sup>蓬 <sup>18</sup>萊 <sup>19</sup>島 <sup>20</sup>樓 <sup>21</sup>篷  
<sup>22</sup>紡 <sup>23</sup>帆 <sup>24</sup>轉 <sup>25</sup>蓬 <sup>26</sup>萊 <sup>27</sup>風 <sup>28</sup>蓬 <sup>29</sup>布 <sup>30</sup>領 <sup>31</sup>縫 <sup>32</sup>蓬 <sup>33</sup>衣  
<sup>34</sup>綿 <sup>35</sup>○ <sup>36</sup>帆 <sup>37</sup>蓬 <sup>38</sup>萊 <sup>39</sup>風 <sup>40</sup>蓬 <sup>41</sup>蓬 <sup>42</sup>蓬 <sup>43</sup>蓬 <sup>44</sup>蓬 <sup>45</sup>蓬 <sup>46</sup>蓬 <sup>47</sup>蓬 <sup>48</sup>蓬 <sup>49</sup>蓬 <sup>50</sup>蓬 <sup>51</sup>蓬 <sup>52</sup>蓬 <sup>53</sup>蓬 <sup>54</sup>蓬 <sup>55</sup>蓬 <sup>56</sup>蓬 <sup>57</sup>蓬 <sup>58</sup>蓬 <sup>59</sup>蓬 <sup>60</sup>蓬 <sup>61</sup>蓬 <sup>62</sup>蓬 <sup>63</sup>蓬 <sup>64</sup>蓬 <sup>65</sup>蓬 <sup>66</sup>蓬 <sup>67</sup>蓬 <sup>68</sup>蓬 <sup>69</sup>蓬 <sup>70</sup>蓬 <sup>71</sup>蓬 <sup>72</sup>蓬 <sup>73</sup>蓬 <sup>74</sup>蓬 <sup>75</sup>蓬 <sup>76</sup>蓬 <sup>77</sup>蓬 <sup>78</sup>蓬 <sup>79</sup>蓬 <sup>80</sup>蓬 <sup>81</sup>蓬 <sup>82</sup>蓬 <sup>83</sup>蓬 <sup>84</sup>蓬 <sup>85</sup>蓬 <sup>86</sup>蓬 <sup>87</sup>蓬 <sup>88</sup>蓬 <sup>89</sup>蓬 <sup>90</sup>蓬 <sup>91</sup>蓬 <sup>92</sup>蓬 <sup>93</sup>蓬 <sup>94</sup>蓬 <sup>95</sup>蓬 <sup>96</sup>蓬 <sup>97</sup>蓬 <sup>98</sup>蓬 <sup>99</sup>蓬 <sup>100</sup>蓬

break; broken; 'p'wai' lang' tattered, as clothes; running, as a sore; 'p'wai' leng' to divide into segments; parted, as a forehead by a vertical indentation; 'p'wai' leng' 'k'eng, a dog with a white streak down the forehead; met., a fellow who will prove an injury to one; 'p'wai' meng' "split face"—detected, well known, as a thief; 'p'wai' t'ëuk, to split bamboo; 'p'wai' pwo' cotton rags; 'p'wai' 'kiäng or 'p'wai' 'stä, the first two sentences of an essay; 'p'wai' 'ló siäng, a shattered voice; 'p'wai' pwo' siäng, old-rags-fairy—i. e., a penniless vagabond; 'p'wai' 'ngu 'hid or 'p'wai' 'cha 'li, much broken; wholly spoiled; 'kiäng p'wai' 'tang, frightened (enough) to burst his gall-bladder! 'p'wai' 'wang cho' 'ch'oi' to break a bowl and swear, as before an idol; 'p'wai' 'lai' 'seu' 'choi, a knavish Siutsai.

**派**  
**派**

To branch, as a stream; to ramify, to branch off; a line or branch of posterity; to distribute, to give to each one; to appoint, P'ai. to assign to places: com., 'p'wai' 'chek, 'sëu' to assign his office to each; 'hiong p'wai' the apportionment of village-dues (for idol worship); 'kwang p'wai' an official levy, as for expenses of street-gates, &c.; 'p'wai' 'wi 'wong, to appoint a deputy; 'ek, p'wai' 'te' 'hwong, a strip of land; COLL., p'wai' 'chwi, to lead off water, as in fields; p'wai' 'tau' or p'wai' 'tong tau' midday, noon.

**紙**

P'ai.

Raveled silk; in the coll. to part, to divide; to separate into threads; COLL., 'p'wai' 'hwa siäng' to separate floss, as for embroidering; p'wai' 't'au hwook, to part the hair.

**求**

Strips of hemp-bark; in the coll. to separate the fibers, as of grass-cloth nettle, or of hemp for making ropes: COLL., 'p'wai' 'mwai p'ieäng' to part hemp-fibers.

(699)

P'wak.

**潑**

P'o.

To sprinkle, to throw water about; to drip, to ooze; a shower; to write boldly; a foot, in the Korean language: used for the coll. p'äd, q. v.: 'nung p'wak, characters written with heavy strokes; COM., 'p'wak, 'chwi, to throw water on, to irrigate; 'p'wak, 'laiu' to sprinkle manure; p'wak, 'ho' or p'wak, 'chiäng' an adulteress; a brazen-faced woman; wak, p'wak, lively, unheated; p'wak, 'lai' to beg impudently, to squeeze by threats; COLL., p'wak, 'chih, to coat candles red—by pouring melted wax with an infusion of 'chie' 'ch'ó; 'ü p'wak, 'tié 'li, the rain beats in.

P'wak<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: to stride, to straddle, to step over; a step, a pace: p'wak, 'kwo' to step over, as a threshold; 'k'a p'wak, steps, stepping; p'wak, 'sioh, pwo' to take a step—to gain a degree.

P'wak<sub>3</sub>. A coll. word: to throw or hang, as a garment over a chair or a clothes-horse;

<sup>1</sup>破爛 <sup>2</sup>破稜 <sup>3</sup>破犬 <sup>4</sup>破稜 <sup>5</sup>破竹 <sup>6</sup>破碗 <sup>7</sup>破碗 <sup>8</sup>破賴 <sup>9</sup>破賴秀 <sup>10</sup>鄉派 <sup>11</sup>官派 <sup>12</sup>派委員 <sup>13</sup>一派地方 <sup>14</sup>緞花線 <sup>15</sup>求 <sup>16</sup>濃潑 <sup>17</sup>潑水 <sup>18</sup>潑料

*p'wak*, *kiêng*, *t'au*, carry it over the shoulder; *p'wak*, *'h'ai*, to wear a red silk sash, as Siutsai graduates do.

*P'wak*. A coll. word, as in *p'wak*, *t'êng*, a well-bucket; *p'wak*, *t'êng* *sóh*, a well-bucket rope.

(700)

P'wang.

拌

Pan.

Also read *pwang* and *p'wang*: to reject, to cast off; to cut off, to divide, to distinguish.

礮

P'an.

Also read *p'ang*: a mountain stream in the west of Shensi, a tributary of the river Wei: com., *p'wang*, *k'á*, the stream

P'an—in which *'Kiong t'ai'* *kung* angled.

判

P'an.

Pang.

To divide, to halve; to distinguish, to judge, to decide, to sentence; to join two parts; to marry; also to scatter, to dissolve:

*'p'ie p'wang'* to give an official decision; com., *'p'wang ang'* to pass judgment on a case; *'p'wang' twang'* to judge and decide; *'p'wang' kwang*, (coll. *p'ang' kwang*), a judge, recorder—applied to the attendants of the god *'Siáng hwong'*; *'t'ung p'wang'* a syndic, the magistrate in an inferior department.

泮

P'an.

Pang.

A semicircular pond near the colleges of princes, called in coll. *ngwok*, *'peng*, *'tié*, or half-moon ponds; a stream in Shantung, near Ta-ngan-fu; to

dissolve, to scatter: *'p'wang' tié*,

the college-pool: com., *'p'wang' k'ung*, a prefectural college; *'p'wang' ngwong*, the first of the Siutsai graduates; COLL., *'tié p'wang' k'ung*, or *'tié p'wang' 'chwi*, to enter college—to become a Siutsai.

類

Interchanged with the last: to break, to scatter; the colleges of the princes.

盼

P'an.

Pang.

The white and black of the eye clearly distinguished; a beautiful eye; to look about: *'p'wang' wong'* to look for, to expect.

伴

Pan.

An associate, a comrade, a companion; to follow, to attend on, to keep one company: *'t'ung p'wang'* a fellow, an equal; com.,

*'p'wang' teng'* to bear one company; *'p'wang' k'ó*, to "go in with the crowd" to an examination—a phrase used affectedly; *'p'wang' ling*, to keep the spirit company, as a son sleeping by a father's coffin; *'p'wang' 'tu*, to stand by and tell others in gambling; *'p'wang' pung* or *'p'wang' pung ma*, a bride's attendant; COLL., *'p'wang' n'eng kwo' sié'* (merely) keep people company through the world, as the poor say.

畔

Pan.

A division or path between fields, a landmark: in the following senses also read *pwang'*; to separate from, to revolt; to

transgress the rules for ceremonial dress: *keng 'chiá yong' p'wang'* the farmers yield the landmarks.

礮 公 判 判 泮 泮 入 盼 同 伴 伴 伴  
溪 批 案 官 池 元 泮 望 伴 考 賭 伙  
姜 判 判 通 泮 官 官 官 陣 靈 房 過  
太 ○ 斷 判 官 ○ ○ ○ 陣 靈 房 世



(701)

P'wí.

胚  
胚

An embryo; a foetus one month old; an unformed mass, any thing unfinished; vapors, clouds not condensed: 'p'wí t'ai, pregnant; COLL., 'p'wí p'aek, native talent; 'p'wí p'aek, hó, good natural ability; 'sing p'wí twai' he has a large body.

坯  
坯

A hillock rebuilt, a mound; unburnt pottery; to plaster up a seam or crack; a rough block; crude, unformed, in the rough: P'ei. COM., 'chai p'wí, thick paper or pasteboard, as for lining or stiffening; 't'eu p'wí, chop-sticks in the rough, common unpainted ones; COLL., p'wí, p'wí, to make pasteboard.

(702)

P'wo.

鋪

To spread out, to extend, to arrange; to lay, as a pavement; to make known, to pervade; a disease, ill; a door-ring, or knocker: also read p'wo' q. v.: COM., 'p'wo sioh, to pave with stones; 'p'wo peng, bed-boards; 'p'wo kai' bedding; 'p'wo pá or 'p'wo s'ü' to arrange in order; 'p'wo pang, to divide, to apportion; p'wo t' t'ang or 'p'wo t' k'ing, carpets spread on the floor; 'p'wo chiéng kaik, 'ch'ai, to spread rugs and hang up festoons, as on festive occasions; COLL., 'p'wo tio' to pave roads; 'p'wo pang, or 'p'wo pang 'tiang, to lay even or level; 'p'wo peng pang, to lay a board-floor; p'ah,

p'wo, to arrange the bed-boards.

踣

The prints of a horse's feet, hoof-marks.

麩

Fu.

Read hu; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. p'wo, as in mah, p'wo, the bran or husk of wheat.

菠

Po.

Read p'ó; coll. p'wo, as in p'wo ling ch'ai' a sort of coarse winter-greens, also called 'eng k'ing ch'ai' the red-rooted greens.

圃

Pu.

A vegetable-garden, an orchard; met., a gardener: 'nung p'wo, a small farmer; 'ló p'wo, a garden; 'hwong p'wo, a garden.

浦

P'u.

A bank, a margin or brink of a lake or river; a creek, an inlet or stream running into a larger one: 'P'wo siang, a district of Kien ning-fu in Fookien; 'Hwang sung p'wo, the anchorage for foreign vessels in the south suburbs of Foochow.

溥

P'u.

Used for the next: large, great, extensive, pervading; everywhere: 'p'wo pauk, vast, as the sea. Read pok, to smear, to bedaub.

普

P'u.

The sun obscured or undistinguished; daylight everywhere; great; all, universal, pervading, as the light; everywhere: 'p'wo chá' ch'üing' seng, to relieve or save all the living, as Buddhists

1胚 8身 4紙 6鋪 8鋪 10鋪 結 18鋪 棚 16老 18浦 浦  
胎 胚 坯 石 蓋 煩 綵 平 15農 圃 城 20溥  
2胚 大 5筴 7鋪 9鋪 11鋪 12鋪 14鋪 圃 園 19番 博  
魄 ○ 坯 板 排 毡 路 板 ○ 園 艦 ○

say: com., 'p'wo p'ieŋg' or 'p'wo p'wai' everywhere, universally diffused; 'p'wo t'ieŋg a' under the whole heavens, the world; 'p'wo ang hu, paper-charms, named after the Budha 'P'wo-ang; 'p'wo t'ó ngang, the Puto Islands near Chusan; 'p'wo t'ó rites to get souls out of hell.

**譜**

Pu.  
Pu.

A list, a record; a treatise on any art; a register, a chronicle, a genealogical table; a biography; to inscribe, to insert; to arrange; to pertain or belong to; in the coll. rule, system, method, routine: 'lik, 'p'wo, historical annals; 'p'wo hié' a genealogy; com., 'chuk, 'p'wo, a clan-genealogy; 'ka 'p'wo, a family record; 'ki 'p'wo, a treatise on chess; coll., 'c'hié 'p'wo, a music book; 'p'wo tio' rule, routine; i o' 'p'wo, he is systematic; mó 'p'wo tio' no system or method.

**頗**

Po.

Read 'p'ó; used for the coll. 'p'wo: about, almost: 'p'wo 'p'wo 'muong k'ó' let it go at that, it will do pretty well.

**斧**

Fu.

Read 'hu; used for the coll. 'p'wo, as in 'p'wo t'au, an ax, a hatchet: 'p'wo t'au 'ching, and 'p'wo t'au ch'oi' the back and the edge of an ax.

**補**

Pu.

Read 'pwo; coll. 'p'wo: the square, embroidered pieces on the front and back of a coat or robe: 'p'wo sioh, ho' a set (i. e., two) of such pieces; 'p'wo kwa' a robe with the embroidered squares.

**鋪**

P'u.

The second character is altered from the first: a shop; a ward, a district; the first also read 'p'wo, q. v.: com., 'p'wo n'oi' in the ward; 'p'wo ho' the shops of a ward; 'p'wo ka, a customer, a small shop that buys of a larger one; 'p'wo seng ting, a ward in the suburbs of Foochow; 'ló p'wo' an old establishment; 'p'wo t'au kieu' the sedans of a regular stand.

'P'wo. A coll. word: to prepare and smuggle in an essay: 'p'wo 'ch'iong, a smuggling office, as temporarily hired near an examination hall; i se' p'ah, 'p'wo he got his essay by smuggling.

'P'wo. A coll. word: to help, to say a good word for, to give one a lift; to be indulgent, as in accepting work though inferior: 'p'wo t'óh, to help, to say a word for; to employ, as a poor workman; nguing' 'p'wo siong' to force one's self and take the article; to carry it through though it will be poorly done; 'p'wo sioh, kwo' to speak a good word for one.

'P'wo. A coll. word, as in 'p'wo 'p'wo or 'p'wo 'p'wo sié' light, slight, as the pressure of the hand; to do a thing gently.

**簿**

Pu.

Read 'pwo' in the dictionaries and often spoken 'pwo': a register, a tablet; a book for notes, memoranda or accounts; an ivory tablet used by officers at imperial audiences; to record: teng 'p'wo' to enter in the record or account; com.,

<sup>1</sup>普 <sup>2</sup>遍 <sup>3</sup>普 <sup>4</sup>陀 <sup>5</sup>度 <sup>6</sup>立 <sup>7</sup>譜 <sup>8</sup>系 <sup>9</sup>家 <sup>10</sup>譜 <sup>11</sup>毗 <sup>12</sup>譜 <sup>13</sup>斧 <sup>14</sup>頭 <sup>15</sup>斧 <sup>16</sup>煩 <sup>17</sup>鋪 <sup>18</sup>鋪 <sup>19</sup>鋪 <sup>20</sup>頂  
天 符 ○ 譜 族 棋 譜 路 頭 頭 嘴 戶 前 ○

'so' p'wo' an account-book; 'siong' p'wo' (or siong' so'), to enter in account; 'nik, ke' p'wo' a diary; 'che' p'wo' a copy-book; 'chio p'wo' a keeper of records in courts, a Hanlin of the 7th or 8th rank; 'hwoi' p'wo' the records of a company, society, or club; 'hwa p'wo' a pattern book, as of embroidery-patterns; COLL., 'neng 'kiang p'wo' a picture-book of persons, plays, etc.

(703) P'woh.

**曝**

Pao.

Read *puk*, coll. *p'woh*: to sun, to scorch, to dry in the sun: 'p'woh, 'ch'au' spoiled by exposure to the sun; 'p'woh, 'yok, (or 'yo), wilted in the sun; 'p'woh, 'nik, 'ch'au, or 'p'woh, 'laung' to expose to the sun; 'p'woh, 'siong, to dry fish; 'p'woh, 'ngau or 'p'woh, 'k'ieu' ngau, curled, warped, as by solar heat.

(704) P'woi.

**配**

P'ei.

The color of liquor; a fellow, an equal; united, agreeing; to mate, to match, to pair, to unite, as in marriage; to copulate; to equal, to compare; comparable; in the coll. to hire; to purchase and forward goods; the condiments of a meal: 'p'ok, p'woi' no match, ill assorted; 'h'wong p'woi' to marry; COM., 'p'woi' 'toi' or p'woi' 'hak, to join, to match; mating; 'p'woi' 'hiong seng' mieu' to occupy the second rank in the sage's temple; COLL., p'woi' 'sang, to hire a suitable boat, as to transport goods; p'woi' 'hwo' to purchase and ship goods,

to fill an order for goods; p'woi' 'pwong' to serve as condiments for the meal of rice; p'woi' 'sik, or p'woi' 'ch'au, viands, relishes; 'ch'a p'woi' shavings; 'wang p'woi' fragments of broken bowls.

**沛**

P'ei.

A river in Liautung and in Kiangsu; humid, showery; copious, abundant; moving, increasing, expanding; to run, to flow; to dam up water for irrigating land; laid prostrate; suddenly: 'tieng p'woi' all in disorder; 'pong p'woi' wet, flooded; 'p'woi' 'yong, suddenly, in an overwhelming manner.

**霏**

P'ei.

A heavy rain, copious showers; to flow, as water; wet, sloppy: 'p'ong p'woi' very rainy, rain in torrents.

**旆**

Also read *p'woi*: a pennon, a streamer on a staff above the large flag: p'woi' p'woi' streaming and flapping, as pennons.

**被**

P'ei.

Read *pe*; coll., p'woi': a coverlet, a blanket; a quilt or covering for a bed; 'p'woi' 'tang, a sheet, a counterpane or single covering; 'kak, p'woi' a double coverlet (without the cotton); 'p'woi' 't'eng, the open part of the coverlet; p'woi' 'aeng' (or 't'aeng') a quilt folded, in which one ensconces himself; p'woi' 'sioh, 'ch'ong, one comfortable; p'woi' 'p'wo, 'tong, in bed, abed.

P'woi'. A coll. word: to consult, to deliberate, to consider: p'woi' 'pi, to consider, to

1數 3日 簿 簿 弱 10曝 12不 14配 聖 17滂 19雱 21夾  
簿 記 主 曝 曝 配 對 廟 沛 霏 被  
2上 簿 簿 臭 日 11曝 18婚 15配 顛 沛 被 被  
簿 字 花 曝 頭 齣 配 享 沛 然 單 桶



consult about; *p'woi*<sup>2</sup>, *nó*, to contrive, to plan, as ways and means; *p'woi*<sup>2</sup>, *hwong*, a medical consultation.

(705)

P'wok.

**勃**  
P'o.

Read *p'wok*<sub>2</sub>; used for the coll. *p'wok*<sub>2</sub>: scum, froth: "*chui p'wok*, froth of water; "*lang p'wok*, white frothy spittle; "*pwong*<sup>2</sup> *p'wok*, the scum of boiling rice; "*p'wok*, *p'ak*, *ch'ok*, *li*, scum bubbling out, as from under a cover.

(706)

P'wong.

**汐**  
Hsi.

Read *sik*<sub>2</sub>; used in the *Puik*, *Ing* for the coll. *p'wong*<sup>2</sup>: the ebbing of the tide: "*chui p'wong*<sup>2</sup> the tide is ebbing; "*p'wong*<sup>2</sup> "*ch'íng*, ebb'd till it is shallow; "*p'wong*<sup>2</sup> *kang*, (or *tah*<sub>2</sub>), ebb'd all dry.

(707)

Sa.

**沙**  
Sha.

Sand, gravel; pebbles; sandy, gritty; granulated, comminuted; small and sweet, as fruit; in the coll. ready, skillful at: read *sai* in the coll. q. v.: "*liu sa*, shifting sands; "*sa mok*, a sandy desert, as of Shamo or Gobi; "*sa mwong*, a Buddhist priest; also defined diligent conduct; "*sa li*, a russet pear; COM., "*Sa kang*<sup>2</sup> a district of Yenping-fu in Fookien; COLL., "*sa chiah*, *sa*, ready at, doing easily and well.

**砂**  
Sha.

Used for the last in the sense of pebbles, sand: COM., "*chio sa*, cinnabar; "*sa íng*, the seeds of a certain fruit used to aid digestion; "*p'eng sa*, borax.

**紗**  
Sha.

Thin silk, gauze; gauzy; fibers, thread: COM., "*sa*, *ló*, two kinds of gauze, of which the former is the thinner; "*sa ting*, a gauze lantern; "*sa mó*<sup>2</sup> *yéng* *líng*, the gauze cap and round collar of the Ming dynasty; "*ch'au*<sup>2</sup> *sa*, crape; "*u sa*, bombazine, camlet; "*miéng sa siáng*<sup>2</sup> cotton-thread; COLL., "*t'ai léng sa*, gauze for sieves.

**痧**

A coll. character: sudden, griping pains in the bowels, colic; cholera-morbus: "*sa chik*, a colic; *tioh*<sub>2</sub> *sa*, to have the colic; *tioh*<sub>2</sub> *mi sa*, a fit of insensibility from colic; "*hang sa*, or *hung hang sa*, a severe cold; "*kung to*<sup>2</sup> *sa*, a griping colic; *kauk*, *sa*, to scrape one having colic (with a cash dipped in oil).

**棠**

The name of a fine wood, called "*sa tong*, brought from Tibet; it bears a red blossom and fruit like a plum.

**娑**  
Sha.

A stole or surplice: COM., "*kiá sa*, a priest's robe.

**師**  
Shih.

Read *sü*; used for the coll. *sa*, as in *sa ho*<sup>2</sup> a teacher or professor; a skilled workman, one practiced in a profession, trade, or art.

**司**  
Ssu.

*Sa*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: a vulgar term for the sexual act, used in railing at one.

*Sa*. A coll. word: to tie with a cord; a knot: *wak*<sub>2</sub>.

1 水 3 飯 5 流 7 沙 9 沙 11 砂 13 紗 15 紗 16 縐 18 棉 疾 肚  
 1 渤 3 渤 5 沙 7 門 9 縣 11 仁 13 羅 15 帽 16 紗 18 紗 20 寒 痧 22 痧  
 2 瀾 4 汐 6 沙 8 沙 10 硃 12 礪 14 紗 16 圓 17 羽 19 痧 21 滾 23 棠  
 1 渤 3 渤 5 沙 7 門 9 縣 11 仁 13 羅 15 帽 16 紗 18 紗 20 寒 痧 22 痧

*,sa*, a slipping knot; *'si ,sa*, a tight knot; *hóí kwong ,sa*, the "bellows-knot"—a knot with the cord rove through a bamboo-bellows-tube to tie an animal with.

*,Sa*. A coll. word, as in *,sa ,la*, the rustling of grass; *,sa ,la kieu'* a pattering, as of rain; *,sa lah*, a sudden noise, a rattling sound; *,sa ,sa kien'* a rattling, as of things drawn about by rats.

(708) Sá.

**西** The west; in divination belongs to metal; western, foreign, European, American; used in names of places; heaven, in the language of Buddhists; in a *met.*, sense, that, there: *com.*, *'sá ,yong*, the western ocean, western countries; *'sá ,tiéng*, the western heavens, the Buddhist Paradise; *'sá ,hu* (or *,u*), the west lake—in the suburbs of Foochow; *'sá ,chaung'* Tibet; *'sá ,iu ke'* a book of tales about *,Tong ,sang ,chaung'* journeying westward to get the Buddhist books; *'sá ,chiew'* a west exposure to the sun's rays; *'Sá ,sìz*, a famous beauty of ancient times; *'sá ,nang*, and *'sá ,paèk*, S. W. and N. W.; *coll.*, *'sá ,tio'* the west road—the upper Min region; *'tèng ,sioh ,ch'oi'*, *'sá ,sioh ,kwo'* a mouth here and a sentence there—everybody has something to say.

**𦞙** Angry, frowning; vexed; sad, much grieved: *'sá ,hwong*, troubled, sorry; *com.*, *'ku ,sá*, solitary and wretched.

**𦞙** Bruised rice; the rice left in a mortar, broken to dust after hulling.

**犀** A rhinoceros, called *"sa ,ngiu"*; several varieties the horn in different positions about the head; good sword-metal; the carpels of a melon: *"sing 'iu ,lìng ,sá*, a discriminating mind; *com.*, *"sá ,kaëk*, a rhinoceros' horn; *'sá ,ngiu ,wong' ,ngwook ,k'èng ,hié'*, *'pi ,hwa*, "a rhinoceros wishing in vain for the moon"—to wish for what is not attainable.

**樺** A diminutive sort of the *Olea* fragrans, called *muk*, *'sá*, bearing reddish flowers; the name often occurs in poetry.

*,Sá*. A coll. word: dryness or hoarseness of the throat, as after much talking: *'hó ,lèng ,sá ,sá ,tioh*, the throat very dry.

*,Sá*. A coll. word: rank, rancid, as old lard: *'siong' ,sá* (or *'chié*), to become rancid; *'k'u 'lá ,sá*, bitter and rank, very bitter.

**洗** To wash the feet; to purify, to clean; to cleanse morally; a washing vessel; in the coll. purging, cathartic; to sponge out of; to shuffle; to dash down; to tease, to annoy: *"sá ,ük*, to bathe; *"ka ,ping ,ü 'sá*, as poor as though all washed out; *"sá ,ma*, name of an office in the Hanlin; *'sá ,sing*, to wash one's self; *'sá ,t'ong*, to bathe in warm water; *'sá ,t'ói' ,saik*, to wash out

1西 8西 5西 照 南 路 西 惶 牛 犀 浴 洗  
洋 湖 遊 7西 9西 11東 一 13孤 15心 16犀 18家 19洗  
2西 4西 記 施 北 一 句 𦞙 𦞙 有 角 貧 馬  
天 藏 6西 8西 10西 嘴 12𦞙 14犀 靈 17洗 如 ○

the color; "sá p'au" (coll. 'sá, long, ki), to scale guns; "sá, sang tang" the ceremony of washing a child — on the third day after birth; COLL., 'sá tung' to wash and rinse; 'sá, pwang, to wash plates; met., to "sponge" a treat out of one; 'sá, pá, to shuffle cards; 'sá, pang te' to dash things on the ground in anger; 'sá, tong 'sá to' a violent purgative; móh, p'ah, 'sá, don't tease me.

**洒**

Sha.  
Shai.

To wash, to wipe off; met., to avenge a wrong, to wipe off a reproach, as by the death of one's enemy: also read 'swa, q. v.

**洩**

Perspiration; to perspire, to sweat on the forehead: also read 'ch'ü, q. v.

**蕙**

Hsi.

Afraid, fearful, terrified; craven, dispirited, cast down; timid, backward, bashful; thrown off one's guard: 'oi' 'sá, abashed.

**蕤**

Hsi.

Also read sū: name of an herb; to quintuple; fivefold.

**蹠**

Hsi.

Straw sandals, slippers, grass shoes, as worn by posture - makers; to go barefoot: 'k'e' ü pe' 'sá, to renounce like a pair of old sandals, as the world or one disliked.

**徙**

Hsi.

To move, to remove; to change, as one's abode; to be exiled; transported by royal authority; to exceed or overpass, as time: "sá siêng" to become good, to reform; 'ch'íng 'sá, to change one's

abode; "sá ngwook, to overpass the month.

**纒**

Li.

A sort of silk cap or kerchief for the head, a turban; a hair-band; a kind of gauze with square figures; the strings of a cap; to bind together or upon; neatly connected; a crowd passing; floating banners.

**釀**

Shai.

To decant and strain liquors; to pour out a libation; to divide, as streams of water: "sá 'chiu, to pour off spirits.

**泉**

Hsi.

A plant, allied to hemp in its fibers, and used for weaving into cloth; fine linen or grasscloth.

**璽**

Hsi.

The royal signet, the imperial seal; the great seal of the state: in the coll. read 'sǎ, q. v.

**細**

Hsi.

Fine, small, minute; small and delicate, neatly made; petty, trifling, unimportant; careful, attentive; thoroughly: com., "sá' nang" small in size; "sá' sing or 'chü sá' very careful or attentive; "sá' cha, to examine minutely; "sá' 'nga, small and delicate, as a person; "sá' 'pó or sá' 'chiá, a concubine; "sá' kak, to kill by cutting to pieces; "sá' muk, taing' a furniture-shop; COLL., "sá' 'kiang, a young child, a babe; "sá' né' to be careful; "sá' kah, a small kind, or breed, as of fowls; "á sá' low in stature, as a child, a plant; "sá' siäng, a low voice.

1 洗 旦 4 棄 5 徙 7 徙 9 細 11 細 13 細 15 細 16 細 18 細 20 細  
 炮 畏 如 善 月 嫩 查 婆 木 仔 格 聲  
 洗 蕙 做 遷 釀 10 細 12 細 14 細 店 17 細 19 矮 細  
 三 〇 蹠 徙 酒 心 雅 割 〇 賦 細 〇





ten days after marriage; 'saëng' *saëng' pek*, to "give something to bedew the pencil"—presents to a Siutsai before the examinations; 'saëng' *chü, pó kwang*, the ladies who give children—attendants of *Ling 'chwi 'ná; saëng' 'lá* or *saëng' 'ch'ai*, to send bridal presents; *saëng' 'ch'ung'* to attend a burial; *saëng' k'ah*, to escort a guest out.

**宋**

Read *song'*; coll. *saëng'*: surname: 'saëng' *nieu*, the Sung dynasty, A. D. 970—1280; 'srëng' *t'á che'* the square, flat character, introduced in the Sung dynasty.

(712) Sah.

*Sah<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word, as in *sah<sub>2</sub> sioh<sub>2</sub>, siäng*, a low, sudden sound, slight knock, rattling.

(713) Sáh.

*Sáh<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word: the motion of a sedan in riding: *sáh<sub>2</sub> sáh<sub>2</sub>*, seesaw! up and down!

(714) Sai.

**沙**

Read *sai*; coll. *sai*: sand, gravel, pebbles: *sai te'* sandy ground; 'sai *hong* (or *ong*), a sand beach; *ngw'ih, ngwah, kieu' tu se'* *sai*, a very grating sound and all gritty (in chewing).

**鯊**

Read *sa* in the dictionaries: the shark, so called from its rough skin: com., 'sai *ngü*, a shark; 'lá *t'au sai*, the plow-share or shovel-nosed shark; 'ku *t'au sai*, a kind of spotted shark; *sai ngü, p'uí*, shark-skin—used for polishing; coll., *ku sai*, a large shark, having fine-flavored flesh;

'ching *mong sai*, a shark with hexagonal spots.

**師**

Read *sü*; coll. *sai*: a master, a teacher, an instructor; one skilled in an art: 'sai *kung*, a Taoist magician or acrobat, who mounts a ladder of knives, goes through fire, &c.; 'sai *hiäng, tie'* those taught by the same master, fellow-apprentices, or priests.

**獅**

Read *sü* in the dictionaries; a lion; a dog that whelps two pups: com., 'sai *k'eng*, a small shaggy dog, used as a pet; 'sai *mó'* a child's cap adorned with a lion's face; 'sai *chü leu*, a tower with three lions couchant, in South street, Foochow; 'u *sai*, to play masked lions; coll., *pu tung sai*, (the hair) all disheveled; 'sai *t'au paik, kwa' meng'* a lion's head and eight-diagram face—ugly, ill-favored; *p'ah, sai'pa*, to parade a mock-lion, as in processions.

**嘶**

The neighing of a horse; to belch, to hiccough; a hoarse, broken noise; a crashing or clattering sound: *sai sak*, a furious onslaught, the din of battle.

**顴**

The lower part of the face, the chops, the sides of the jaws; the cheeks: coll., *sai sai t'au hing, sai, sai 'chiu choi'* cheek, Sai. cheek, head dizzy! cheek, cheek, drunk with wine! a lullaby sung while holding a child's head and rocking it to and fro; *sang tong sai*, to have long (swollen) cheeks, the mumps?

送 子 朝 沙 犂 頭 鯊 兄 獅 樓 獅 面  
潤 婆 宋 痕 頭 鯊 弟 帽 舞 頭  
筆 官 體 鯊 鯊 獅 獅 獅 八  
送 宋 字 魚 虎 秦 師 公 犬 子 卦 卦

鰓  
Sai.

The gills of a fish, the bones supporting the gills. Read 'sá, as in 'sá 'sá, alarmed.

鰓  
Sai.

Also read *sū*: the bony marrow or column in horns; the burr at the base of an antler; the soft, velvety covering of antlers.

翹  
Sai.

Also read *sū*: to extend the wings, to spread the wings, as if about to fly; the graceful gambolings of a phoenix.

鬚

Also read *sū*: a long beard; bushy whiskers.

私  
Ssu.

Read *sū*; coll. *sai*, as in 'sai *ka*, private, one's own, as surplus gain; *sai ka tai* one's private affair.

屎  
Shi.

Read 'ch'i; coll. 'sai: ordure, dung, excrement: 'sai *nieu* ordure and urine; 'sai *k'ang*, a term for a privy, used by southern people; 'sai, an involuntary stool; 'sai *poo* a diaper, a swathing-cloth; 'na 'sai, to have a stool; 'kwang' *tū* 'sai 'ló, a street-scavenger.

駛  
Shih.

Read 'sū; used for the coll. 'sai: to order, to send, to commission one; to use, to employ; to cause, to occasion; need, expense, use; answering the purpose, fit: 'sai 'üang' to use, to expend; an outlay;

'sai *chiéng*, to expend money; 'sü *néng k'ó* to send one; 'sai *ch'oi* a servant; 'sai *hwang* to employ a magician, as to expel evil spirits from the sick; 'sai *hwak twai* the expense heavy, as of a feast; 'sai *chiéng sa ho* a spendthrift; 'sai *heng* sulky, pouting; 'sai 'ch'iu, to use a hand—to employ an agent, as for menial duties; 'sai *ang* 'cheng, to use "the dark needle"—to injure secretly; 'sai *sang* angry; á' 'sai *tek*, it will answer, that will do; ng' 'sai, no occasion for, need not; 'sai *sung*, to row or sail a boat.

壻  
Hsi,  
Hsi.

Read 'sá'; coll. 'sai' as in *nié sai* a son-in-law.

使  
Shih.

Read *sū*; used for the coll. 'sai': a husband: 'mwo sai' wife and husband; 'Kau sai' a god worshiped by prostitutes; 'né' sai' a woman's paramour; 'kwang' *kwang* 'sai sai' officers, the noble and wealthy; *paik*, ng' *paik*, *law* 'sai' don't you know me, the old bruiser, as a braggart says tapping his nose with his finger.

殺  
Sha,  
Shai.

To clip, to shear; to pare off, to reduce; to descend, to bend or come down to effect an object; to cover with hair or feathers; something placed under a corpse: also read *sak*, q. v.

1 私  
家  
2 屎  
尿

8 屎  
坑  
4 逝  
屎

5 屎  
布  
6 撒  
屎

7 扣  
猪  
屎  
笔

8 使  
用  
9 使  
錢

10 使  
嘴  
11 使  
喚

12 使  
伐  
大  
○

13 使  
錢  
師  
傅

14 使  
手  
15 使  
暗

針  
16 使  
性  
○

17 駛  
船  
18 舢  
舨

19 九  
使  
20 二  
使



晒  
曬

Shai.

To expose to the sun's heat, to dry in the sun: *sai'* *i*, to sun clothes; *'sai'* *kang*, to dry by the sun's heat.

塞

Sai.  
Sè.

A limit, a border; the passes of a country: also read *saik*, q. v.: *ch'ok, sai'* to pass over the border, as the heroine, *Wong chieu kung* did; *'sai'* *ngwoi'* beyond the frontier.

臍

Ch'i.

Read *chá*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *sai*, as in *pok, sai*, the navel; *sai eng* a navel-pad or bandage (for newborn infants).

*Sai*. A coll. word: to set in a vacant place, to occupy, to obstruct: *sai' hiá oi' ch'èu'* place it there; *'ié, sai, chu wai'* *sói'* place the chair here and sit; you have set yourself down here in the way!

祀

Ssu.

Read *sěu'*; coll. *sai'*: to establish or set, as an idol in its place with religious rites; to set up to worship: *'sai' huk*, to set up a Budh., or any god; *'sai'* *siang'* *k'í'* established and become efficacious, as from long use.

載

Tsai,

Read *chai'*; used for the coll. *sai'*: a boat-load: *'kwi sai'* how many boat-load-? *'sang sai'* three boat-loads; *'ha' sai'* to freight, to bear freight.

(715)

Saik.

色

Shà.  
Sè.  
Shai.

The shades of color, or expression, in the countenance; the appearance, form, manner; color, hue, tint; the quality, kind, description of; beauty, radiance; lust, sexual pleasure; the 139th radical: *'kwok, saik*, the beautiful women of a country; *'no' saik*, an angry face; *'king saik*, landscape, scenery; *'cheng' saik*, a sedate manner; com., *'ngang saik*, color; *'saik, k'e', saik, 'chwi* and *saik, tek*, the hue, quality of; *'chak, saik*, various sorts; *'ngu saik*, the five colors, azure, black, white, yellow, red; *'siang saik*, the degree of purity, as of metals; *'hieng saik*, a clear color; *met.*, work well-done; *'hi saik*, a joyful look; *'saik, ch'ieu'* a bright, lively color; *'ch'ai saik*, colors, colored, as a painting; *'swoi' saik*, to contest with dice, as in the *yeu hwoi'*; *'t'oi' saik*, to lose the color, faded out; *'k'ang' hwoi saik*, to watch the color in fusing metals; *saik, 'ch'eng (or tang)*, a light color; *ch'ok, saik*, fine, well made or done; *'tang saik*, or *'hó' saik*, lustful, libidinous; *'nü saik*, venery; *saik, pok, mi' ing, ing ch'èu' nü*, it is not beauty that beguiles men, they beguile themselves; COLL., *'au 'au saik*, an old, faded color.

塞

Sai.  
Sè.

To fill, to stop up, to close; to prevent, to obstruct; stopped up; true, sincere; unintelligent, stupid; an important pass in a country: also read *sai'* and in the

1晒 8祀 去 載 色 色 色 色 色 色 色 色  
乾 佛 幾 下 怒 正 色 五 顯 色 賽 看  
2塞 4祀 載 載 色 色 氣 色 色 笑 色 火  
外 聖 三 國 10景 12顏 14雜 16成 18喜 20彩 22退 色

coll. *sek*, q. v.: COLL., *'saik*, *'tié*, to stuff in, to stop; *'saik*, *'nǎng ch'oi'* to "stop one's mouth", as by a bribe; *'saik*, *'ngai p'ong'* (only) fills the interstices between the teeth—not enough to eat; *ch'oi'* *'kau saik*, *k'oi'* the opening or mouth stopped up.

虱  
蚤

A louse: *'tiev' saik*, (coll. *ka'chau*), a flea; *'keu saik*, dog-ticks; com., *'ngu saik*, an ox-tick; *'tū saik*, swine-ticks; *'saik*, *'mó*, a louse; *'saik' lung'* nits; *'saik*, *ch'ong*, lice-sores—on the head from uncleanness; *'mēk*, *saik*, bed bugs; COLL., *saik*, *k'ong*, small lice.

瑟

A kind of harpsichord or psaltery, with silken strings; numerous; stern, haughty, dignified; elegantly: *saik*, *saik*, the humming of the wind; com., *'king saik*, lutes and harps; *'king saik*, *tien hwo*, lutes and harps in concord—conjugal union.

漚  
漚  
漚

Rippled, as the surface of water; dry, harsh; rough, rugged; the name of a bamboo: com., *saik*, *saik*, harsh in taste; rough, not glossy, as cake in which too little lard has been used; dry and smarting, as the eyes.

嗇

The harvest, the crops; to be fond of, to desire and accumulate; to begrudge; frugal, sparing; mean, stingy, avaricious, parsimonious: *'saik*, *hu*, a farmer; *'leng' saik*, uiggardly.

穡  
Sè.

Interchanged with the last: to reap, to gather a harvest; grain ready for the sickle; careful, not wasteful: *'ka' saik*, sowing and reaping, husbandry.

(716)

Saiu.

瘦

Lean, lank, emaciated; poor, thin, as from sickness: *'kauk*, *saiu' ŋi*, *ch'a*, his bones stick out like sticks; com., *'soi sai'* lean, wasted away; *saiu' ch'i che'* very lank, extremely emaciated; *'meng' sai'* thin-visaged.

肖

Read *sien'*; coll. *saiu'*: the twelve animals, supposed to resemble the twelve branches (*te' ch'ie'*), and used to designate the year of one's birth, hence called *sang sai'*; they are the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, serpent, horse, goat, ape, fowl, dog, and hog: *'nū sai'* *sié' nōh*, *'saiu' kau*, what is your animal (year)? the ape (year); *saiu' sié' tó' sing sēu'* one born in the serpent (year) is much given to doubts and perplexity.

漱

To rinse the mouth; to wash out, to scour; to purify, to correct; to gnaw: *'saiu' k'wong*, to wash; *'saiu' k'eu*, to rinse the mouth.

嗽

Also read *sauk*, and *sok*; to suck; to draw in the breath, to inhale, to inspire; also to cough, to eructate.

1 塞入 2 塞齒 3 塞縫 4 跳虱 5 狗虱 6 牛虱 7 猪虱 8 虱疥 9 虱蛋 10 虱瘡 11 木虱 12 琴瑟 13 琴瑟 14 調和 15 嗇夫 16 吝嗇 17 骨瘦如柴 18 骨瘦如柴 19 衰瘦 20 嘔盥 21 嗽口

(717)

Sak.

殺

Sha.  
Shai.

To kill, to slay, to murder; to wound with murderous intent; to die from famine; destroyed or forgotten; killed, as by frost; to hunt and kill game; to cut grass; furious, murderous; to brush, to sweep away, to exterminate; name of an arrow or lance: also read *sai* q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*sak*, <sup>2</sup>*t'en*, to decapitate; com., <sup>2</sup>*sak*, <sup>3</sup>*seng*, to kill animals; <sup>2</sup>*sak*, <sup>4</sup>*ch'iu*, a headsman, executioner; <sup>4</sup>*sak*, *sak*, *sing*, a murderous intent, deadly hate; a loathing, as for a bad habit; <sup>5</sup>*ch'ek*, *sak*, the seven degrees of manslaughter; *met.*, a bad man, a cheat, a rascal; coll., <sup>6</sup>*'meng' tai' sak*, *k'e'* his face wears a furious aspect; <sup>7</sup>*sak*, *sioh*, *teng* an onslaught, a fight.

敦

Sha.

Analogous to the preceding, of which it is the vulgar form: to injure, to kill; to strike with a noxious influence; baleful, malign, noxious; to end, to cease; the end, the last: com., <sup>8</sup>*sak*, *k'e'* deadly vapors; a baleful influence; <sup>9</sup>*sak*, *sing*, a malign spirit or effluence; <sup>10</sup>*sak*, *sing*, a baleful star; <sup>11</sup>*sak*, *kaek*, the malign influence, under which one is born; unlucky, as a site; <sup>12</sup>*lung* <sup>13</sup>*'chwi hwang' sak*, *kaek*, the geomancy is affected by a malign influence; <sup>14</sup>*sak*, *'mwi*, the end, termination; <sup>15</sup>*sak*, *kwoh*, (coll. *sak*, *kwah*) the finale, completion, as of a job; <sup>16</sup>*sak*, <sup>17</sup>*ch'iu*, to stop doing; <sup>18</sup>*sak*, *sik*, true, real, actual.

搥

To strike a backhanded blow; to rub off; to sweep away: *mwak*, *sak*, to wipe off.

撒

Sa.

To scatter, to disperse, to throw about; to set loose: <sup>1</sup>*sak*, <sup>2</sup>*ch'ung*, to sow seed; <sup>3</sup>*sak*, <sup>4</sup>*p'wak*, to waste, as property: com., <sup>5</sup>*sak*, *lai* to implicate by magnifying a fault—to press one, to “squeeze” money; <sup>6</sup>*pie*, <sup>7</sup>*tai sak*, *hwak*, the hair disheveled; *sak*, <sup>8</sup>*chieu lai* to sprinkle spices on; coll., *sak*, <sup>9</sup>*ya*, abandoned, profligate; rude, impudent.

翅

Sha.

Also read *sai*: a long spear or halberd; to clip, as the wings of a bird to prevent it from flying.

霎

Sha.

A slight shower; a drizzling, passing rain; momentarily: *sak*, *yong*, suddenly; com., *sak*, *si*, *kung*, in a moment, on

a sudden.

簪

Sha.

Feathers used to adorn coffins; a flabellum or great fan, painted with feathers and flowers, and anciently borne behind the sovereign.

粹

An acrid taste: *sak*, *lak*, hot, biting; *met.*, in the coll. very severe, harsh and authoritative in manner.

刹

Ch'a.

A pillar, a shaft, as in Buddhist temples; a Buddhist monastery; a tope or pagoda-like monument over the ashes of a priest: *'po sak*, your monastery.

1 殺 3 殺 心 6 面 7 殺 6 煞 10 煞 12 風 角 14 煞 16 煞 18 撒  
頭 手 七 帶 一 氣 星 水 煞 局 實 潑  
3 殺 4 殺 殺 殺 陣 煞 11 煞 煞 犯 煞 13 煞 15 煞 17 撒 19 撒  
生 殺 殺 殺 殺 殺 煞 煞 煞 煞 煞 煞 撒 撒  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 神 角 煞 煞 煞 手 種 賴



薩  
Sa.

A religious word, introduced by Buddhists; it means to see everything, to help, to assist; also a surname: com., 'pu sak, a Buddhist deity, an idol, an image—the term is a contraction of Bodhisat, a candidate for a Budhaship.

颯  
Sa.  
Li.

The sound of wind, a gust, a blast; sudden, rushing, as the wind: sak, sak, rushing and whistling; 'soi sak, decaying, declining, growing old.

Sak, . A coll. word; to boil in water, to seethe; to boil food without seasoning or condiments: sak, pwong' t'ong, to heat or boil cooked rice in water; pah, sak, kié, a boiled fowl, one boiled without sauce; sak, sük, 'keng t'au, a well-boiled dog's head; met., one constantly laughing.

Sak, . A coll. word, as in ka' sak, (or ka' luk), a roach, a cockroach; sak, mó, large roaches; 'chwi sak, a kind of black edible bug or winged insect.

(718) Sang.

三  
三  
叁  
叁  
三

Three; thrice; the third: com., 'tá, sang, the third; 'chai' sang, repeatedly; 'sang lang, the third or lightest shade of blue; 'sang kai' the three worlds; sang hwa, a set of actors—actors with painted faces, clowns, buffoons; 'sang 'peng t'au' a sampan; met., one who limps; 'sang ka'ek,

San.  
Sa.

kiéng, the shoulder thrust forward, as of one who pushes his way in a crowd; 'sang kak, lui' a cement of earth, sand, and lime; 'sang lèk, 'kau, three-six-nine, set days of a month having the figures 3, 6, and 9 in—seldom, infrequent; 'sang seng, the three sacrificial animals, pig, ox, and goat; 'sang niéng hau' three years' mourning for parents; 'sang si, the three commissioners—provincial treasurer, judge, and salt-commissioner; 'pok, sang pok, se' neither three nor four—unsuitable, worthless; 'sang ch'au'g' k'e' "three inches of breath"—dying; coll., sang pa lang' laé' "rake it in quick"—eat quick (and come); sang sang lèk, 'hai sioh, hong' ch'eng, (Fookien is) three parts mountain, six parts sea, and only one part fields; sang sek, lèk, 'wu, a miserable shirk. Read sang': to do thrice, to reiterate: sung' sù, to think thrice, to consider deliberately.

山

A hill, a mountain; heights, mountain ranges; wild, waste; met., graves; Shan. the 46th radical: 'ik, sang, to retire to private life; 'sang k'ing, wild fowl; com., 'sang ting, the top of a hill; 'sang hung, a peak; 'sang laung' hills, a group of mountains; sang chai' robbers' den in the mountains; sang sieu, a hill demon who spirits away things; sang yong, a goat; sang t'eng, Shantung; sang lang chi'ong' k'e' malaria from forests or dank places; sang kó, hwong tá'

1 菩 2 第 3 藍 4 板 5 角 6 料 7 三 8 孝 9 寸 10 山 11 三 12 三 13 三 14 三 15 三 16 三 17 山 18 山 19 山 20 山  
薩 三 藍 板 肩 三 牲 三 不 氣 禽 峰  
衰 再 三 盪 三 六 司 四 入 山 山  
堀 三 界 三 夾 九 年 不 三 山 頂 嶺

'*wong*, the hills high and the emperor distant, as said of the lawless living at a distance from the magistrates; COLL., *sang* 'tié, in or among the hills; *sang* 'k'íák, a mountain gorge; *sang* tú p'áung' tiók, íng, ka, p'ung, "a wild hog finding house-swill"—a poor man catching a windfall.

**牛** Read *seng*; coll. *sang*: to bear, to beget; to produce, to bring forth; to grow; life, living; born, birth: '*sang* 'k'íang, to beget children, to bear young; '*sang* ch'ók, sié' born; '*sing* *sang*, a teacher, Sir, Mr.; '*Ting* *sing* *sang*, Mr. Ting: '*pai*' *sang* *nik*, to congratulate one on the anniversary of his birth; '*sang* *laung*' to lay eggs; '*sang* ch'óng, to have ulcers; '*sang* t'áing, to breed worms; '*sang* *sing*, to rust; '*sang* tek, 'hó, beautiful; '*sang* hong' strange, unknown; '*sang* lew' (or *teu*'), slow, tardily.

**三** Feathers, long hairs, used ornamentally; to adorn with feathers; the 59th radical; a kind of yellow fish, called '*wong* *sang*, having small scales.

**杉** Fir, pine: com., '*sang* *muk*, or *sang* ch'a, a species of soft pine, used for building and furniture; '*sang* ch'a tók, a pine table.

**衫** A jacket, a spencer, a coat; an under-shirt; clothes: '*i* *sang*, garments; com., '*tong* *sang*, a robe, toga; COLL., *sang* *tong*, 'ch'iu' *wong* 'toi, a long

robe with short sleeves; met., deficient, not just the thing; hard to be kept secret.

**刪** To pare off; to expunge, to correct, to amend and settle the text: '*sang* 'kai, to reject and alter; '*sang* k'èu' to expunge, as bad phraseology.

**姍** This and the next two sometimes read *tang*: good, fair, beautiful; also to ridicule, to make sport of: '*sang* ch'ieu' to laugh at.

**珊** Coral, of which there are red and green varieties: often read *tang*, q. v.: *sang*, *hu*, (coll. *tang* *hu*), coral, which may be worked into ornaments; '*sang* *hu* sèu' branched coral; *lang* *sang*, scattered, as fallen flowers.

**跚** Unable to advance; to walk lame, to hobble, to halt, in which senses interchanged with the last two: '*mwang* *sang*, to halt, to make poor progress.

**芟** To cut grass, to mow; to cut herbs; to root out; a large reaping-hook, a scythe.

**潛** To weep, to cry bitterly; tears flowing: *sang* *yong* k'ek, ha' tears streaming down from the eyes.

**產** To produce, to grow; to bear, to beget; a birth, parturition; the productions of a country; natives; an estate, a patrimony; Ch'an. occupation, livelihood; a

1 生 世 4 拜 5 生 7 生 好 10 杉 桌 13 長 15 刪 16 姍 17 珊  
 仔 先生 生 蛋 蟲 生 木 衣 衫 去 笑 瑚  
 生 生 日 生 生 生 柴 衫 刪 樹  
 出 生 生 生 生 生 生 柴 改 〇 〇 〇

three-holed flageolet: <sup>1</sup>'sieu 'sang, an abortion; COM., <sup>2</sup>'ka 'sang, family possessions; <sup>3</sup>'u 'sang, productions of the soil; <sup>4</sup>'ch'ok, 'sang, the products of a place; <sup>5</sup>'sang 'mwong, the vagina; <sup>6</sup>'sang nang' death from child-birth; <sup>7</sup>'nang' 'sang, protracted parturition, as from wrong presentations; <sup>8</sup>'ho' 'sang, a midwife, as written on signs or cards; <sup>9</sup>'ngiék, 's' g, property, an estate; <sup>10</sup>'king ka taung' 'sang, the family estate all lost.

**嶠** Tortuous paths among the mountains: <sup>1</sup>'king 'sang, crooked, winding, as paths.

**剗** Interchanged with the next: to pare off, to trim, as iron; to smooth, to level off.

**鏟** A thin metal plate; a plane, an iron shaving-tool; to cut and pare; to level.  
Ch'an.

**傘** To shade from rain or sun; an umbrella, a parasol: COM., <sup>1</sup>'liong 'sang, the official umbrella, a canopy carried before high officials; <sup>2</sup>'u 'sang, an umbrella; <sup>3</sup>'wan g' ming 'sang, a canopy presented to an officer by the people; COLL., <sup>4</sup>'sang loh, an umbrella-case; <sup>5</sup>'sang kwí 'k'i, to open an umbrella.

**省** Read 'seng; coll. 'sang: economical, frugal, sparing: <sup>1</sup>'sang chiék, or <sup>2</sup>'sang kiéng' economical;

<sup>3</sup>'sang, chiéng, to use money sparingly; <sup>4</sup>'sang sioh, ch'oi' one mouth less to fill; <sup>5</sup>'sang sêu' to avoid getting into trouble.

**散** A medicinal powder; the name of a song; miscellaneous; various, odds and ends; common, ordinary: in the coll. to scatter, to sprinkle, as powders: also read sang' q. v.: <sup>1</sup>'sang kung, a day-laborer; COM., <sup>2</sup>'tang kó 'wong 'sang, nostrums, plasters, pills, and powders; COLL., <sup>3</sup>'sang sioh, tek, kiáng, to sprinkle a little on; <sup>4</sup>'sang t'ong (or t'ai, t'ong), red sugar in a sifted form.

**散** To scatter, as by the wind; to separate, to dissipate; to spread abroad; to disband, to disperse, to break up; to distribute; a wine vessel, an amphora; a measure equal to five ching; empty, vague, as talk; dissipated: also read 'sang, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>'pro' sang' liu ngiong, to spread false reports; <sup>2</sup>'hang sang' leisure; COM., <sup>3</sup>'pwak, sang' to distribute or post, as troops; sang' chá, to dismiss school, as at the end of the year; <sup>4</sup>'ka sang' ing, wong, the family scattered and dead; <sup>5</sup>'sang' hoang' scattered and confused, all gone, as one's spirits; sang' 'pwang, to disperse a company, to retire, as attendants at the close of their term; <sup>6</sup>'hwak, sang' to dissipate, as a cold, boils, &c.; <sup>7</sup>'sang' ch'ai' a temple-feast; <sup>8</sup>'sang' kó 'hwo, to distribute prize-money for compositions; COLL., <sup>9</sup>'chiéng p'ah, sang' the cash all scattered, as by the snapping of the string.

<sup>1</sup>小 <sup>8</sup>土 <sup>5</sup>產 <sup>7</sup>難 <sup>9</sup>業 <sup>蕩</sup>產 <sup>21</sup>雨 <sup>傘</sup> <sup>15</sup>省 <sup>17</sup>省 <sup>19</sup>丹 <sup>20</sup>布  
<sup>2</sup>家 <sup>4</sup>出 <sup>6</sup>產 <sup>8</sup>扶 <sup>10</sup>傾 <sup>11</sup>涼 <sup>18</sup>萬 <sup>14</sup>傘 <sup>16</sup>省 <sup>13</sup>散 <sup>膏</sup> <sup>散</sup> <sup>流</sup>  
<sup>產</sup> <sup>產</sup> <sup>難</sup> <sup>產</sup> <sup>家</sup> <sup>傘</sup> <sup>民</sup> <sup>絡</sup> <sup>儉</sup> <sup>工</sup> <sup>九</sup> <sup>言</sup>



**姓**<sup>1</sup> Read *seng*<sup>1</sup>; coll. *sang*<sup>1</sup>: the surname, the name of a family or clan: *'seng che' sang*<sup>1</sup> a double surname; *'pah, sang*<sup>1</sup> the people; *'i sang' miéh*, what is his surname? *paik, i sang' miéh, miéng sui*, I know his surname and name! — an expression of contempt.

**性**<sup>1</sup> Read *seng*<sup>1</sup>; coll. *sang*<sup>1</sup>: the natural disposition, temper, spirit: *'sang' nai*<sup>2</sup> a patient disposition; *'sang' chü*, a kind, compassionate spirit; *'sang' kong*, an inflexible temper; *'i sang' ting kek*, his temper is very hasty.

**疝**<sup>1</sup> Gripping pains, wind in the stomach; swelling of the testicles: *'sang' k'e* stricture in the bladder; *'sing sang*<sup>1</sup> angina pectoris; *'éung sang*<sup>1</sup> inflammation of the testes.

**汕**<sup>1</sup> Fish sporting in the water; to snare fish in a wicker-net; the name of a river in Corea; a bar in a river—perhaps a local use of the word: COM., *'sang' t'au*, Swatow.

**訕**<sup>1</sup> To rail at, to scold; to slander, to traduce, to vilify: *'sang' ch'ieu*<sup>1</sup> to mock; *'kang' i, u sang*<sup>1</sup> reprove but do not scold.

**糲**<sup>1</sup> Also read *'sang*: rice boiled till it separates; cakes fried in fat till dry: *'sang' huang*<sup>1</sup> boiled rice.

**晴** Read *ching*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *sang*: the sky clearing up after rain: *'tiéng sang*, the sky clear, fair weather; *sang sioh, nik*, clear for one day.

*Sang*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: to be silent, not to speak: *sang*<sup>2</sup> *sang*<sup>2</sup> *móh, chó, siáng*, be still, don't talk! *sang*<sup>2</sup> *náh*, quiet, of few words, not noisy.

(719) Sau.

**梢**<sup>1</sup> A twig, the top of a tree, the end of a branch; small, slender; small sticks for fuel; a rudder or tiller; a steersman, a sailor; to knock a thing off; a farming tool; a flag; a staff used in pantomimes: *'sau' chü*, sailors; COM., *'sau kung*, a steersman; COLL., *'sau tiong twai' hang* tall and portly.

**梢**<sup>1</sup> A bow discharging the arrow; the ends or tips of a bow.

**薈**<sup>1</sup> A coarse weed or grass, of which wild boars make their lairs, like houses in form. Read *sieu*: the roots of grass.

*Sau*. A coll. word: to glance at: *sau sioh, a'* to glance, to take a look at; *kwang sau*, to inspect, to look about, as at night.

*Sau*. A coll. word, analogous to the preceding: *sau sioh, a'* merely glance at it—and instantly understand, as said of a person of talent.

<sup>1</sup>雙 <sup>2</sup>字 <sup>3</sup>姓 <sup>4</sup>姓 <sup>5</sup>耐 <sup>6</sup>性 <sup>7</sup>剛 <sup>8</sup>心 <sup>9</sup>疝 <sup>10</sup>汕 <sup>11</sup>訕 <sup>12</sup>諫 <sup>13</sup>糲 <sup>14</sup>飯 <sup>15</sup>梢 <sup>16</sup>梢 <sup>17</sup>梢  
<sup>8</sup>伊 <sup>5</sup>性 <sup>7</sup>疝 <sup>9</sup>湧 <sup>10</sup>頭 <sup>11</sup>笑 <sup>12</sup>而 <sup>13</sup>天 <sup>14</sup>晴 <sup>15</sup>子 <sup>16</sup>公 <sup>17</sup>長  
<sup>2</sup>百 <sup>8</sup>姓 <sup>5</sup>也 <sup>7</sup>氣 <sup>9</sup>疝 <sup>10</sup>○ <sup>11</sup>○ <sup>12</sup>訕 <sup>14</sup>晴 <sup>15</sup>○ <sup>16</sup>○ <sup>17</sup>漢

**稍** A thing developing gradually; a granary; government stores; a ration of grain; slowly, by degrees, gradually; slightly, partially: "sau 'sieu, rather small; "sau 'k'ó, does pretty well, tolerable; "sau 'iu pok, hak, it does not quite suit; COM., 'sau 'sau, a little, slightly, in some degree.

**哨** A distorted mouth, as of a jug; to patrol, to go about and inspect; a guard-boat, a revenue-cutter: "sau 't'ang' a spy; COM., 'sau' sung, revenue-boats to suppress smuggling; "sau' chung, the chief of the revenue-police; "chui sau' and "ngiang' sau' water and land revenue-guards; "chó sau' er' sau' the left and right guards or divisions of a camp; COLL., "ch'ok, sau' huk, tio' to place pickets; "sau' chi, the tongue in the mouth-piece of a wind instrument; "sau' ngü, a coined word or phrase, private terms, as for prices; Ch'ong seng sau' the peculiar coinage of the granary locality in the city—consists in fanciful uses and combinations of the initials and finals. Read *sieu'*: verbose, gabbling; a guard station to suppress banditti; to disallow.

**艚** Analogous to the preceding: the stern of a boat; a fast sailing, armed boat; guard or revenue vessels: COM., "sau' sung, a revenue boat; "tok, sau' the superintendent of a guard-station; "sieng sau' the guards of a salt

department, who suppress smuggling.

**嗽** To cough; to raise phlegm; a cough: COM., 't'ang sau' to raise phlegm; COLL., k'aeng' sau' a hacking cough; Sou. "lau' sau' a cough common in old age; k'aiu' tong sau' a violent, racking cough, (?) whooping-cough.

**掃** Read 'swa; coll. sau': to sweep, to brush; to sweep and clean up; to dampen ardor: "sau' ch'io' to sweep the house; sau' 'ch'iu, a broom; sau' pong' tó' to sweep up dirt; sau' 'ch'iu mæng, broom-whisk; sau' 'ch'iu 't'ui, (or tong), the stump of an old broom; p'ah, sau' heng' to dampen ardor, to dash one's hopes; sau' pi, to reprove one to his face, to tantalize and disappoint him; "sau' lang, to paint a blue ground.

(720) Sauk.

**刷** A brush, a scraper; to brush, to scrape, to scrub; to cleanse; to print: k'ang sau, to cut blocks and print; "sauk, 't'i, to wipe off the disgrace; COM., 'á sau, a shoe-brush; sau, á, to brush shoes; cheng sau, a coir-brush; pau' sau, to curry and brush (a horse); COLL., sau, sau, kiang, a small brush.

**率** A bird-net; to follow, to cause to follow; to conform to; to head, to lead, to conduct, to take the command of; prompt, act-

1 稍 2 稍 3 有 4 哨 5 探 6 哨 7 總 8 岸 9 哨 10 右 11 哨 12 伏 13 路 14 哨 15 語 16 督 17 艚 18 痰 19 嗽 20 掃 21 刷  
小 不 合 船 水 左 出 子 舢 舢 舢 鹽 佬 藍 鞋 刷

ive; suddenly, hastily; generally, for the most part, in the gross; a mark, a guide; a leader, a ruler: also read *luk*, q. v.: 'i 'ch'ü, *ui sauk*, let this be a pattern; 'pieu *sauk*, a leader; an example; a sample; 'tai' *sauk*, for the most part; 'sauk, *yong*, suddenly; com., 'ch'ó *sauk*, carelessly, anyhow; 'sauk, *ch'ëung* to lead a multitude, to raise a mob against; *sauk, seng* to conform to the nature or circumstances of; 'sauk, 'liäng, to lead, to command (troops).

蟀

So.

A cricket: com., *sek, sauk*, the hearth or house cricket; COLL., *sek, sauk, l'eng*, a cricket-cage — made of a joint of bamboo.

搨

So.

To smear, to daub over; to lay on with a brush, to whitewash, to paste over: COLL., 'sauk, *piäh*, to whitewash walls: 'sauk, *ch'iong*, to starch with a brush, as cloths; *sauk, pah*, 'hung, to whiten, as a shoe-sole; 'sauk, 'hwi 'chwi, to whitewash with lime.

朔

So.

The new moon; the first day of the month; to begin, a beginning; the north: 'cheng' *sauk*, new year's day; 'sauk, *nik*, the first day of the month; com., 'sauk, *wong*, 'sieu *h'iong*, to burn incense on the 1st and 15th of the month.

槊

So.

A great spear, 18 feet long, such as Ts'ao Ts'ao wielded; 'ki *sauk*, a game of chess.

稍

Same as the last; a long spear, used on horseback; also a harpoon or fish-spear.

索

So.

Stalks from whose fibers cords are made; a string, a cord, a rope; to bind; to get, to obtain; to pull out, to select; to search, to seek for, to inquire into, to study or investigate; that which binds; a precept, a law, a rule, an obligation; uneasy, disquieted: used for the coll. *sóh*, q. v.: *sauk, sauk*, uneasy, apprehensive.

捺

So.

To feel for, to seek after; to take, to obtain; to select: *mwo sauk*, to feel with the hand; *met*, to search for truth.

縮

So.

Shu.

To draw in, to contract; confused, disordered; to collect again; to coil or curl up, as snakes; to creep, as into a hole; to retract, to draw back or cease from; to strain, as wine; puckered, shortened, shrunk; tangled, snarled; upright, straight; retiring, diffident: used for the coll. 't'ëuk, q. v.: 'ch'ëung' *sauk*, remiss, disorderly; 't'ó' *sauk*, to withdraw.

蹠

So.

Shu.

Sometimes read *sëuk*, to walk mincingly, to shuffle along; to walk carefully, as in a narrow path.

帥

Shuai.

To lead on, to conduct; also to follow, to comply; to collect; a napkin at the girdle: also read *só'í*, q. v.: 'sauk, *sü*, to lead troops.

1 以此爲率

2 表率

4 率然

6 率衆

8 率然

10 搨壁

12 朔日

14 縱縮

16 帥師

18 朔望

20 縱縮

22 退縮

24 帥師

26 朔望

28 縱縮

30 帥師





to draw the cord tight so as to strangle.

(722)

Se.

四  
肆  
X

Ssu.

Read *səu'*; coll. *se'*: four, the fourth; *met.*, every, where: the second is the complex, and the third the abbreviated, form: *'se' chiah*, or *se' a*, four of certain things; *se' a' kau*, thirty six; *'se' kaëk, sek, lëk, hëk*, "four corners and sixteen measures," —

square, cubical; *met.*, strict, precise; *'se' kié'* the four seasons; *'se' a ngwok, nik*, four months; *'se' k'a pa*, to crawl on four legs — I'm a dog (if what I say is not true); *'se' hwong paik, mieng'* universal, extensive; *'se' k'a se' ch'iu pek, tik, tik*, stretched in death; *'se' pok, ch'iong'* does nothing properly.

試

Shih.

Read *səu'*; coll. *se'* as in *'k'ó se'* examinations for the Siutsai degree.

*Se'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *se' sié'* connected, attached, added on.

是

Shih.

Right, straight, direct; what the mind approves; the substantive verb to be, is, am, are; this, that, these, those: *'se' nik*, that day, then; *'yok, se'* if it is so; *'se' pek*, certainly; *'se' i*, therefore, by this means; *com.*, *pok, se'* (coll. *ng' se'*) not so, no; *se' hi*, right and wrong; *'keu se' sing hi*, to say but not mean; *ch'eu' se'* self-conceited; *pu' pok, se'* to confess a wrong; *se' se'*

there truly is or should be; *se' sié'* in the right shape or form, it fits so; *coll.*, *se' i ch'ó'* it was he that did it; *se' sing t'ioh, pai'* *se' chá' t'ioh, nu'*, if a god, worship him; if dough, knead him — treat him according to his character (so as to get his money).

誥

Shih.

Anciently used for the last: to be, is; right, proper; correct principle; to examine, to judge.

寺  
闍

Ssu.

Shih.

An official residence; chambers for officers about a court; an office, a hall; chamberlains, eunuchs; a Buddhist temple or monastery: *'se' m'wong*, Buddhists; *tai' i se'* the Court of Appeal at Peking; *'se' ing or nói' se'* eunuchs; *com.*, *'se' yéng'* a Buddhist monastery; *Eüng' chiong se'* name of the Kushan monastery, near Foochow; *pah, t'ak, se'* the White Pagoda monastery in Foochow.

峙

A high, isolated peak; to provide; provided, supplied, as with provisions: *k'ung se'* to prepare, as public stores.

侍

Shih.

To receive the orders of a superior; to follow, to attend; near to, waiting on, at the side of, as servants or officers near their superiors: *'se' woi'* officers of the Imperial guards, household guards; *se' truk, hok, səu'* academicians; *huk, se'* to wait on; *com.*, *'se' long*, Vice President of a Board; a provincial governor.

1四 十 季 日 6四 7四 拔 不 10若 12是 14寺 16侍  
2隻 六 4四 5四 方 肢 直 象 是 以 人 衛  
3四 斛 個 肢 八 四 直 是 必 寺 寺 侍  
角 4四 月 爬 面 手 4四 日 是 是 門 院 郎

**恃**<sup>1</sup> To lean upon, to trust to, to rely on; to look to for protection or help; Shih. to presume on, assuming; Ch'ih. dull, unintelligent; used in the *met.* sense for a mother: <sup>1</sup>'*ho' se'* parents; <sup>2</sup>'*i se'* to rely on; <sup>3</sup>'*se' siē'* to presume on one's power or station; <sup>4</sup>'*se' ch'iu ch'ek*, to depend on one's hands and feet —i. e., on brothers.

**視**<sup>1</sup> To see, to observe, to inspect, to examine; to notice and imitate; to treat, to behave toward; **眈**<sup>2</sup> to regard and compare; to Shih. cause to be seen, to view as: <sup>1</sup>'*siā se'* to look aslant at; <sup>2</sup>'*k'ang' se'* to inspect, to look at; com., <sup>3</sup>'*k'ēung' se'* near-sighted.

**示**<sup>1</sup> To show, to declare; to make known, as Heaven's will; to instruct, to admonish, as the people; an edict; a prognostic, revelation, sign, as from heaven; Shih. a polite phrase in letters; the 113th radical: <sup>1</sup>'*ch'ok, se'* to issue an edict; <sup>2</sup>'*huī se'* to return an answer; <sup>3</sup>'*hong' se'* to teach one; com., <sup>4</sup>'*kó' se'* a proclamation; <sup>5</sup>'*se' ch'ēung'* to admonish the people—as by an execution, etc.; <sup>6</sup>'*se' ti*, inform me—an epistolary phrase; <sup>7</sup>'*chi se'* to point out, to direct one. Read <sup>8</sup>'*ki*: the same as <sup>9</sup>'*ki* (a spirit).

**氏**<sup>2</sup> A family, a clan; a sect; Shih. appended to names, it denotes females; a family name; an ancient honorary title; the 83d radical: <sup>1</sup>'*sek, se'* the Buddhists; com., <sup>2</sup>'*ngu*

<sup>3</sup>'*Madame, Ngu; ting ling se'* or <sup>4</sup>'*ting muong ling se'* Mrs. <sup>5</sup>'*Ting Ling*—the <sup>6</sup>'*Ting* being her husband's, and the <sup>7</sup>'*Ling* her father's, surname.

(723)

Sĕ.

**梳**

Read <sup>1</sup>'*su* in the dictionaries; coll. <sup>2</sup>'*sē*: a comb; to comb, to dress the hair: Shu. <sup>3</sup>'*'au sē*, a coarse comb; <sup>4</sup>'*pe' sē*, a fine-toothed comb; <sup>5</sup>'*ch'iong' nga sē*, an ivory comb; <sup>6</sup>'*sē chong*, to make the toilet, as a lady does; <sup>7</sup>'*sē kwoi'* to dress the hair in a coiffure; <sup>8</sup>'*sē pieng pieng'* to dress the cue; <sup>9</sup>'*sē 'au 'sá meng'* to comb the hair and wash the face.

**疏疎**

Read <sup>1</sup>'*su*; coll. <sup>2</sup>'*sē*: open, wide apart, coarse; sleazy; distant in relationship: <sup>3</sup>'*sē sē*, open, separated; remotely related; <sup>4</sup>'*ch'ing sē*, Shu. near and distant relationships; <sup>5</sup>'*sē pung hiang tiē'* male relatives of the same surname, but distantly related.

**黍**

Read <sup>1</sup>'*su*; coll. <sup>2</sup>'*sē*: panicked millet: <sup>3</sup>'*sē sau'* brooms made of millet-tops. Shu.

**所**

Read <sup>1</sup>'*su*; coll. <sup>2</sup>'*sē*: a place: <sup>3</sup>'*kung 'sē*, a public place, a hall; <sup>4</sup>'*sē siēk, tēng 'nē*, where's the place for meeting? So. Su. Shu.

**璽**

Read <sup>1</sup>'*sá*; coll. <sup>2</sup>'*sē*: as in <sup>3</sup>'*ngwoh' sē*, the imperial seal. Hsi.

<sup>1</sup>'*Sē*. A coll. word: slanting, projecting, leaning over, as the front of a house: <sup>2</sup>'*sē ch'ok, lē*, to jut out, to lean over; <sup>3</sup>'*ngai*

<sup>1</sup> 怙 <sup>2</sup> 恃 <sup>3</sup> 足 <sup>4</sup> 看 <sup>5</sup> 出 <sup>6</sup> 訓 <sup>7</sup> 示 <sup>8</sup> 示 <sup>9</sup> 衆 <sup>10</sup> 示 <sup>11</sup> 指 <sup>12</sup> 吳 <sup>13</sup> 氏 <sup>14</sup> 篦 <sup>15</sup> 梳 <sup>16</sup> 洗面 <sup>17</sup> 疏 <sup>18</sup> 房 <sup>19</sup> 弟 <sup>20</sup> 依 <sup>21</sup> 恃 <sup>22</sup> 勢 <sup>23</sup> 邪 <sup>24</sup> 視 <sup>25</sup> 近 <sup>26</sup> 回 <sup>27</sup> 告 <sup>28</sup> 示 <sup>29</sup> 知 <sup>30</sup> 氏 <sup>31</sup> 梳 <sup>32</sup> 頭 <sup>33</sup> 親 <sup>34</sup> 疏 <sup>35</sup> 兄 <sup>36</sup> 弟



se, se, the teeth uneven and projecting.

se. A coll. word: a superlative used for emphasis, as in se, se lau' very leaky.

se. A coll. word: to impose on by fraud, as in selling poor articles: ngai hwo' se neng, to palm off bad goods on persons; k'ek, neng se, to be swindled by persons; se ma' kwo' sieng' to fail to take one in.

(724) Seh.

Seh. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in seh, seuh, to suck, to draw into the mouth quickly; seh, soh, to suck, as blood, milk, etc.; seh, sioh, to slice, to cut up.

Seh. A coll. word, as in si seh, to hiss, to whiz, to whirl, as an arrow or a rocket; si seh, sioh, siang, to make a hissing sound; si seh, chid kwo' to pass whizzing by.

(725) Sek.

惜 To pity, to compassionate; to love, to regard; to regret; to be careful of, sparing; parsimonious, close, stingy: leng' sek, niggardly, griping; sek, kwong ing, careful of time; t'ong' sek, to feel deeply for; com., k'ó sek, lamentable, sad, alas! ai' sek, to love, to regard; keng' sek, che' chai, to take a reverent care of written or printed paper.

悉 To comprehend fully and thoroughly; the complete knowledge of; altogether, entire; fully, com-

pletely, all; both, united: sek, ti, to know fully; ch'ing sek, ki siang, to comprehend perfectly in all its minute details.

息

Hsi.

One expiration and inspiration, a breath, a gasp; to breathe; to sigh; to stop, to rest, to repose; progeny, offspring; to bud, to sprout, as in spring; usury, interest, profits; to toil, to labor; to obstruct, to stop up; a moment, a breath: t'ai' sek, a long sigh; sek, no' pacified; com., k'e' sek, breathing; a bad odor; chü sek, one's children; sek, sü, or hwo sek, a statement of amicable settlement, as handed in to a magistrate; le' sek, interest; ch'ok, sek, to pay interest, to make profit; ang sek, hiong, gum benzoin; seng' sek, the news, intelligence.

媳

Hsi.

The wife of a son or grandson: used for the coll. sing, q. v.: com., sek, ho' (coll. sing mo'), a daughter-in-law; song sek, a grandson's wife.

熄

Hsi.

To cover a fire with ashes; to put out a fire; to quash, to extinguish: sek, ch'ek, to extinguish a candle.

煬

Dry. Read ik, : bright, as flames; clear, brilliant, splendid.

濕

Shih.

The second is an erroneous form: damp, wet, humid; hurried; disappointed, sad, dejected: hung sek, rheumatism; sok, sek, impetuous; com., sek, k'e'

1 恪 陰 惜 惜 知 詳 怒 息 息 息 18 孫 20 束  
 惜 8 痛 5 愛 字 8 深 9 太 11 氣 13 息 15 出 香 媳 濕  
 2 惜 惜 惜 紙 太 息 息 辭 息 17 媳 19 瘋 21 濕  
 3 惜 惜 惜 紙 太 息 息 辭 息 17 媳 19 瘋 21 濕  
 光 4 可 6 敬 7 悉 其 10 息 12 子 14 利 16 安 婦 濕 氣

dampness, humid exhalations; 'sek, seng, insects generated in water; 'sek, 'chwi, wet, damaged by wet, as goods.

**濕**  
Hsi.

Low, marshy land; wet meadows at the base of hills; a marsh, a fen, a morass.

**失**  
Shih.

To lose, to drop, to mislay; to fail, to omit; to err, to miss the road; to forget, to leave behind; to slip, to let slip; a failure, a fault: 'sek, 'tieu, lost; 'sek, 'kauk, to fail to perceive; com., 'sek, 'ngiong, lapsus linguae; 'sek, 'chwi, dropped in the water; damaged by water, as goods; 'sek, 'nging, I missed your call; 'sek, 'tô, stolen; sek, 'chio, the loser; 'sek, 'ch'iu, slipped out of the hand—and lost; a blow by mistake; 'sek, 'säu, to neglect business, to do a thing wrongly; 'sek, 'keng' or sek, 'lá, I fail in politeness, as a host says; sek, 'kiêng 'tiêng, to be careless; sek, 'k'ieu, stupid, obtuse; coll., 'kiêng sek, 'k'ô, to faint from fear.

**室**  
Shih.

A house, a dwelling-place; a room; a wife; one's kindred, a family: to marry; a cavern; the 13th of the 28 constellations, *a* and *b* in Pegasus: 'cheng' sek, and ch'auk, sek, wife and concubine; 'seu' sek, a marriage; 'ka sek, a family; com., 'sek, 'tüng, my wife, a term used in writing; 'ta sek, tea-houses—used on sign-boards.

**釋**  
Shih.

To unloose, to relax; to free, to let go; to acquit, to forgive; to open out, to

explain; to put from one; to melt; to dissipate, as ice in the sun; to make soft, to soak; to submit; Buddhism: 'sek, 'hui, to return from exile; 'sek, 'haung' to banish resentment; 'k'ai sek, to settle and dismiss (a lawsuit); com., sek, 'huong' to let go, as from prison; sek, 'kiä'meu, 'ná, Sakyamuni (Budha)—a Sanscrit term; sek, 'ka, or sek, 'moong, Buddhists; sek, 'kau' Buddhism.

**錫**  
Hsi.

An alloy resembling white copper; its constituents vary according to required uses; tin, block-tin; pewter of lead and tin; to bestow; a sort of fine linen: 'sek, 'hok, to confer happiness; sek, 't'iong' an abbot's crosier; com., 'sek, 'k'e' pewter utensils; sek, 'ku, a pewter teapot; a pewter saucepan or salver; sek, 'tong' a pewter cooking vessel with an inner cylinder; sek, 'poh, pewter foil.

**識**  
Shih.  
Chih.

To know, to learn, to recognize; to be acquainted with; experienced, versed, skilled in: 'neng' sek, to recognize; acquainted with; 'che' sek, to know thoroughly; com., 'ti sek, judgment, discretion; sek, 'p'ê, 'ki kwang, to penetrate one's schemes; sek, 'che' 'liang, the pay of a scribe in a military office.

**昔**  
Hsi.

Dried meats; formerly, anciently, of old, a long time ago; the previous, former; a night: sek, 'si, in former times; ek, sek, the whole night; 'sek, 'chiä, former-

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 濕 | 8 失 | 5 失 | 7 失 | 9 失  | 11 失 | 13 受 | 15 室 | 17 釋 | 19 開 | 21 錫 | 23 至 |
| 生   | 了   | 言   | 迎   | 手    | 敬    | 室    | 中    | 回    | 釋    | 器    | 識    |
| 2 濕 | 4 失 | 6 失 | 8 失 | 10 失 | 12 正 | 14 家 | 16 茶 | 18 釋 | 20 錫 | 22 認 | 24 昔 |
| 水   | 覺   | 水   | 盜   | 事    | 室    | 室    | 室    | 恨    | 福    | 識    | 者    |

ly; *'king sek, pok, tung*, it is not now as it was formerly.

**𦵏**, A long time; extreme; hasty, quick, speedy; to put down, to lay aside; dried meat, in which sense used for *luk*, q. v.  
Hsi.

**𦵑**, To stride, to step across; to straddle over: also read *chek*, q. v.

**飾**, To paint, to adorn, to dress up, to ornament; to wipe or rub; to pretend, to gloss over; to excuse; harmony, concord in music; to dress a victim for sacrifice; head-ornaments; an ornamented cuff, binding, or facing; a collar; weapons: *'hung sek*, to whitewash; to gloss over; *'siu sek*, to adorn; com., *'siu sek*, (coll. *'ch'iu sek*), head-ornaments; *'chong sek*, (coll. *'chong sok*), to attend to one's toilet, to dress or trick out; *sek, sü* or *'yeng sek*, fiction, feigned words.

**蟋**, A cricket: com., *'sek, sauk*, a house-cricket; coll., *p'ah, sek, sauk*, to fight crickets.  
Hsi.

**蝕**, Also read *sik*: to corrode, to injure gradually; eaten by worms; to encroach on, to eclipse: com., *'nik, sek*, a solar eclipse; *'ngwok, sek*, a lunar eclipse.  
Shih.

**螫**, Also read *siä*: a sting; to sting; to poison; the poison of a sting; venomous; troublesome: *'sing sek*, a virulent poison, malignant.  
Shih.

**蜥**, A ground lizard, called *'sek, ik*; it is livid like a chameleon.  
Hsi.

**𦵒**, A kind of tree, anciently used in divination and sorcery.  
Shih.

**析**, To split up wood; to separate, to discriminate; to solve doubts: *'sek, sing*, to split firewood; *'sek, ié*, a rainbow; *p'eu sek*, to discriminate.  
Hsi.

**淅**, To wash and scour rice; the water in which rice has been washed: *'sek, lik*, the pattering of rain or hail; *'Sek, ch'iong*, a district in the south-west of Honan.  
Hsi.

**晰**, Clear, bright, brilliant; to distinguish, to discriminate, to discern clearly.  
Hsi.

**式**, A form or shape; fashion, style, mode, manner; a rule, a law; an example or precedent; to imitate, to copy after; to respect, to reverence, to honor; an initial particle, Oh! a crossbar in a carriage, for which the next is used: com., *'yong, sek*, form, fashion, style of; *'hak, sek*, to correspond to the pattern; *met.*, suitable, cheap; *'k'wang sek*, form, shape; manner.  
Shih.

**軾**, The front bar or board of a carriage or sedan to lean on, as when bowing to others, termed in the  
Shih.

1 今 2 粉 4 首 5 粧 6 蟋 7 日 9 辛 10 蜥 12 析 13 淅 14 浙 16 合  
昔 飾 飾 飾 蟀 蝕 螫 螫 蜥 翳 瀝 川 式  
不 8 修 8 月 11 析 15 樣 17 欸  
同 飾 蝕 蝕 薪 式 式  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



coll. *k'ó* 'ch'iu 'peng or leaning-board.

拭

To rub with a cloth, to wipe, to clean up; to brush away; to wash sheep: in the coll. read *ch'ek*, q. v.: *hok*, *sek*, to dust.

舄  
Hsi.

The sole of a shoe; thick, wooden soles; clogs, pattens, to preserve the feet from dampness; great, large: used for *ch'ioh*, (a magpie); also for *sek*, as in *sek*, 'lu, salt, barren land.

適  
Shih.  
Ti.

To proceed, to advance; to go to, to reach, to arrive at; to go to her husband's house, as a bride; to pass over a long way; to occur, to happen; to suit, to accord with; to follow; happening suddenly, just now, presently, recently; usual, common; pleased; good, suitable; coming to pass, accomplished; in the west of China, means to supply vacancies, as in an army: 'sek, *yong*, suddenly; 'sek, *lai*, has just come; 'sek, *king*, just now, recently; 'sek, *ch'ung*, to follow or adhere to, as a party; 'e' *sek*, *ka*, not yet married.

塞

Sai.  
Sè.

Read *sai*, coll. *sek*, to stop an aperture; to fill, to stuff, to close; also a stopple, a stopper: *sek*, *king*, to stop tightly; *sek*, *tié*, stuff it in.

*Sek*,. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *sek*, *sauk*, to brush; *sek*, *saek*, to dash, to throw down violently; to thresh out (grain).

十  
拾

Ten; wholly; perfect, complete; the 24th radical: the second is the complex form: com., 'sek, *ch'iong*, or 'sek, *pwang*, *ch'iong*, complete, entire; 'sek, *pok*, *ch'iong*, very defective, full of blemishes; 'sek, *siang*, pure, fine, as metals; 'sek, *hung*, entire, the whole; very, exceedingly; 'sek, *saung* to reckon accurately; 'sek, *wong* the ten hatreds—name of a book of songs; 'sek, *sek*, *ch'üek*, full, complete; 'sek, *che' ka* the cross; 'sek, *che' ka*, a cross street; 'sek, *auk*, *kwi*, the ghost of one who dies an unnatural or violent death; coll., 'p'ah, *sek*, *hwang*, to be an amateur musician; 'sek, *hong* 'sioh, one out of ten; *sek*, o' *paik*, 'kau, eight or nine out of ten—nearly completed or settled.

(726) Sëk.

*Sëk*,. A coll. word: to shake, to agitate; *met.*, to experience (toil or hardship): *sëk*, *ch'íeng*, to shake the lots (before an idol); 'tau *sëk*, *wong* 'hing, dizzy from the motion, as of a boat or sedan; *mwoi' sëk*, *kwo'* have not yet passed the ordeal.

(727) Seng.

生  
Sheng.

To bear, to produce; to live; to excite, to cause to grow; life, living; born, birth; raw, unripe; strange, unacquainted; the 100th radical: read *sang* and *ch'ang* in the coll. q. v.: 'seng *ngiék*, a calling, an employment; 't'auk, *seng*, metempsychosis; 'o' *iu* *seng*, friends; *ch'ong* *seng*, the

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |   |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|------|
| 1 適 | 3 適 | 5 末 | 7 全 | 9 十  | 10 十 | 12 十 | 字 | 街    | 16 拍 | 分    | 19 託 |
| 然   | 今   | 適   | 7 十 | 成    | 算    | 十    | 架 | 15 十 | 十    | 一    | 生    |
| 2 適 | 4 適 | 家   | 9 十 | 11 十 | 足    | 14 十 | 惡 | 歡    | 18 生 | 20 友 | 生    |
| 來   | 從   | 十   | 全   | 分    | 怨    | 13 十 | 字 | 鬼    | 17 十 | 業    | 生    |

people; <sup>1</sup>*pek*, *seng*, or *seng ping*, the whole life; COM., <sup>2</sup>*hok*, *seng* or *mwong seng*, a pupil, scholar, disciple; <sup>3</sup>*sieng seng*, a teacher; <sup>4</sup>*sieu seng*, young gentleman—a character in plays; *seng tang* <sup>5</sup>*tiu mwak chiang*, the general names of characters in plays; <sup>6</sup>*king seng*, and *lai seng*, the present and future states of existence; <sup>7</sup>*chëung* *seng*, all living beings, animals; <sup>8</sup>*seng k'e* vitality; to get angry; *seng sing*, to have a (bad) heart, as in cheating a partner; *seng sêu*, to make trouble; *seng sing* (or *siang*), natural, not artificial; <sup>9</sup>*seng k'aik*, to produce and destroy, as applied to the five elements in fortune telling; <sup>10</sup>*seng kung* (or *mó*), cap of the Ming dynasty—now worn in plays; <sup>11</sup>*seng li*, or <sup>12</sup>*seng e* trade; <sup>13</sup>*seng ki sang*, medicinal powders to grow solid flesh in sores; *seng lé sù piék*, separations in life and death.

**牲**

A multitude standing or going together, as animals: *seng seng ki luk*, how numerous are the deer!

**甥**

A sister's or daughter's children; a son-in-law: <sup>1</sup>*seng keu* son-in-law and wife's father; <sup>2</sup>*kwang seng*, a son-in-law; COM., <sup>3</sup>*ngie*, *seng*, and <sup>4</sup>*ngie*, *seng nu*, a sister's children, nephews and nieces; *ngie*, *seng song*, children of a nephew or niece; also a daughter's children; *ngie*, *seng song sa*, a sister's son-in-law; *seng ie niong*, compellation of a sister's son's wife; *seng lik keu sêu* to adopt a sister's son.

**笙**

A musical instrument of the organ kind, consisting of 13 reeds inserted in a bulb; small, slender: <sup>1</sup>*seng kó*, to play and sing; *met.*, delight; COM., <sup>2</sup>*seng sieu ku ngok*, the organ, flageolet, drum, and all sorts of musical instruments.

**牲**

Sacrificial animals, cattle: <sup>1</sup>*seng k'eu*, cattle, draught animals; *hi seng*, sacrificial animals: COM., <sup>2</sup>*sang seng*, the three victims or sacrificial meats, pig, ox, and goat, or fowl, fish, and pork; *lek seng*, the six kinds of animals, horses, kine, sheep, fowls, dogs, and swine—in the coll. termed *lek hëuk*.

**先**

Read *sieng*; coll. *seng*: before, first; previous; <sup>1</sup>*seng kau* early, formerly; *seng au* to arrive first; *seng ou* <sup>2</sup>*ch'iu*, before or after (the set time); *seng au pwo* he left just before you came; *seng tieng haiu* <sup>3</sup>*k'u*, first sweet then bitter—first rich then poor; *seng sieu ing haiu kung* <sup>4</sup>*chü*, “first the mean man then the good man”—first make the bargain then stick to it.

**參**

A medicinal root, the *Panax quinquefolia*, ginseng; also applied to a variety of roots having tonic properties; the 21st zodiacal constellation: also read *ch'ang*, q. v.: COM., <sup>1</sup>*ing seng*, ginseng; *kó lá seng*, and *king seng*, Korean ginseng; *seng sù*, ginseng rootlets; <sup>2</sup>*hai seng*, beche-de-mer; *yong seng*,

<sup>1</sup>畢 <sup>3</sup>先 <sup>5</sup>今 <sup>7</sup>生 <sup>9</sup>生 <sup>11</sup>生 <sup>13</sup>散 <sup>15</sup>甥 <sup>17</sup>甥 <sup>19</sup>笙 <sup>21</sup>牲 <sup>23</sup>人  
<sup>2</sup>生 <sup>4</sup>生 <sup>6</sup>生 <sup>8</sup>氣 <sup>10</sup>市 <sup>12</sup>意 <sup>14</sup>甥 <sup>16</sup>外 <sup>18</sup>女 <sup>20</sup>簫 <sup>22</sup>口 <sup>24</sup>參  
<sup>3</sup>學 <sup>4</sup>小 <sup>5</sup>衆 <sup>6</sup>生 <sup>7</sup>生 <sup>8</sup>理 <sup>9</sup>肌 <sup>10</sup>館 <sup>11</sup>外 <sup>12</sup>歌 <sup>13</sup>樂 <sup>14</sup>鼓 <sup>15</sup>三 <sup>16</sup>海  
<sup>17</sup>生 <sup>18</sup>生 <sup>19</sup>生 <sup>20</sup>尅 <sup>21</sup>理 <sup>22</sup>肌 <sup>23</sup>館 <sup>24</sup>外 <sup>25</sup>歌 <sup>26</sup>樂 <sup>27</sup>鼓 <sup>28</sup>三 <sup>29</sup>海

or *'ku k'eng seng, 'tong seng, 'tai' kik, seng, hok, seng, 'ngwong seng, 'sa seng, and 'tang seng*, are other varieties of *seng*; COLL., *seng tong* a vessel for decocting ginseng.

**滲**  
Shên.

To drip, to ooze out; also to steep: *'seng lük*, to ooze out; *seng lié*, flowing along; *ling seng*, just fledged.

**橡**  
Shên.

Used for the next: stakes set up to catch fish; trees in winter, leafless trees looking tall and bare.

**罟**

A trap for fishes, made by covering a hole with sticks and gathering the fish caught in it at low water.

**森**  
Sên.  
Shên.  
Shêng.

The Melia Azedarak, or Pride of India; thickly wooded, overgrown, forest-like; somber, densely shaded; severe, as laws; to plant trees: *'seng-nyieng*, majestic, stern, rigorous.

**省**  
Shêng.  
Hsing.

To diminish, to abridge, to lessen; frugal, sparing; within the palace, a spot guarded for officers; a province: also read *'sing* and in the coll. *'sang*, q. v.: *'seng ung*, a terse phrase; COM., *'sek, paik, seng*, the 18 provinces of China Proper; *'hok, kiong' seng*, the province of Foo-kien; *'seng siang t'ung' te* the provincial capital, an important place; *'seng pien*, of the provincial flag, city troops.

**告**  
Shêng.

Interchanged with the preceding in the sense of to lessen or diminish, and with the next in the sense of emaciated; a film, staphyloma obscuring the sight; a disease caused by a demon; a fault, a crime; a calamity.

**瘠**  
Shêng.

Lean, thin, emaciated; in the coll. the lean part of meat: *'seng n'uk*, lean pork.

**信**  
Hsin.

Sincere, faithful; truthful, unsuspecting; one who keeps his word, as the two parts of the character indicate; sincerity; faith, belief; to believe, to trust, to follow; a seal or stamp; a letter; two nights' lodging; an envoy, a messenger; arsenic, also called *ing ngiong*, from the composition of the character: *eng' seng'* a seal; COM., *'seng' sik*, sincere, worthy of trust; *'seng' taik*, sincerity; faith; *'seng' Yü, Su*, to believe in Jesus; *'seng' sek*, the news; *'ing seng' news*, intelligence; *'sek, seng'* to forfeit confidence, to break one's word; *'ch'ü seng'* to take his word for it; *'nói' seng'* the inclosed letter; *'h'ung seng'* a letter containing bad news, as of a death; *'t'ó, huí seng'* to get an answer to a letter; COLL., *'má' seng' tek, kwó' or má' seng' tek, sing*, can't believe it; *'p'ie seng'* a letter.

**勝**  
Shêng.

To conquer, to win, to beat, to get the victory; superior, the best, excelling; to add; a female head-dress, representing flowers and called *'hwa seng'* or

<sup>1</sup>滲 <sup>8</sup>省 <sup>省</sup> <sup>6</sup>省 <sup>7</sup>省 <sup>9</sup>信 <sup>11</sup>信 <sup>息</sup> <sup>信</sup> <sup>信</sup> <sup>18</sup>賣 <sup>19</sup>批  
<sup>2</sup>瀝 <sup>文</sup> <sup>5</sup>福 <sup>城</sup> <sup>標</sup> <sup>實</sup> <sup>13</sup>音 <sup>15</sup>取 <sup>17</sup>討 <sup>信的</sup> <sup>20</sup>花  
<sup>3</sup>森 <sup>4</sup>十 <sup>建</sup> <sup>重</sup> <sup>5</sup>瘠 <sup>10</sup>信 <sup>信</sup> <sup>14</sup>失 <sup>16</sup>凶 <sup>過</sup> <sup>勝</sup>  
嚴 八 省 地 肉 德 耶 穌 信 信 回 信 的 過 勝



'*ch'ai seng*' formerly worn on the 7th of the 1st moon: also read *sing*, q. v.: '*seng' t'iong*' to get a victory; '*hó' seng*' to love pre-eminence; com., '*tuik, seng*' victorious; *seng' pai*' victory and defeat, winning and losing; coll., '*p'ah, seng' t'iong*' to gain a victory.

**聖** Intuitively wise and good, having universal knowledge, the highest style of intellectual and moral power; perfect; Shêng. sacred, holy; sage; imperial: read *siàng* in the coll. q. v.: '*seng*' '*chü*, or *seng' t'íeng' chü*, the emperor; com., '*seng' wong*, the sage kings, as Yau, Shun and others; '*seng' ing*, the Sage, Confucius; '*seng' hiéng' ing*, sages and philosophers; '*seng' ing mieu*' a Confucian temple; *seng' m'uong tá' chü*, Confucius' disciples; '*seng' chi*, the Imperial will; '*seng' ing king*, the sage's classic, a book for children; '*a seng*' the second sage, Mencius; *chié' seng*' to sacrifice to the sage; *seng' sing, seng' king*, and *seng' nik*, the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and the Sabbath.

**姓** A surname, a patronymic, the name of the clan or family; a clan; to bear a son: in the coll. read *sang* q. v.: *seng' se* a surname, as of a sept; '*paik, seng*' the people; com., '*koi' seng*' (what is) your honorable surname?

**性** The nature and principles given by heaven, the natural faculties; innate

qualities; the natural disposition, temper, and spirit: in the coll. read *sang* q. v.: '*seng' chwok*, dull in learning; '*t'íeng seng*' natural ability, native genius; com., '*seng' ching*, temper, disposition; '*p'ek, seng*' one's natural temper or spirit; '*seng' só*' a hasty temper; '*seng' yék*, of a heating quality, as pepper; *seng' meng*' life, existence.

**汎** To sprinkle; the appearance of water, watery, wet; speedy, quick, as the wind or a courier; a military station, a guard-house: '*seng' swa*, to sprinkle and sweep; com., *seng' te* a guard-house; *tong seng*' a station, a stage between stations, equal to ten '*li*'; *tong chiu seng*' the fort or military post on Tong-chiu island in the Min.

**迅** Swift, quick, hasty, fleet; to hasten, to go speedily; a wolf's cub: Hsin. '*seng' sok*, quick, speedy; Hsün. *seng' loi pok, kik, yéng' ngi*, a quick clap gives no time to stop one's ears—quick, as a word and a blow.

**訊** To inquire, to search out, to investigate; to try, to interrogate judicially; Hsin. an examination; to inform Hsün. against, to accuse; to direct; to agitate; to wrangle, to bicker: '*seng' ong*' to question judicially; *ong' seng*' to salute, to make a bow to; '*chek, seng*' to catch another's words; to seize and question; also a bearer of dispatches; *seng' chik*, to cure diseases.

|    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1勝 | 8得 | 5聖 | 7聖 | 人  | 10聖 | 11百 | 13性 | 15性 | 17性 | 19汎 | 21訊 |
| 仗  | 勝  | 王  | 賢  | 廟  | 人   | 姓   | 拙   | 情   | 燥   | 洒   | 問   |
| 2好 | 4聖 | 6聖 | 人  | 9聖 | 經   | 12貴 | 14天 | 16癡 | 18性 | 20迅 | 22執 |
| 勝  | 主  | 人  | 8聖 | 旨  | ○   | 姓   | 性   | 性   | 熱   | 速   | 訊   |

凶  
頤

Hsing.

The sinciput; the place on an infant's head where the skull unites: 'seng' *m'wong*, the fontanel; COLL., 'k'ang seng' (or *t'eng*'), the brainpan, soft spot on an infant's head.

*Seng*'. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *seng' saung'* to count, to reckon: *seng' saeng'* to make presents; *seng' siong'* to look, to glance at; *seng' sieng'* to salt, to pickle.

前

Chien.

Read *chieng*; used for the coll. *seng*: before, in front of; in the presence of; previously, formerly: 'chai' *seng*, before, then; 'seng pong or *seng ch'eu'* or *seng hui'* or *seng to'* the former time, the previous occasion; 'seng *k'ui nik*, a few days ago; 'seng *au'* before and behind; 'seng *ch'iu*, previously; 'seng *au'* *ch'iu*, just before or after; 'seng *tiang*, "former road"—a former literary degree; 'seng *sié'* *hu ch'á*, (they were) husband and wife in a former life; *seng au'* (used for *si haiu'*) time, period; 'chia *seng au'* at this time.

盛

Sheng.

Ch'eng.

Abundant, affluent, exuberant; flourishing, blooming, prosperous; a surname; used in complimentary phrases: also read *sing*, q. v.: 'seng' *ching*, your great kindness; 'seng' *soi*, to flourish and decay, as empires; com., 'seng' *king*, Shingking, Moukden; *seng' hu'* the excessive heat of summer.

甚

Shén.

Social delights; excessive pleasure; very, extremely, in the highest degree: 't'ai' *seng'* excessive; 'i *seng'* has reached the highest pitch; *pek' iu seng'* *yong*, there is even worse than this; 'seng' *hó*, very good; COLL., *seng' mó tung si*, what is it? —a phrase in imitation of the Court dialect.

甚  
棍

Shén.

The berries of the mulberry, called *song seng'*; the 2d, read *t'ing*, means a kind of ax; a staff.

腎

Hsien.

The kidneys, said to be connected with water and to preside over strength, one of the five viscera; the kidneys of beasts are called *yau*; the gizzard of fowls (called *keng'* in the coll.); to lead; hard, firm: used for *leng'* in the coll. q. v.: 'nói' *seng'* the kidneys; 'ngwóí' *seng'* the testes; 'seng' *ngong*, the scrotum; com., 'seng' *k'e' wong'* the kidneys in a healthy state; *seng' chwi ch'æk*, the semen abundant—indicates vigor.

乘

Sheng.

Ch'eng.

A numerative of chariots; a carriage, a chariot; a span of horses, a team of four horses: also read *sing*, q. v.

剩  
賸

Sheng.

The 2d also read *eng'*: a remainder, residue, overplus; fragments, leavings, in which senses *tióng'* is the coll. equivalent; not only; to retain, to keep back: 'iu *seng'* there is

1 凶 2 在 3 前 4 後 5 後 6 前 7 世 8 盛 9 情 10 盛 11 京 12 已 13 甚 14 內 15 腎 16 腎 17 囊 18 有 19 剩  
20 砍 21 前 22 日 23 手 24 前 25 手 26 夫 27 衰 28 太 29 甚 30 好 31 外 32 腎 33 氣 34 剩

something over; COM., *'ü seng'*  
the remainder, what is over.

**阱** A pit, a pitfall, a hole to  
catch beasts in; to fall in-  
to: *hang seng'* to tumble  
into a pit.

Ching.

**慎** To be careful, to act  
seriously; attentive, dili-  
gent, cautious; sincere;  
still, quiet; to consider in-  
tently: *'seng' tēng'* cir-  
cumpect; *'pok, seng'*  
heedless; COM., *'king seng'*  
careful, attentive.

*Seng'*. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *seng' sēng'* to put  
on one's clothes; *seng' siong'* to  
enter an account, as in a ledger.

(728) Sēng.

**雙** A pair, a brace, a  
couple, two; a match, an  
equal, mates; to mate, to  
go with; five acres of land:  
COM., *'sēng ch'ing*, both  
Shuang. parents; *'sēng chiong*,  
both parents living; *'sēng*  
*'hi*, the character *'hi* (joy) writ-  
ten double, as on bridal sedans,  
etc.; *'sēng sang*, twins; *'sēng*  
*nik*, the even days of a month;  
*'sēng loi*, a double crown—on  
the head; *'sēng pwoi*, two-fold;  
*'sēng kwoi' ting*, a double-head-  
ed nail; COLL., *'sēng k'ia' ma*,  
to "ride double"—a double use,  
or meaning; *sēng ch'iu niāh*,  
*tioh lang' t'au mwang*, to seize  
two eels with the hands; *met.*, to  
undertake two employments at  
once.

**鬆**  
Sung.

Read *sung*; coll. *sēng*:  
relaxed, loose, slack; not  
strict; easy, not anxious;  
loose, straight and smooth,  
not tangled, as the hair:

*'sēng sēng*, loose, slack; not ur-  
gent; *'poooh tek, sēng*, tied loose-  
ly; *'sing' yā sēng*, the mind  
very easy about it; *'sēng taēng'*  
in funds, moneyed; in very good  
health or spirits.

*'Sēng*. A coll. word: to push  
or shake violently: *'sēng*  
*ch'ok*, to push open the door and  
get out; *'sēng sioh, a'* give it a  
shaking; *'sēng wong hing*, dizzy  
from being shaken; *moh, 'sing*  
*'sēng 'sēng*, don't joggle so!

(729)

Seu.

**搜**  
Sou.

To search, as the police  
do; to throw about in  
searching; to investigate,  
to search or find out; to  
inquire into the meaning of;  
to examine a book; swift;  
to assemble: COM., *'seu*  
*sing*, to search, as for secreted  
things; *'seu ch'ek*, to search a  
thief; *'seu kiēng* or *seu sing*,  
to search the person; *'seu chong*,  
to search for stolen goods; COLL.,  
*seu sing wak, k'üēng'* he is a  
sharp searcher.

**颼**  
Sou.

The sound of the wind;  
windy, chilly: *'seu seu, a*  
blast, a gust.

**艘**  
Sou.

Also read *sieu* and *só*:  
a general term for vessels,  
a boat, a junk, a ship; *'seu*  
*chiék*, a boat and oars.

<sup>1</sup>慎 <sup>3</sup>謹 <sup>5</sup>雙 <sup>7</sup>雙 <sup>9</sup>雙 <sup>11</sup>雙 <sup>13</sup>跨 <sup>14</sup>縛 <sup>17</sup>野 <sup>19</sup>搜 <sup>21</sup>颼  
<sup>2</sup>重 <sup>4</sup>慎 <sup>6</sup>全 <sup>8</sup>生 <sup>10</sup>螺 <sup>12</sup>鬆 <sup>15</sup>馬 <sup>16</sup>的 <sup>18</sup>鬆 <sup>20</sup>尋 <sup>22</sup>颼  
<sup>3</sup>不 <sup>4</sup>雙 <sup>6</sup>雙 <sup>8</sup>雙 <sup>10</sup>雙 <sup>12</sup>雙 <sup>13</sup>鬆 <sup>15</sup>心 <sup>16</sup>鬆 <sup>18</sup>搜 <sup>20</sup>搜 <sup>22</sup>艘  
<sup>3</sup>慎 <sup>4</sup>親 <sup>6</sup>喜 <sup>8</sup>日 <sup>10</sup>倍 <sup>12</sup>雙 <sup>13</sup>鬆 <sup>15</sup>心 <sup>16</sup>鬆 <sup>18</sup>搜 <sup>20</sup>搜 <sup>22</sup>艘



**𦵑** Interchanged with the next: to hide, to conceal; to hide away.

Sou.

**𦵑** Also read 'seu: to secrete, to conceal; to search, as a house for hidden things; to examine into; crafty: 'seu, kiu, to seek.

Sou.

**蒐** A plant used in dyeing red; it may be a Rubia or madder; one says, perhaps a sort of Rumex; the spring hunt, when pregnant animals are not killed; to assemble for a hunt; to hide, to screen.

Sou.

**簞** A basket, a hamper to carry grain in: 'teu seu chi' ing, a man of the peck and hamper—a rustic, one who only knows about eating.

Shao.

**Seu.** A coll. word: to mix in, as water with flour to make dough: seu ch'á' to mix rice flour; seu t'u chiong, to make mortar.

**Seu.** A coll. word: similar to si; each, every one, severally: seu sioh, chiáh, one by one; seu sioh, chio, family by family.

**叟** An old man, a senior, a venerable person, Sire! 'ló 'seu, venerable Sir! Read seu, as in seu seu, the sound of washing rice, in which sense the same as the next.

Sou.

**洩** To steep in water, to soak, to macerate; to infuse, to soak meal in flour. Read seu: the sound of

Sou.

scouring rice; to dilute wine; to urinate; full, abundant: 'seu piéng, to urinate.

**瞽** Blind, sightless, as an eye without a pupil: \*ku 'seu, blind Sou, the name of Shun's father.

Sou.

**藪** A large, marshy preserve, in which game is kept and fish reared; a thicket; fat, rich, profitable. Read so: a measure of 16 'tau: 'lëu' so' a sort of pad for carrying burdens on the head.

Sou.

**Seu.** A coll. word, analogous to 'teu: to strike with a limber thing, to whip, to switch: 'seu má' tloh, failed to hit; 'seu sioh, piéng, to give a stroke with a whip.

**Seu.** A coll. word: a stripe, a scratch; a crack, a split, a rent: k'ëung' sioh, 'seu, a scratch, as on the face; pek, sioh, 'seu, a split, cracked.

**秀** Sometimes interchanged with the next: grain flowering and in seed; gay, splendid, beautiful; to flourish; elegant, adorned; fair, comely; accomplished; the first, the best: 'seu' k'e' elegant in manners; beautiful, as a landscape; 'taik, tiéng t'e' chi seu' (man is) the best in heaven and earth; com., 'seu' muiv' green and charming, as fields; 'seu' chai (coll. seu' choi), "accomplished talent"—a Siutsai graduate; 'chong' seu' excellent, virtuous; a fine person; 'ch'ing seu' finely chiseled, as the features; clear and perfect, as gems, flowers, etc.

Hsiu.

1 𦵑 2 求 3 之 4 人 5 叟 6 洩 7 便 8 瞽 9 藪 10 秀 11 得 12 秀 13 秀 14 秀 15 秀 16 秀 17 秀 18 秀 19 秀 20 秀 21 秀 22 秀 23 秀 24 秀 25 秀 26 秀 27 秀 28 秀 29 秀 30 秀 31 秀 32 秀 33 秀 34 秀 35 秀 36 秀 37 秀 38 秀 39 秀 40 秀 41 秀 42 秀 43 秀 44 秀 45 秀 46 秀 47 秀 48 秀 49 秀 50 秀 51 秀 52 秀 53 秀 54 秀 55 秀 56 秀 57 秀 58 秀 59 秀 60 秀 61 秀 62 秀 63 秀 64 秀 65 秀 66 秀 67 秀 68 秀 69 秀 70 秀 71 秀 72 秀 73 秀 74 秀 75 秀 76 秀 77 秀 78 秀 79 秀 80 秀 81 秀 82 秀 83 秀 84 秀 85 秀 86 秀 87 秀 88 秀 89 秀 90 秀 91 秀 92 秀 93 秀 94 秀 95 秀 96 秀 97 秀 98 秀 99 秀 100 秀

**繡**  
**綉**

Hsiu. To embroider, to adorn with colored silks; ornamented, worked; to embellish, to variegate; to illustrate with prints; in the coll. to mend rents, to darn: 'seu' k'ung, an embroidered handkerchief or scarf; COM., 'mieu l'ing seu' hong' to embroider dragons and phenixes; met., to write fine essays; to take needless pains, as in coarse work; COM., 'seu' hwa, to embroider flowers; 'seu' l'ing, p'ó, to embroider a robe with dragons; COLL., 'seu' p'wo, to darn; 'pá seu' t'oh, to keep a darning table or stand (in the street); 'seu' p'wo 'k'i' iu, to darn, and remove grease spots.

**琇**  
Hsiu.

A pretty gem or colored stone; pebbles which may be used for ear-drops.

**鏽**  
**鏽**  
Hsiu.

The rust of iron, steel, tin, etc.: oxides: 'keng' seu' the dull, green tarnish on mirrors.

**獸**  
Shou.

A beast, a hairy brute; quadrupeds, wild animals: COM., 'k'ing seu' birds and beasts; 'yá seu' wild beasts; 'ing mieng' seu' sing, a human face and a brute's heart—cruel, ferocious; 'ngu seu' the five animals, tiger, panther, lion, elephant, and unicorn.

Seu'. A coll. word: the nest of a bird; a lair, a kennel, a sleeping place of domestic animals.

**宿**

Hsiu.  
Hsiu.  
Su.

A constellation, the stars: also read s'uk, q. v.: COM., 'ne' sek, paik, seu' the 28 zodiacal constellations; 'sing seu' stars.

**首**

Shou.

To confess a crime; to acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to place at the head: also read 'siu, q. v.: COM., 'ch'ok, seu' to lodge information, to inform against.

**狩**

Shou.

A hunting dog; to hunt in winter on grounds burnt over: 'sung seu' an imperial tour of inspection.

Seu.

A coll. word: constantly, frequently, habitually: 'seu seu' ch'ó' to do constantly; 'seu tek, 'üing' in constant use; 'tó seu, more frequently.

Seu.

A coll. word: pure, unmixed, uniform; medium in size or quality; smaller: 'seu seu p'wo' even, regular steps; 'seu seu twai' of the same uniform size; 't'ung t'ung seu seu, medium, as quality of cloth; 'seu niá' n'oi' a little smaller; 'seu s'ioh, hó' (or, chong), a size smaller.

**壽**

Shou.

Age, longevity, long life; met., birthday of the aged; the dead: 't'iong seu' aged; 't'ung seu' medium old age, about 70 years; COM., 'seu' ngwong, or 'seu' so' one's life, length of life; 'seu' tang' a birthday anniversary; 'pai' seu' to congratulate one on his birthday; seu' sing, a portrait, the head of which is painted when the person is 40 or 50

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 繡 | 2 繡 | 3 繡 | 4 繡 | 5 繡 | 6 繡 | 7 繡 | 8 繡 | 9 繡 | 10 繡 | 11 繡 | 12 繡 | 13 繡 | 14 繡 | 15 繡 | 16 繡 | 17 繡 | 18 繡 | 19 繡 | 20 繡 |
| 巾   | 鳳   | 龍   | 袍   | 袍   | 排   | 排   | 起   | 起   | 鏡    | 鏡    | 鏡    | 鏡    | 鏡    | 鏡    | 鏡    | 鏡    | 鏡    | 鏡    | 鏡    |
| 描   | 描   | 描   | 描   | 描   | 描   | 描   | 描   | 描   | 描    | 描    | 描    | 描    | 描    | 描    | 描    | 描    | 描    | 描    | 描    |
| 龍   | 龍   | 龍   | 龍   | 龍   | 龍   | 龍   | 龍   | 龍   | 龍    | 龍    | 龍    | 龍    | 龍    | 龍    | 龍    | 龍    | 龍    | 龍    | 龍    |

years old, and the body after death; <sup>1</sup>*seu* <sup>2</sup>*i*, grave-clothes; <sup>2</sup>*seu* <sup>3</sup>*peng*, coffin-boards; <sup>2</sup>*kó seu* what is your age?—said to those advanced in life; <sup>4</sup>*siong seu* a birthday anniversary between the tens; <sup>5</sup>*siong* <sup>6</sup>*seu* to enter the class of the aged—a woman at 40, a man at 50, years of age; <sup>6</sup>*Seu* <sup>7</sup>*ning*, a district of the Fuhning prefecture in Fookien.

**受**

Shou.

To receive, to accept of; to continue, to succeed, to inherit; a form of the passive, to bear, to endure, to suffer; susceptible of; a charge, a trust: com., <sup>1</sup>*pok*, <sup>2</sup>*kang seu* I dare not accept it—a polite phrase; <sup>3</sup>*iu hok*, *pok*, <sup>4</sup>*ti seu* <sup>5</sup>*üng* to have happiness and not know how to use it; <sup>6</sup>*seu kai* to receive the precepts or inhibitions—become a Bonze; <sup>7</sup>*seu kau* to be instructed, docile; <sup>8</sup>*seu* <sup>9</sup>*siong*, injured, bruised; <sup>10</sup>*seu* <sup>11</sup>*k'e* to become angry; <sup>12</sup>*seu* <sup>13</sup>*chói* or <sup>14</sup>*seu* <sup>15</sup>*hing*, to be punished; <sup>16</sup>*seu* <sup>17</sup>*k'u*, to suffer; coll., <sup>18</sup>*seu* <sup>19</sup>*ning chiek*, <sup>20</sup>*chié* (or <sup>21</sup>*k'wu a*), to be subject to another's control; <sup>22</sup>*seu* <sup>23</sup>*sioh*, *pok*, <sup>24</sup>*k'e* to have a fit of passion; <sup>25</sup>*má* <sup>26</sup>*seu* <sup>27</sup>*tek*, <sup>28</sup>*k'ó* can't endure it.

**授**

Shou.

To give, to communicate, to deliver to: <sup>1</sup>*seu* <sup>2</sup>*seu* receiving and giving; com., <sup>3</sup>*tiong seu* to impart, as instruction.

**綬**

Shou.

The cord to which a seal is attached; a bag for a seal; cord of a tent or curtain; the ties of kneepads.

**袖**

Hsiu.

The sleeve, the cuff; to put into the sleeve: the 1st used for the coll. <sup>1</sup>*wong* and the 2d also read <sup>2</sup>*eu* q. v.: <sup>3</sup>*ling seu* "collar and sleeve"—a chief, one who commands; com., <sup>4</sup>*seu* <sup>5</sup>*k'au*, a cuff, folded over and shaped like a horse's hoof; <sup>6</sup>*seu* <sup>7</sup>*ch'iu*, <sup>8</sup>*pong*, <sup>9</sup>*kwang*, to fold the hands and look on.

**岫**

Hsiu.

A cave or den in a hill; a gorge, a defile, a ravine.

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Sëü.

**思**

Ssu.

To be anxious; to have pure intentions, pure-minded: also read <sup>1</sup>*sü*, q. v.: com., <sup>2</sup>*e* <sup>3</sup>*sëü* thoughts, intentions; idea, purport; coll., <sup>4</sup>*ng* <sup>5</sup>*hó e* <sup>6</sup>*sëü* disreputable, ashamed, put to the blush.

**恕**

Shu.

Benevolent, indulgent, gracious; to excuse others, to treat others as one wishes to be treated; to pardon; to bear with; sympathizing: <sup>1</sup>*tung sëü* sincere and forgiving, kind-hearted; com., <sup>2</sup>*nieu sëü* to be indulgent, to excuse; <sup>3</sup>*k'wang sëü* lenient, not very strict.

**庶**

Shu.

A multitude, many, the people; all; near, nearly, about so; fat and sleek; a concubine: <sup>1</sup>*sëü* <sup>2</sup>*uk*, all things; <sup>3</sup>*lá sëü* or <sup>4</sup>*sëü* <sup>5</sup>*ming*, the people; <sup>6</sup>*sëü* <sup>7</sup>*ki*, or <sup>8</sup>*sëü* <sup>9</sup>*hu*, almost, probably; com., <sup>10</sup>*sëü* <sup>11</sup>*mu*, the concubine, as the children of the first wife call her; <sup>12</sup>*sëü* <sup>13</sup>*chü*, or <sup>14</sup>*sëü* <sup>15</sup>*nan*, sons of a concubine; <sup>16</sup>*sëü* <sup>17</sup>*kek*, <sup>18</sup>*sëü* a Hanlin graduate.

<sup>1</sup>壽衣  
<sup>2</sup>壽板

<sup>3</sup>高壽  
<sup>4</sup>常壽

<sup>5</sup>上壽  
<sup>6</sup>壽甯

<sup>7</sup>不敢受  
<sup>8</sup>受

戒受  
<sup>9</sup>受教  
<sup>10</sup>受

傷受  
<sup>11</sup>受氣  
<sup>12</sup>受

罪受  
<sup>13</sup>受苦  
<sup>14</sup>領

袖袖  
<sup>15</sup>口意

思思  
<sup>17</sup>怀好意

思忠  
<sup>18</sup>恕庶

物庶  
<sup>20</sup>幾庶

母庶  
<sup>22</sup>吉士



試

Shih.

To use; to try, to essay, to test, to experiment; to compare and find out; to examine, as literary graduates; a trial, a test: used for the coll. *ch'e* and *se* q. v.: *'siong sēü* to taste, to test, to try; *'t'ang' sēü* to make trial of; *'sēü' t'iong*, (coll. *k'wo' t'iong*), an examination for Kujin; com., *'sēü' t'ung* employed on trial, as Chinsz' graduates holding the office of district magistrate.

使

Shih.

A messenger; one sent with presents to inquire; an agent: also read *'sü* and in the coll. *sai* q. v.: *'ch'ok, sēü* an envoy, one sent on official business; *'sēü' sing*, a legate, a commissioner; com., *'sēü' ch'ia*, one sent; also used for angels; *'hu sēü* the messengers of an idol.

泗

Ssu.

Mucus, snivel; a large feeder of the Grand Canal near Yenchou-fu, Shantung: *'tá' sēü' pong, tó*, tears and snivel flowing profusely; com., *'sēü' ch'iu huk*, a Budh worshiped in shrines at street-corners.

駟

Ssu.

A team of four horses abreast: *'sēü' ma k'ü*, a chariot and four; *'t'íeng sēü* the stars *b, o, p, r*, in Scorpio; *'sēü' seng* a war-chariot; com., *'sēü' ma nang twi*, hard to catch a four-horse team; *met.*, what's said can't be unsaid—hence be careful.

四

肆

X

Ssu.

Four; everywhere; the second is the complex, and the third the abbreviated, form: in the coll. read *se* q. v.: com., *'sēü' hwong*, or *sēü' ch'ēü* the four points, everywhere; *'sēü' ch'ü*, the Four Books; *'sēü' ch'iong*, Sz'chuen; *sēü' ch'ie*, the legs and arms; *'sēü' tai' k'ing kong*, the rulers of the four quarters—gigantic guards in the front of Buddhist temples; *sēü' kwo' lēk, lieng*, very ready or fluent in speech; *sēü' ma p'oo, tó*, the four horses' hoofs tied together; *met.*, strict conditions; *sēü' t'ung paik, tak*, has versatile talents, knows everything.

肆

Ssu.

To expand, to spread out; to exert to the utmost; great, large; reckless, excessive, abandoned, dissolute, unrestrained; position of the heavenly bodies; to decline, to refuse; to arrange as goods; a shop, a market-place; to expose, as the bodies of executed criminals; abruptly; just now: *'ch'iu sēü* a wine-shop; *sēü' yong*, to arrange a feast; *ch'e' sēü* a market, bazaar; com., *'hwong' sēü* disorderly, profligate.

賜

賜

Ssu.

Tz'u.

To confer, to bestow, as a superior or the Emperor does; an imperial grant; a favor, a benefit: *'sēü' muk*, to let one look at; *'sēü' sēü* to receive a favor; com., *'k'ing sēü* an imperial gift; *'t'íeng kwang sēü' hok*, may the celestial powers send blessings; *sēü' ting*

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 嘗 | 8 試 | 5 出 | 7 使 | 9 泗  | 馬    | 12 四 | 14 四 | 金    | 17 放 | 19 承 | 21 天 |
| 試   | 場   | 使   | 者   | 洲    | 車    | 方    | 川    | 剛    | 肆    | 賜    | 官    |
| 2 探 | 4 試 | 使   | 符   | 佛    | 11 天 | 13 四 | 15 四 | 16 酒 | 18 賜 | 20 欽 | 賜    |
| 試   | 用   | 臣   | 使   | 10 駟 | 駟    | 書    | 大    | 肆    | 目    | 賜    | 福    |

*tai'* to bestow the button; *'sëü' pek*, to give a piece of silk, as to a condemned officer to hang himself with.

**絮** *'* Poor, coarse silk; refuse silk or cotton, left after the best is gathered; to mix, to mingle, to compound; to repeat, to reiterate, verbose; pendent: *'sëü' 'ngü*, tautology; *'t'ó t'ó sëü' sëü'* loquacious, jabbering; *'liu sëü'* catkins of the willow.

**弑** *'* To murder a superior, as a king or father: *'sëü' ho'* a parricide; *'sëü' kung*, a regicide.

**戍** *'* This character must be distinguished from *sok*, (the 11th of the 12 branches): to guard frontiers; to defend against incursions; a sort of military punishment imposed on exiles; soldiers on guard: *'sëü' piêng*, to guard a frontier.

*Sëü'.* A coll. word, as in *'t'eng sëü'* eaten or perforated by insects, as fruit, clothes, wood; *sëü' sioh*, *k'eng*, a hole eaten in it.

**士** *'* A learned man a doctor, a scholar; an appellation of men in general, gentlemen; soldiers, officers, statesmen; a manager, a superintendent; the 33d radical: *'tai' hok, sëü'* ministers of state; *'sëü' chok*, a soldier; *'kü sëü'* a private scholar; *'sëü' 'chü*, teachers, literati; com., *'mìng sëü'* a good scholar; *'cheng' sëü'* a doctor—the 3d literary degree;

*tai' sëü' taing'* a temple to Kwan yin; *'sëü' nung kung siong*, literati, husbandmen, artisans, merchants.

**仕** *'* To act as a magistrate, to serve, to fill a station or an office; an officer: *'ch'ok, sëü'* to assume office; *'te' sëü'* to resign a public station; *sëü' h'wang' chi ka*, an honorable family.

**食** *'* To give food to, to feed; to bring up, to rear, to nourish; food, provisions: also read *sik*, q. v.

**飼** *'* Interchanged with the last: to set food before, to give to eat; to nourish, to rear, as animals; food, provisions, eatables.

**筭** *'* A vessel to contain rice or clothes, a basket, a hamper: *'chü sëü'* a portable book and writing-case; *'hok, sëü'* learned, well read.

**伺** *'* To wait upon, to wait for; to spy, to examine closely: com., *'sëü' haiu'* to attend, to wait upon; *'sëü' 'chü*, to wait (on guests) at a feast.

**嗣** *'* To connect, as in a family line; to adopt; to inherit; children, posterity, heirs; an adopted heir; to practice, to learn; hereafter, till: *'sëü' haiu'* hereafter; *kié' sëü'* an adopted heir; *'sëü' oi'* to succeed to the throne; com., *'haiu' sëü'* descendants; *lik, sëü'* to adopt an heir; *chiok, sëü'* a family cut off or failing; *u*

1 賜 3 柳 5 弑 7 大 9 士 11 子 13 進 15 工 17 致 19 學 21 伺 23 嗣  
 帛 絮 君 學 卒 士 出 商 仕 酒 位  
 絮 弑 戍 士 居 名 士 農 仕 書 伺 嗣 後  
 語 父 邊 ○ 士 士 農 仕 筭 候 後 嗣

*sëü'* *tang*, an orbate altar—small temple or shrine built by a larger one; *'sëü' ho'* adopted father.

**祀**<sup>1</sup> To sacrifice to gods, devils, or departed spirits; sacrificial; a year; like, as if: in the coll. read *sai'* q. v.: *'sëü' 'chu*, to worship ancestors; *'ngwong sëü'* the first year of a reign; com., *'sëü' 'tiéng*, sacrificial rites; *'u sëü'* no descendant.

**巳**<sup>2</sup> The sixth of the 12 branches or horary characters, denoted by a snake, 9—11, A. M.: com., *'sëü' 'ch'è*, or *sëü' 'si 'ch'è*, 9 A. M.; *'sëü' 'chiäng'* 10 A. M.

**澍**<sup>1</sup> Moistened, well watered; to fertilize by rains; timely rain; rushing waters.

**樹**<sup>2</sup> A tree, plants that grow erect, plants in general; to plant; to set up, to establish, to place a screen, in which sense the next is more commonly used: *'sëü' 'chu*, the heir-apparent of a feudatory; *'sëü' 'ling*, a grove, a forest; *'sëü' 'muk*, trees; com., *'ku sëü'* an old tree.

**豎**<sup>2</sup> To erect, to set up, to plant; to raise on one end, to set upright; to fix, to establish; chaste, upright, correct, principled; a lad, a waiting boy; a mean, low person: *'nói' sëü'* eunuchs; *'muk, sëü'* a herd boy; *'sëü' 'chü*, menials.

**蕙**<sup>1</sup> Good, mellow, pleasant, as liquor. Read *'ü*: a kind of fragrant plant.

**鱖**<sup>1</sup> The tench or roach; a large species of carp, found in Kiangsü.

**嶼**<sup>2</sup> An island; an islet or rising land surrounded by water; detached hills near a shore: com., *'ku laung' sëü'* the island of Kulangsu near Amoy.

**似**<sup>1</sup> Like, alike, similar; as, as if, as it were, resembling, seeming; to have the aspect of: *'sëü' 'pok*, *sëü'* is it like or not? *'sëü' 'se' 'i 'hi*, appearing right, but still wrong; com., *'siong sëü'* to be alike, to resemble each other.

**姒**<sup>2</sup> The wife of an elder brother: *'sëü' 'tá'* sisters-in-law; *'sëü' 'ho'* an old lady; *'ai' sëü'* the wife of Wan Wang.

**耜**<sup>2</sup> A plowshare; the part of a plow that enters the ground, a colter; a plow.

**俟**<sup>2</sup> To wait, to stay; to wait upon; to look for, to expect; to prepare for; until, expecting: *'sëü' 'ha' 'ngwok*, till next month.

**涘**<sup>2</sup> The banks of a stream; the shores or mouths of rivers.

<sup>1</sup>嗣 <sup>8</sup>元 <sup>5</sup>無 <sup>7</sup>巳 <sup>9</sup>樹 <sup>11</sup>古 <sup>13</sup>牧 <sup>15</sup>鼓 <sup>不</sup>似 <sup>而</sup>非 <sup>19</sup>姒 <sup>21</sup>俟  
父 祀 祀 正 林 樹 豎 浪 似 相 娒 下  
<sup>2</sup>祀 <sup>4</sup>祀 <sup>6</sup>巳 <sup>8</sup>樹 <sup>10</sup>樹 <sup>12</sup>內 <sup>14</sup>豎 <sup>16</sup>似 <sup>17</sup>是 <sup>18</sup>相 <sup>20</sup>娒 月  
祖 典 初 子 木 豎 子 似 是 似 婦 ○



緒<sup>2</sup>  
Hsü.

The end of the thread in a cocoon; the clue or beginning of a ball; a thread, a hint, a clue; the commencement; the rule or guide to what follows; the course of events; what is handed down, a calling, a patrimony; to examine, to perfect what another began; to succeed, as to an office: <sup>1</sup>'*eu sēü*' the beginning, first principles; <sup>2</sup>'*sēü*' *ü*, a remnant, addenda, tag end; <sup>3</sup>'*ki sēü*' a patrimony.

事<sup>1</sup>  
Shih.

An affair, a matter, a concern; business, occupation, pursuit, service; an action, anything done; to serve, to obey; to manage an affair: com., <sup>1</sup>'*chek, sēü*' to occupy a station; a manager; a deacon; <sup>2</sup>'*sēü sik*, the facts of an affair or narrative; <sup>3</sup>'*sēü*' *ching*, the circumstances; an affair; <sup>4</sup>'*sēü*' *'kang*, but little business; <sup>5</sup>'*ka sēü*' domestic affairs; <sup>6</sup>'*seng sēü*' to breed trouble; <sup>7</sup>'*taung' sēü*' to regard as important; <sup>8</sup>'*sēü' pok*, *anwang ching*, there can be no deception as to the real truth; coll., <sup>9</sup>'*ng' chie' sēü*' not much, a very trifling amount.

序<sup>1</sup>  
Hsü.

Eastern and western walls; an order, a series; the order of precedence, to follow in order; a preface, an exordium; a school, a college; an asylum for the aged: <sup>1</sup>'*tiong eu 'iu sēü*' the rule of precedence among seniors and juniors; <sup>2</sup>'com., *sēü' t'au*, a preface; <sup>3</sup>'*sēü' ch'i*, according to ages; <sup>4</sup>'*ch'ü sēü*' in order, serially.

叙<sup>1</sup>  
叙<sup>2</sup>  
叙<sup>3</sup>  
叙<sup>4</sup>  
Hsü.

Like the preceding: to arrange, to set in order; series, order, rank; to converse, to discourse about: <sup>1</sup>'*sēü' tang*, to converse, to chat; <sup>2</sup>'*ngie' sēü*' to deliberate about (rewards); <sup>3</sup>'*tieng sēü*' the five social relations; com., <sup>4</sup>'*sēü' sīd'* a "thank-feast," as for those who made presents, but could not come on the set day.

(731)

SEÜH.

SEÜH. A coll. word: to suck, to draw into the mouth: *sēüh, 'tié*, to suck into (the mouth); *sēüh, sēüh, kieu'* noise made in thus eating.

(732)

SEÜK.

蓐<sup>1</sup>  
Su.

A grass for cattle: <sup>1</sup>'*muk, sēük*, a sort of clover, grown for fodder.

宿<sup>1</sup>  
Su.  
Hsü.  
Hsiu.

Used for the next in the sense of early: a halting place every thirty *'li*; a lodging place; a night's rest, a lodging; to lodge, to sojourn; former, old, continued; in the coll. moldy, sour, turned, musty, as food; rotted, as manure; spoiled, water-soaked: also read *seu' q. v.*: <sup>1</sup>'*sēük, wong'* to cherish hatred for; <sup>2</sup>'*sēük, siu*, old enemies; com., <sup>3</sup>'*sēük, sik*, stoppage of food, food indigested; coll., <sup>4</sup>'*sēük, sioh, pwo*, to stay a night; to put to soak over night; <sup>5</sup>'*sēük, pong'* to rot manure; <sup>6</sup>'*sēük, chwi*, water-soaked, as goods; <sup>7</sup>'*sēük, po'* rotted, moldy; *sēük, sēük, e'* a musty smell.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 頭 | 3 基 | 5 事 | 7 事 | 9 生  | 11 長 | 12 序 | 14 次 | 16 議 | 18 苜 | 20 宿 | 22 宿 |
| 緒   | 緒   | 實   | 簡   | 事    | 幼    | 頭    | 序    | 叙    | 蓐    | 仇    | 水    |
| 2 緒 | 4 執 | 6 事 | 8 家 | 10 當 | 有    | 13 序 | 15 叙 | 17 天 | 19 宿 | 21 宿 | 23 宿 |
| 餘   | 事   | 情   | 事   | 事    | 序    | 齒    | 談    | 敘    | 怨    | 食    | 齧    |

夙

Su.  
Hsü.

Early in the morning, the early dawn; morn, morning; early: 'sēük, yǎ' morn and eve, early and late.

肅

Su.

Respectful, reverential; still, awed; fear, caution; to recede, to retire respectfully; severe, majestic; to receive guests politely; hasty, rapid: 'ngiēng sēük, dignified, awe-inspiring; 'sēük, sēük, quick; decorous, respectful; com., 'twang sēük, pai' my respectful salutations—words used on a lady's card of invitation; 'sēük, cheng' 'huí pié' stand aside reverently—words in temples and on staves borne before idols and officers. Read seu': pure, clear; reverential.

驢

Su.

A famous charger, called 'sēük, song, the Bucephalus of ancient Chinese history.

倏

Shu.

A sudden change, on a sudden, abruptly, quickly: 'sēük, hwok, hastily, unexpectedly.

倏

Shu.

To begin; to do, to act, to perform; good, excellent; also to repair, to arrange, to put in order.

淑

Shu.

Interchanged with the last in the sense of good, excellent; clear, limpid; correct, virtuous: 'sēük, 'ing, a virtuous man; a wife of an officer of the 3d class; 'sēük, taik, female virtue; 'sēük, k'e' fine, balmy weather, as in spring.

菽

Ssu.

A general term for pulse, the edible kinds of pulse; 'sēük, 'chwi, 'sing, 'hwang, with pulse and water please (one's parents), as the poor do.

蹶

Shu.

To walk with circumspection: 'sēük, sek, (or chek), to walk carefully. Read tik: to walk along, as on smooth ground.

叔

Shu.

To collect, to amass, to hoard; a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful term for those who are older, for acquaintances, and for strangers casually met; a wife calls her husband's younger brother sēük: in the coll. read chēük, q. v.: 'sēük, tik, uncles and nephews; 'lō sēük, a father's old friend; 'sēük, tai, a family friend; 'sien sēük, a husband's younger brother; 'sēük, ho' and sēük, 'nu, junior paternal uncle and his wife.

粟

Su.

Hsü.

A general name for glumaceous grain; rice in the husk; also the seed of panic grass; rent in kind, tithes: 't'ü sēük, produce of public fields paid as tax; 'ok, sēük, household taxes; COLL., 'eng sēük, 'hwa, the poppy.

Sēük, . A coll. word: to become old, aged, old-looking; mature, fully ripe, as grain: 'pwang' 'lō sēük, middle-aged, about 40 years old; 'sang tek, sēük, old-looking, prematurely old.

1 夙 2 夜 3 肅 4 肅 5 肅 6 肅 7 倏 8 倏 9 淑 10 淑 11 菽 12 水 13 承 14 老 15 叔 16 小 17 叔 18 鋤 19 屋 20 嚴 21 端 22 肅 23 肅 24 迴 25 肅 26 肅 27 人 28 氣 29 歡 30 姪 31 臺 32 父 33 ○ 34 ○

(733)

Sēung.

訟

Sung.

Interchanged with the next: to contend in court, to litigate, to demand justice; litigation, pleadings, legal strife; law cases; to sing, to chant; the 6th of the 64 diagrams: 'sēung' *sū*, an indictment; 'cheng sēung' disputes, wranglings; 't'eng sēung' to hear a case; 'sek, sēung' to settle or quash a case; 'chēu' sēung' self reproach.

誦

Sung.

To hum, to recite over; recitative, chanting, as priests; to read in a humming tone; to dispute, to calumniate: 'sēung' *king*, to chant a liturgy; 'sēung' *tuk*, to recite in a singing tone; 'pwoi' sēung' to say memoriter.

頌

Sung.

The face, the countenance; easy, free, public; to praise publicly, to proclaim one's virtues, to eulogize; name of a musical instrument like the 'eng': 'sēung' *kī taik*, to eulogize his virtues; 'sēung' *chang* to laud.

Sēung'. A coll. word: to put on, to dress, to clothe; to wear: 'sēung' *i siong*, to put on clothes; 'sēung' *k'au' i siong*, night-clothes; 'sēung' *tai*, to wear clothes and cap; 'sēung' *seu' i*, to dress a corpse; 'mó sēung' nothing to wear.

(734)

Si.

司

Seu.

A manager, a commissioner, an officer: to control, to rule, to manage, to supervise; a township, a subdivision of a *kaing* or

district: also read *sū* and in the coll. *sa*, q. v.: com., 'pwo' *si*, the provincial treasurer; 'ang' *si*, the criminal judge; 't'ung cheng' *si*, Court of Representation or Memorials at Peking; 'sung' *kieng si*, a township-judge; 'iu' *si*, judges, magistrates; COLL., 'p'ah, kwang' *si*, to go to law; 'si sau' used for 'pa' chung, a centurion.

飼

飼

To ruminate, to chew the cud.

尸

Shih.

A corpse, for which the next is commonly used; an image, an effigy; useless like a statue, making a sinecure of; to arrange; to order, to preside over; the 44th radical: 'si oi' *so' ch'wang*, to neglect the office but get the pay.

屍

Shih.

A dead body, a corpse laid out: com., 'sing' *si*, or 'si' *si*, or 'si' *s'ui*, a corpse; 'si' *hai*, a skeleton, corpse; 'ngieng' *si*, to hold an inquest; 'ch'ieh, si' *hwang' hung*, "borrow another corpse and come to life"—as one who revives when apparently dead; 'ie' *si tu lai*, to implicate one by laying a corpse at his door; COLL., 'si' *hai p'ó' lo'* to expose a corpse to the sun and dew.

鴿

Shih.

The wood pigeon, or turtle dove, called 'si' *k'iu*, but more commonly 'pang' *k'iu*.

1 訟 2 聽 3 誦 4 背 5 布 6 通 7 檢 8 尸 9 身 10 借 11 移 12 鴿  
詞 訟 經 誦 司 政 司 位 屍 屍 屍 鳩  
2 爭 4 息 6 誦 8 頌 10 按 12 有 14 素 16 屍 18 還 20 圖  
訟 訟 讀 贊 司 巡 司 餐 首 魂 賴 鳩



**絲** Silk as made by the silk-worm, raw silk; silken, flossy; silk in general; fine, small, minute; a hundredth part, as of a cash; **Ssu.** stringed instruments of music: *'si t'ëuk, 'kwang hiêng*, stringed and wind instruments; **COM.**, *'hu si*, Kiangsu silk; *'u si*, native silk; *'si pwo'* or *'si kiäng pwo' hoi'* a fabric, of which the warp is silk, and the woof, cotton; *'si miäng*, silk-batting; *'t'ëng si*, fine copper wire; *'iu si*, the hair-spring of a watch; **COLL.**, *'si tek, 'kiäng*, a little; *'si hó mó tang'* not the least error.

**著** A sort of labiate plant like milfoil or verbena, anciently used in divination; **Shih.** its stalks also served for hair-pins.

**詩** The feelings expressed in set words, poetry, verse, **Shih.** rhymes; an ode, a poem, a hymn; to hold, to receive: *'si ing*, a poet; **COM.**, *'si king*, the Book of Odes; *'nging si*, to hum verses; to make poetry; *'tá si*, to write verses impromptu; *'si ong'* rhyme; *'si ung che'* poems, essays and penmanship—in which students should be versed; *'si chu*, the books of Odes and Records; the classics; **COLL.**, *'si pah*, a bard.

**Si.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'si só só* (or *'si só só*), to move the bill about, as a duck eating in the water; to move the eyes about; to turn the head and peer.

**死** Read *'sü*; coll. *'si*: to die, to de cease; death, dying; deadly, fatal; **Ssu.** dangerous, desperate; fearless, to the death; pale, ghastly: *'si si*, a corpse; *'si t'ioh, n'ëng*, there is a death (in the family); *'si ch'ioh*, all died off; *'si ch'iah*, *'si*, very bad! a desperate strait! *'si sing*, with intense desire, resolved to; *'ch'ia sing 'si k'ó'* the desire all gone, as to gamble, etc.; *'pwang' sang 'si*, half dead, as one dangerously ill; *'si t'io'* a fatal course, as a vicious life; *'si hwo'* unsalable goods; *'i meng' saik, 'si pah*, his complexion is deadly pale; *'si sié wak, 'mwi*, "a dead snake with a live tail"—not fully settled up, still likely to trouble one, as debts, etc.; *'pah, 'si loi*, to tie a hard knot; *'ngwai 'si ch'ëuk, i* (or *hiêng i*), I hate him with deadly hate.

**Si.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'si 'só*, to lock; *'si 'sá*, to wash.

**時** Time, a period; an hour, a Chinese hour; a season or quarter of a year; an opportunity; proper, convenient, in time; to time rightly; to be, is, this; to see, to observe; at the beginning of a sentence, then, at that time; after a verb, as, while, during: *'s'ëu' si*, the four seasons; **COM.**, *'pok, 'taik, 'si*, an unsuitable time; *'sek, ne' si sing*, twelve hours, a day and night; *'si h'au'* time; *'tong si*, at that time; *'tiéng si*, weather; *'si sek*, or *'si yong'* or *'si hing*, the fashion, fashionable; *'si 'kwo*,

<sup>1</sup>絲 <sup>2</sup>湖 <sup>4</sup>絲 <sup>6</sup>銅 <sup>8</sup>詩 <sup>10</sup>吟 <sup>12</sup>詩 <sup>14</sup>死 <sup>16</sup>死 <sup>18</sup>四 <sup>時</sup> <sup>21</sup>當  
<sup>竹</sup> <sup>絲</sup> <sup>布</sup> <sup>絲</sup> <sup>人</sup> <sup>詩</sup> <sup>韻</sup> <sup>屍</sup> <sup>心</sup> <sup>時</sup> <sup>辰</sup> <sup>時</sup>  
<sup>管</sup> <sup>土</sup> <sup>絲</sup> <sup>油</sup> <sup>詩</sup> <sup>題</sup> <sup>詩</sup> <sup>死</sup> <sup>死</sup> <sup>十</sup> <sup>時</sup> <sup>時</sup>  
<sup>絃</sup> <sup>絲</sup> <sup>綿</sup> <sup>絲</sup> <sup>經</sup> <sup>詩</sup> <sup>書</sup> <sup>絕</sup> <sup>貨</sup> <sup>二</sup> <sup>候</sup> <sup>果</sup>

fruits of the season; *'wong si*, formerly; *'si cheng* a pestilence, an epidemic; *'si k'aik*, incessantly; constantly; *si tö' ch'ok*, to become lucky; *'si sing paik, che* the eight words from which one's horoscope is calculated; COLL., *mó si*, unlucky; *si si hwang k'aik, k'aik, pieng* very fickle, vacillating.

**峙**

Shih.

A hen-roost, made by excavating a place in a wall and inserting sticks for roosting on.

**蒔**

Shih.

Anise or dill, called *si lö' chü*; COLL., *'mwi si* (or *li*), an aquatic vegetable, the water-chestnut. Read *se'*: to erect, to set up; to set out, to plant, to transplant.

**鱖**

Shih.

A fish like the shad, which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September: in the coll. read *chi*, q. v.

**糰**

Shih.

A coll. character: cakes of glutinous rice, eaten at the winter solstice: *si pa*, dried cakes of glutinous rice; *si teng yék*, *'kwí teng, ch'íeng* (or *naëng*), rice cakes (must be eaten) when hot, steamed cakes when fresh or soft; *met.*, to do at once, act promptly.

*Si.* A coll. word: gradually, by degrees: *si sioh<sub>2</sub> nik*, day after day; *si sioh<sub>2</sub> si lang* by degrees; *si niá nôi* by little and little; *si sié sié*, to walk slowly and feebly.

*Si.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *si si sa sa*, a rattling, a rustling sound, as of creep-

ing insects, or dry leaves in the wind.

(735)

Siä.

**賒賒**

To buy or sell on credit; slow, remiss; distant; to defer: *'siä tiong* credits: COM., *'siä so'* on credit; *'tang siä koi'* 'mä, he Shä. who covets buying on credit buys dear; COLL., *'k'ëuk, nëng siä k'ie'ng* persons owe me on credit; *siä ki wa'* a surmise, a supposition.

**鉞**

A short spear or lance.

**寫寫**

To write, to copy; to make out, as accounts; to draw, to paint; to remove, to subvert, to put aside; to quiet or compose the mind; Hsieh. to cast, as images; to leak, to spill: COM., *'siä che'* to write; *'ch'au siä*, to copy; *'siä e'* to draw an outline; *'siä ch'iu*, a writer; *'siä ch'ó che'* to write a running hand; *'siä sung ong*, a commission-office for hiring boats; COLL., *ch'iang' t'aik, siä*, or *ch'iang' pong siä*, to hire a writer; *'siä p'ie'*, to write a letter; *'siä tek, ngai*, written badly.

**炏**

Also read *'tó*: the snuff of a candle; the expiring wick of a lamp; alike, resembling.

**捨**

To let go, to part with, to relinquish; to leave, to abandon; to renounce; to sacrifice one's self, as for the state; to bestow,

Shè.

<sup>1</sup>往 <sup>2</sup>時 <sup>3</sup>刻 <sup>4</sup>時 <sup>5</sup>症 <sup>6</sup>八 <sup>7</sup>字 <sup>8</sup>蒔 <sup>9</sup>賑 <sup>10</sup>賒 <sup>11</sup>賒 <sup>12</sup>賒 <sup>13</sup>賒 <sup>14</sup>賒 <sup>15</sup>賒 <sup>16</sup>賒 <sup>17</sup>賒  
<sup>2</sup>時 <sup>4</sup>時 <sup>5</sup>蒔 <sup>7</sup>蒔 <sup>8</sup>賒 <sup>9</sup>賒 <sup>10</sup>寫 <sup>11</sup>抄 <sup>12</sup>寫 <sup>13</sup>寫 <sup>14</sup>寫 <sup>15</sup>寫 <sup>16</sup>寫 <sup>17</sup>寫  
 症 辰 蒔 數 賒 貴 賒 欠 字 抄 寫 意 草 船 批 的 呆  
 ○ ○ ○ ○

to give alms: 'sia 'sü wong seng, ready to die and forgetful of life; COM., 'sia sié' to give in charity; 'sia sing, to give up one's self, as to be a Bonze; 'Yä 'Su 'sia miäng' Jesus gave his life; COLL., 'nü á' 'sia tek, 'chiä sing, you can bear to do so! má' 'sia tek, 'chiäng, stingy, miserly.

舍  
Shê.

To stop, to halt, to rest; to lodge, to dwell; used for the preceding in the sense of to part with, to relinquish: also read siä' q. v.

舍  
Shê.

A lodging in a market; a rest; a stage of 30 'li; a hospice; a booth, a cottage; lodgings; my, as applied to junior relatives: also read 'sia, q. v.: COM., 'pung siä' rooms, apartments; siä' tik, my nephew; 'sia' tá' my younger brother; 'sia' ing, or siä' ing kó, the sons of the goddess "Mother" or 'Ling 'chwi 'ná; siä' ing miäu' a temple of the same; 'sia' le' 'chä, Buddhist relics.

赦  
Shê.

To forgive, to pardon, to excuse; to let go, to remit, to reprieve; pardon, amnesty: COM., 'sia' miäng, to forgive; 'sia' chói' to pardon sins; 'tiäng siä' nik, the days when "Heaven forgives", as marked in calendars; 'wai' siä' 'tiäng a' a general amnesty; siä' 'chiäng liäng, to remit the taxes.

卸卸

To lay off, as clothes or armor; to lay aside, to relinquish; to vacate, as an office; to land cargo; in the coll. to sell, as a lot of goods: COM., 'sia' säu' to throw up a business, to leave one's calling; siä' eng' to relinquish the seals, give up an office; 'sia' kiäng, or siä' tang' to put down a load; COLL., siä' hwo' to sell off goods.

瀉瀉

To drain land; to leak, to ooze; a diarrhea, a flux, looseness of the bowels; to purge: 'siäk, siä' to leak out; involuntary purging in small quantities; 'sia' to' dysentery; COM., 'pang' siä' diarrhea; pang' 'o' siä' cholera; siä' yoh, a purgative; 'chwi siä' a watery stool; COLL., siä' 'kwi 'huí, how many movements have you had? siä' yok, weak from diarrhea.

邪

Deflected; swerving from rectitude, depraved, vicious; corrupting, obscene, filthy; specious, false, deluding; illegal, heretical, unacknowledged by the state or the classics: 'kang siä, illicit, licentious, depraved; COM., 'sia kau' heretical doctrines; sing siä, the mind depraved; 'sia huak, or siä suk, tricks, philters; arts emanating from 'Mau sang; siä 'pó, countrywomen from the hills north-west of Foochow—do not intermarry with other classes; 'sia 'kwi, or siä mó, evil spirits, devils; 'k'e' siä 'kwi cheng' to forsake the wrong and turn to the correct, to reform.

1捨 2捨 3耶 4房 5舍 6子 7赦 8卸 9瀉 10奸 11茅 12棄  
死 施 穌 舍 人 赦 罪 肩 肚 邪 山 邪  
忘 捨 捨 舍 舍 免 卸 泄 病 邪 邪 歸  
生 身 命 弟 利 ○ 事 瀉 瀉 法 鬼 正



**斜** Sometimes used for the preceding: distorted, not straight, aslant, oblique, crisscross; scattered, unsettled: *'siă yong*, the afternoon sun; COM., *'nik, t'au siă*, the sun is declining; *'siă sá*, slants to the west, as the sun; *'siă tó*, a knife with an oblique edge—for cutting in angles; *'siă ung pwo'* drillings; COLL., *'ch'io' siă*, the house leans over.

**社** The god of a locality, a tutelary deity, the lares rustici; sacrifices to the gods of the land and grain; altars of the same; a hamlet embracing anciently 25 houses; a society, a company: *'siă' nik*, two festivals for worshipping the lares—occurring about the beginning of spring and autumn; *'tiêng siă'* a hamlet of 10 or 25 houses; a field-altar; COM., *'siă' chek, sing*, gods of the land and grain, worshiped by the sovereign—their altars are without roofs; *\*ngu 'pó chek, siă'* the five 'pó streets and seven temples or shrines—on the south of Great Temple Hill in the suburbs of Foochow.

**射** To shoot with a bow; to cheat, to counterfeit; to implicate; to glance, to dart, as rays of light; to issue forth, as evil influences; an ancient officer, a fugleman or drill-sergeant: in the coll. read *sioh*, q. v.: *'lwang' siă'* to shoot wide of the mark; *'siă' le'* to counterfeit one's mark and undersell him, to gain by fraud; *'ing siă'* to impli-

cate, to cast the blame on one; COLL., *p'ah, siă'* to practice archery. Read *ik*, or *tó'*: to dislike, to loathe.

**麝** The musk deer of Sz'chuen and Tibet: COM., *siă' hiong*, musk.

**榭** A terrace with trees about it, an arbor; a place for storing musical instruments and sacrificial vessels; a keep, a turret or high lookout; a military school or fencing-room.

**謝** To decline, to withdraw, to go away; to resign, as office; to fade, as flowers; to inform; to thank, to show gratitude, as by presents; to confess, to excuse one's self: COM., *'ling siă'* and *p'ek, siă'* to receive and decline presents—words written on cards; *'siu siă'* to requite in kind, as by presents; *'tó siă'* many thanks, thank you; *'kang siă'* to feel grateful; *'siă' chói'* to confess a sin; *'siă' tiu'* to thank mourners and decline calls—words posted on the door, as after the feast of the 2nd seventh day; *'siă' pwo'* to thank mourners or guests for their calls; *'siă' 'ü*, to return thanks for rain; *'siă' ngwong'* to pay a vow, to make a thank-offering; *'hwa siă'* the flower has faded; COLL., *'siă' chioh*, thanks for the loan; *hang' tó siă'* to express thanks.

(736) Siăh.

**剝** Read *hiêng*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *siăh*; to shave with a knife, to sharpen by shaving thin; to scrape, to

1 斜 8 斜 5 社 7 社 8 五 9 亂 11 影 18 酬 15 感 17 謝 19 謝 21 花  
陽 刀 日 稷 保 射 射 謝 謝 弔 雨 謝  
9 斜 4 厝 6 田 神 七 射 12 領 14 多 16 謝 18 謝 20 謝 22 謝  
西 斜 社 ○ 社 利 謝 謝 罪 步 愿 借

scale off: *siäh, tó*, to shave a knife or sword; *siäh, ling*, to scale fish; *siäh, kó 'tá*, to make wooden heels, as for ladies' shoes; *siäh, sioh, t'ung*, to shave off a film or shaving.

食

Shih.

Read *sik*; coll. *siäh*: to eat, to drink; to smoke: *'siäh, pwong'* to eat rice, to take a meal; *'siäh, yéng'* sated with food; *siäh, sik, luk*, to live luxuriously; *'siäh, liong*, to eat cold or cooling things; *met.*, to take up a matter which does not concern one; *'song siäh*, to join, to fit; to weld; *siäh, ó 'pwo*, strengthening food; *siäh, k'wi*, a poor job, as when materials are high and wages low; *siäh, lang siäh, tiong'* remnants of food, leavings; *siäh, lik*, fatigued, jaded; *'siäh, tong, chá*, to use vegetable diet for life; *'siäh, 'sai éung'* current expenses; *siäh, kwo' nge'* to eat or take more than one's share; *siäh, 'si nëng*, fatal to life, deadly, as poison; *siäh, che' ka*, to find one's own food, as a hired man; *'siäh, i*, the food furnished by him (as well as pay); *siäh, má' ta* or *siäh, má' li*, cannot do it; *siäh, 'pa, teng*, sated with food; *met.*, a full run of business; *kaëng' siäh, ta sioh, yong'* like drinking tea—easily done.

(737)

Siäk.

瞞

Read *sak*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *siäk*: similar to *t'üak*; to blink, to wink: *siäk, chü chue' mó*, gone in a twinkling, suddenly disappeared; *mëk, siäk*, (or *t'üak*), the eyelashes.

*Siäk*. A coll. word: to shake, to make a rattling sound: *siäk, siäk, kieu'* to give a rattling sound; *sik, sik, siäk, siäk*, to clatter, to rattle.

(738)

Siäng.

聲 聲

Read *sing*; coll. *siäng*: a voice; a tone in speaking or music; the tones of Chinese words; a word, a sentence; a sound Sheng. or noise: *'siäng, ing*, a voice, a sound; *'siäng 'mwi*, a final sound, a drawling tone; *'ping chah, siäng*, the two even and six deflected tones; *siäng, k'wi* and *siäng hak*, a clear and a hoarse voice; *'siäng 'a*, the voice low or broken, as from long speaking; *'king, siäng sa' ngü*, to speak in a low tone; *'siäng 'k'eu*, the peculiar tone or quality of the voice, as in singing; *siäng, ing 'neu 'nó*, a delicate voice; *'miäng, siäng*, fame, reputation; *'mwong, siäng*, the noise of doors; *i, siäng 'k'eng ng' 'hó*, *t'iang*, his utterance is bad to hear or very harsh.

*'Siäng*. A coll. word: perhaps a corruption of *'ch'ang*; sad, pitiable; ah! alas! what a pity! *'á' 'siäng*, or *kai 'siäng*, oh! alas! *'siäng chüäh*, *'siäng*, very lamentable!

線 綫

Thread of silk, hemp, or cotton; sewing silk or thread; a fine cord; a line, beading, molding; a clue, a trace; a spy; Hsien. a mere remnant, as of a family, an orphan: com., *'siäng' taing'* a thread shop; *'si siäng'* silk thread; *miäng, sa*

1 食 8 食 5 食 6 食 7 食 9 聲 聲 12 輕 13 聲 15 門 16 線 17 絲  
 餘 涼 長 使用 伊 尾 聲 聲 口 聲 店 線  
 2 食 4 相 食 食 聲 平 聲 細 名 聲 聲 聲 聲  
 厭 食 食 音 仄 語 聲 聲 聲 聲 聲 聲 聲 聲

*siäng'* cotton thread; *'i siäng'* and *'só siäng'* fine and coarse silk-thread; *'siäng'* *'kwong*, a spool; *'hwa siäng'* floss silk; *'k'i siäng'* molding, beading; *'hióng siäng'* an incense-stick; *'siäng' miéng'* a kind of flour vermicelli; *'siäng' hié'* a puppet-play; *'u cheng pok*, *'ing siäng'* can't sew without a needle; *met.*, can't effect a thing without means; **COLL.**, *siäng' sioh*, *'chi*, a skein of thread; *siäng' smoi'* a seam; *chó'* *siäng' sóh*, to be a spy, one who tries to find a clue to a matter; *'pek*, *siäng'* to mislead, to humbug; *'nü pek*, *siäng'* *'ngwai*, you deceived me, you failed to meet your engagement.

**聖** Read *seng'*; coll. *siäng'*: propitious, favoring, efficacious, able to protect, as a god: *má' siäng'* unpropitious; *siäng' chiäh*, *siäng'* extremely propitious; *'siäng' ka'* a lucky throw of the divining blocks—falling with one round and one flat side up.

**城** Read *sing*; coll. *siäng'*: a walled city; a capital of a province, prefecture, or district; a city wall: *'seng siäng'*, the provincial capital; *sioh*, *chó'* *siäng'*, a city; *'siäng' ting*, the top of a city wall; *'siäng' lau*, a tower on the wall; *'siäng' tié*, a city-moat; *'tié siäng'*, to go into the city; *siäng' siu yäng'*, the city-guards; *'siäng' hwong*, the municipal god—provincial guardian; *siäng' tié ting deng*, *hióng a' kank*, city-lanterns made with country-frames; *met.*, a countryman living

in the city, but still rustic in manners.

**成** Read *sing*; coll. *siäng'*: to finish, to complete; to effect one's part; to make or bring about; to become, perfect, completed; whole, entire, full; a tenth; used to denote the quality, as of metals, wood, etc.: *'siäng' hwa*, to "complete the flower"—to close a bargain, to effect a matter; *paik*, *siäng' ta*, eighth-tenths dry, as fire-wood; *ng'* *siäng' neng*, not be a man, not capable, not honest, &c.; *'siäng' pah*, a full hundred; *siäng' toi sang*, a whole heap—a large number or amount; *siäng' pó' ui*, as large round as the span of the arms; *siäng' neng keng*, as high as a man; *'siäng' pang'* *siäng' 'iäng'* it will end in a disease, or much pain; *'hiéng'* *siäng' kwo'* an extant phrase.

**槓** A coll. character, used in the *Paik*, *Ing*: a large bin, a grain-receptacle: *siäng' cheng*, the stories of a bin.

**賤** Read *chiéng'*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *siäng'*: cheap, low in price: *siäng' siäng'* very cheap; *'ka' chiéng siäng'* the price is low; *'siäng' li siäng' k'ó'* bought cheap and sold cheap.

(739) Sié.

**些** A little, few, small in number; trifling, unimportant; partly, rather, somewhat; in the court dialect, this, these; also a word of comparison: *'k'wai' sié*, quicker; *'chié sié*, this, these; *'sié' siéu*,

1 衣 3 花 5 線 7 拔 9 城 11 城 13 成 成 句 17 賤 18 快 20 些  
線 線 麪 線 頂 隍 百 痛 價 來 些 少  
2 線 4 香 6 線 8 聖 10 城 12 成 14 成 15 現 錢 賤 去 19 這些 ○  
捲 線 戲 駕 樓 花 病 成



a little, few; COM., 'sié sū or sié mi, a trifling amount; COLL., sié sū yā' se' e' though only a trifle, it was (given) with good intent; sié mi kiāng, a mere bit.

施

Shih.

A banner unfurled; expanded, spread out; to confer, to relieve, to bestow in charity; to permit; to grant, to allow to be

done; to use, to add to; moving slowly; in the coll. to scatter, to drop: also read sié' q. v.: sié sié, slow, hesitating; pleased, happy; sié siā, to give, to aid; sié heng, to allow; to dispense, to perform; COM., sié ong, to bestow favors, to show kindness; COLL., p'ah, sié, to scatter, as grains, seeds, etc.; sié moang te' scattered all about. Read 'ch'ie: to relax, to cast off. Read e': to remove, to transfer, to change.

絕  
纒

Coarse threads used in weaving; fine and coarse sorts of silks, as sarcenets.

暍

Read ié; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. sié: the course of the sun, the motion of the sun's shadow; met., in the coll.

to move by degrees: COLL., sié siong' k'ó' rising, as the shadow on a wall in the P. M.; to move up, as a heavy article; to push, to shove up; sié kuo' li, move it gradually this way.

施

Shih.

To give, to relieve, to bestow charitably: also read sié, q. v.: COM., sié' chá' to give in charity; sié' saeng' to bestow gratuitously; sié' chio, one who gives, as to a temple; sié' kwang, to give a coffin; sié' chéuk, to distribute congee, as in a famine; sié' siong' chó' to offer (to orate spirits) in the siong' chó' rites.

世  
世

Shih.

The world, mankind; an age, a generation, the space of thirty years; times, life, experience in life; hereditary: COM., sié' sié' ages, forever; k'e' sié' or kwo' sié' to die; ch'ok, sié' to be born; king sié' and lai sié' the present and future world or life; ch'aung' sié' i lai, from the creation to the present time; sié' ka, an old family, one that follows the hereditary calling; sié' hing, a friend's brother or son; sang sié' i, a medical profession continued in the 3d generation; sié' suk, the customs of the world; sié' kang, the world; sié' chü, the sons of the idol gods, Ngu tá' and Siang hwong; sié' ching pok, the world has no feeling; sié' tói' ages, generations; sié' sèu' or sié' ko' worldly affairs; sié' mui, bad times; pié' sié' to retire from active life; puang' sié' from 30 to 40 years old; COLL., sióh, sié' neng, to the very end of life.

Sié'. A coll. word, for which the last is commonly used in coll. books, as in sié' nóh, (or sié' nóh), what? what is it? sié' nóh,

1些 8施 5施 上 8施 10施 12今 以 15世 17世 19城 21世  
 須 行 滿 去 送 粥 世 來 兄 間 隍 事  
 2施 4施 地 7施 9施 11棄 13創 14世 16世 18五 20世 22世  
 捨 恩 曉 濟 主 世 世 家 俗 帝 代 毛

*miäng*, what name? what is the matter? *sié' nöh, nöh*, what things? *'sié' nöh, kiäng*, what crime—*scil.*, was he guilty of in his former state of existence.

**貫** To get on trust, to purchase on credit; to borrow; to show lenity, as to criminals: *'sié' siä'* to remit, to pardon.

**勢** Authority, influence, power; station, rank, dignity; splendor; strength; virility, the testes; the exterior, the figure; the aspect, state, or condition of: *'sié' oi'* station, authority; *'kak, sié'* to castrate; *com., sié' t'au* or *sié' miäng'* or *'sié' lik*, power, influence; *'chiä' sié'* to rely on one's station or influence—to injure others; *'sié' lé'* to play the sycophant, greedy of small gains; *hing sié'* form, figure, appearance; *hung sié'* course of the wind; *'te' sié'* configuration of the ground; *k'ang' sié'* to have regard to circumstances; *'huk, sié'* set, fixed in a certain shape; *chai sié' lik, sang, pwang, chiong*, wealth, station, power, he has all three complete.

*Sié'*. A coll. word: to add to, to piece out; to connect, to attach to the end of; to follow, to succeed one in a work: *sié' t'au*, to piece out the end; *sié' k'wak*, to widen by piecing; *sié' lóh*, to add on to; continuous; *sié' siöh, chaik*, to add one section or piece.

**蛇** A snake, a serpent; serpentine, crooked; malicious, treacherous, subtle; the constellation Hydra: *'sié' i' ngang t'eng'*

the snake hears with its eyes; *lung sié tong'* dragons and snakes moving; *met.*, fine penmanship; *com., long sié teng'* the long-serpent-evolution—in strategy; *'sié chiäng*, a snake-elf; *'sié tang*, snake's gall—a medicine; *wa' sié t'äng chëük*, to "paint a snake with feet"—superfluous, supererogatory; *'sing sié*, a god incarnate in a snake; *coll., lau' sié*, a snake; *ch'ang t'ëük, sié* a green-colored snake; *'sié sóh*, to talk as another does, to chime in; to hoax, humbugging talk; *sié lóh, t'ëük, t'ëng chaik, chaik, nang*, a snake in a bamboo tube impeded by every joint; *met.*, a succession of difficulties; *sang sié t'au*, to have a whitlow. Read *i'*: crooked; to squirm.

**匙** A key; a spoon: *com., 'sô, sié*, a key; *'ta, sié*, a small brass or silver spoon; *coll., 'sô sié, pa lak, siöh, a'* give the key a turn.

**啗** Only; to stop at: *'pok, sié'* not only, more than; *'hó sié', ch'äng wang'* how can it stop at ten millions! *'pok, sié' ho' mu*, more (grateful) than to one's father and mother.

**嗜** To delight in, to relish; to indulge the animal desires; to gormandize; greedy for, addicted to: *'sié' hó'* to love, to relish; *sié' sik*, fond of eating; *com., sié'*

1世 2貫 4割 6藉 8地 10蛇 11蛇 13神 15鎖 17不 千 父  
 七 赦 勢 勢 勢 以 精 蛇 匙 啗 萬 母  
 愆 8勢 5勢 7勢 9伏 12蛇 14蛇 16茶 18何 不 嗜  
 ○ 位 力 利 勢 聽 膽 索 匙 啗 啗 好

'*chiu*, addicted to wine; '*sié*' '*tu*, fond of gaming.

**噬**<sup>2</sup>

Shih.

To bite, to gnaw at, to devour; grief, sorrow; reaching to: '*sié*' '*chá*, to bite one's own navel; *met.*, to attempt impossibilities; '*sié*' '*hak*, name of the 21st diagram, denoting punishment.

**筮**<sup>2</sup>

Shih.

To divine, as with straws or slips of milfoil; the most efficacious are from Confucius' grave; to plan, to decide.

**誓**<sup>2</sup>

Shih.

To swear, to take an oath, to bind one's self; to vow, to promise solemnly; an oath, an adjuration; careful, to caution; to order, to issue special injunctions; to receive a superior's command; to espouse clandestinely: '*huak*, '*sié*' to swear; '*sié*' '*yok*, to promise with an oath; *com.*, '*siék*, '*sié*' to confirm by oath; '*sié*' '*ngwong*' to vow or resolve solemnly; *coll.*, '*sié*' '*ngwong*' '*ng*' '*siáh*, '*chiá* *pwong*' I vow not to continue this business for a living.

**逝**<sup>2</sup>

Shih.

To depart, to go away, to pass away; to go into oblivion, to leave this life, to die; used for the *coll.* to void or discharge involuntarily: '*tióng* *sié*' gone forever; '*sié*' '*chiá* *ü* *sü*, the dead are like this (flowing water); *coll.*, '*sié*' '*sai* *sié*' '*nieu*' to make involuntary discharges, as in sleep.

**豉**<sup>2</sup>

Shih.

Salted eatables, as beans, etc., dried and used as relishes: '*ch'ó* *sié*' a sort of leek; *com.*, '*sié*'

'*ü*, soy; '*ü* *sié*' soy-beans or residual grains; '*tau*' *sié*' '*kiong*, a sauce of salted beans and ginger; '*sié*' '*ü* '*ch'iong*, a soy-factory.

(740)

SĪĖK.

**柁**

Hsieh.

I.

An instrument for adjusting a bow. Read *ié*': an oar.

**繼**

Hsieh.

To tie, to fasten, to bind; to put in fetters; tied, bound; a bridle, a halter; a frame to keep a bow in shape.

**綫**

Hsieh.

Interchanged with the last: bonds, fetters; to halter, to tether, to tie, as animals: '*lui* *siék*, to fetter, to bind with cords.

**洩**

Hsieh.

I.

To leak, to ooze out; to divulge, as secrets; to rest, to desist from; to diminish; dissipated, exhausted; a stream in Cheh-kiang: the 2d also read *ié*' *c. v.*: '*laiu*' *siék*, *ki* *kwang*, to divulge the whole

scheme; *com.*, '*siék*, *ching*, to emit semen; '*mong*' (or *maëng*) *siék*, nocturnal emissions; '*siék*, '*ngü*, to talk wildly, as in a delirium; '*siék*, *k'e*' "lost the scent"; *met.*, to lose future prospects, as a child by being treated as an officer—a superstitious notion. Read *ié*': loose, scattered.

*Siék*,. A *coll.* word, for which the last may be used: to disappear unaccountably, to spirit away: *k'ëuk*, *k'oi* *siék*, *k'ó*' spirited away; *siék*, *pwong*' *k'e*' to consume the essence of the rice, as ghosts are supposed to do.

1 嗜賭 8 噬 5 誓約 7 誓願 9 逝者 10 草豉 12 油豉 14 薑豉 15 縲 16 機關 17 夢洩 20 洩氣  
3 噬臍 4 發誓 6 設誓 8 長逝 11 豉油 13 豆豉 14 油廠 16 漏洩 17 洩精 19 洩語 ○



**揲**  
Hsieh.

To rub off, to wipe over: 'miék, siék, not square, angular, irregular, corner-wise.

**契**  
Hsieh.  
Ch'i.

Distressed, suffering; wide, parted; separated, as from friends; to carve, to cut off: also read *k'ie'* q. v.

**設**  
Shà.

To institute, to found, to establish; to place, to set up, to build; to suppose; large; a band of soldiers, a cantonment: 'p'wo siék, to set in order; 'siék, kau' or siék, tiong' to establish a school; com., 'siék, lik, to institute, to establish; 'siék, ngiè' ôh, to open a free school; 'siék, kié' to form a plot or plan; 'siék, sù, if, supposing that; 'siék, sù, to improvise words, to make up a story; 'siék, kwak, to devise means; 'siék, ping' pa' siu, to place soldiers on guard.

**燮**  
Hsieh.

To dress or mature by fire; in concord, harmonious; united, friendly; 'siék, li, to regulate kindly; 'siék, li' ing yong, to rule in accord with yin and yang, or earth and heaven, as officers should do; 'siék, 'iu, friendly.

**屑**  
Hsieh.

Pure, clear; diligent, laborious; attentive, respectful, observant; to regard, to take pains for; to reduce to powder; minute; broken bits, crumbs, fragments; in the coll. poor, mean, scanty, as presents or a feast: 'siék, siék, unsettled; 'sô siék, petty, vexatious, trifling; com., 'pok,

siék, to disregard, to view as not deserving a thought; COLL., siék, 'chi che' very mean or scanty.

**屨**  
Hsieh.

The lining or stuffing of a shoe; a patten: 'hiong siék, long, the Clattering Patten Corridor — name of an ancient story.

**薛**  
Hsieh.  
Hsüeh.

A plant, a sort of Malaxis, called 'siék, sô; a feudal state, the present Yenchau-fu in Shantung; a surname.

**媵**  
Hsieh.

Interchanged with the next: to outrage, to insult females; to lust after, to act lewdly toward.

**褻**  
Hsieh.

Undress, dishabille; ordinary or dirty clothes; rags, tatters; filthy, impure; to revile, to blaspheme; to treat disrespectfully, as gods or great men: 'siék, mang' insulting in words or conduct; com., 'siék, tuk, to profane the gods; to treat one insultingly; 'siék, i, in undress, without one's coat on, as when a friend calls unexpectedly.

**替**

Dark, obscure; female attendants; also the same as the last, to insult, to despise, to treat shamefully.

**Siék.**

A coll. word, a corruption of *se' sek*, forty; siék, hmoí' forty years old; siék, ek, forty one; siék, ne' sang, forty two or three.

**舌**  
Shà.

The tongue; the clapper of a bell; the bent end of a clasp; the rim of a target; talkative, wordy;

<sup>1</sup>揲 <sup>8</sup>設 <sup>5</sup>設 <sup>計</sup>計 <sup>辭</sup>辭 <sup>兵</sup>兵 <sup>理</sup>理 <sup>陽</sup>陽 <sup>屑</sup>屑 <sup>屑</sup>屑 <sup>18</sup>薛 <sup>20</sup>褻  
<sup>2</sup>揲 <sup>9</sup>設 <sup>7</sup>設 <sup>9</sup>設 <sup>9</sup>設 <sup>12</sup>變 <sup>13</sup>變 <sup>15</sup>瑣 <sup>17</sup>響 <sup>18</sup>莎 <sup>21</sup>漬  
<sup>3</sup>鋪 <sup>4</sup>設 <sup>6</sup>學 <sup>8</sup>使 <sup>10</sup>法 <sup>11</sup>守 <sup>14</sup>變 <sup>16</sup>友 <sup>17</sup>屑 <sup>19</sup>屨 <sup>20</sup>慢 <sup>21</sup>衣  
<sup>4</sup>設 <sup>6</sup>設 <sup>8</sup>設 <sup>10</sup>設 <sup>11</sup>變 <sup>14</sup>屑 <sup>16</sup>不 <sup>17</sup>廊 <sup>19</sup>慢 <sup>21</sup>衣

the 135th radical: 'siék<sub>2</sub> keng, "plow with the tongue"—to teach; com., 'ch'oi' siék<sub>2</sub> the tongue; 'siék, t'au nguing' the organs of speech rigid, as from age; 'twai' siék<sub>2</sub> a thick, indistinct articulation; 'kek, siék<sub>2</sub> to stutter, to stammer; 'paik, siék<sub>2</sub> the hundred-tongued—name of a mocking-bird; COLL., 'keng siék<sub>2</sub> á, shoes with cording on the toes like a dog's tongue; 'kaeng' i 'k'eu siék<sub>2</sub> to quarrel with him; siék<sub>2</sub> kiäng, the palate.

涉

To wade across, to ford; met., to pass through (the world); to spend (time); to pore over, to investigate, as books; to become versed in; to involve, to implicate, to have a tendency to: 'siék, sié' to pass through the world; 'siék, lak, to wade and hunt (through books); com., kang siék<sub>2</sub> or kwang siék<sub>2</sub> implication; involved, concerned in.

折

Read chiék, used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. 'siék<sub>2</sub> to break, to part, to snap in two; to lose in trade: siék, siöh, ngá<sup>2</sup> a branch broken off; 'p'ah, siék<sub>2</sub> to break in two; 'siék<sub>2</sub> 'pwong, to sell below the prime cost; 'siék, t'eng' to lose and gain; 'siék, ch'oi' to talk in vain, lost words; 'k'wo k'u siék<sub>2</sub> 'ch'iu, a short leg and stiff arm; siék<sub>2</sub> la k'a, kiäng, or siék, siöh, lau k'a, to "walk with a broken leg"—fail in the object of going.

(741)

Siéng.

羶

The rank odor of goats; frouzy, fetid, rank; sheep's fat, mutton tallow: com., 'Shan. 'siéng e' a rank smell, frouzy; COLL., 'ch'au' siéng, rank, fetid; 'ch'au' neng siéng, has the strong scent of milk, as a babe's mouth—a term used in reproving a child's forwardness.

仙

An immortal, an old man who never dies; a fairy, a genius; to become immortal; elysium, hades: 'siéng iu, to ramble in elysium—to die; com., 'siéng tang, the elixir of immortality; met., said of an excellent recipe; 'kwi lük, ne' siéng ka, the "turtle-stag-two-genii-glue"—name of a strengthening medicine; 'siéng k'ing (or kai'), elysium; 'paik, siéng, the eight genii, 'Lü tung ping, 'Li t'iek, 'k'wai, 'Hang' ch'ung, lié, 'Chó kwok, keü, 'Lang 'ch'ui, hwo, 'Tiong k'wo lö, 'Hung siéng 'chü, 'Hó siéng ku (who is a female); 'siéng kauk, has fairy's bones—said of one peculiar in appearance; 'Siéng iu kaing' a district of Hinghwa prefecture, Fookien; 'hong' siéng, the impatiens; siéng siéng, the immortals, the genii; COLL., siéng ka paik, sóh, rogues, scoundrels.

僊

Used for the preceding: a genius, an immortal; to frisk: 'siéng siéng, to dance and waltz.

躡

As in 'piéng siéng, to whirl, as dervishes do, to wriggle; to walk round and round.

1 舌 8 舌 舌 舌 獵 本 嘴 遊 境 骨 20 鳳 22 躡  
耕 頭 5 急 7 涉 9 拍 折 羶 仙 八 仙 仙 仙  
2 嘴 硬 舌 世 折 趁 味 丹 仙 遊 僊 僊  
舌 4 大 6 百 8 涉 10 折 12 折 14 仙 16 仙 18 仙 縣 僊 僊 ○

襪

Hsien.

To dress: <sup>16</sup>*piéng siéng*, clad, dressed, having clothes on.

先

Hsien.

To precede, to go first; to begin, in the first place; previous, before, early, formerly; past, gone before; late, deceased, ancient: in the coll. read *seng* and *sing*, q. v.: <sup>7</sup>*cheng siéng*, to strive to be first; com., <sup>11</sup>*siéng seng*, a teacher; a physician; Sir, Mr.; <sup>12</sup>*siéng haiu* before and after, in time or place; <sup>13</sup>*siéng ch'iu*, before, previous; <sup>14</sup>*siéng tá* the late emperor; <sup>15</sup>*siéng ti*, a prophet; <sup>16</sup>*siéng ing*, ancestors; <sup>17</sup>*siéng ho* my late father; <sup>18</sup>*siéng tó*, *chu haiu ch'eu ok*, first pay the rent due, then occupy the house. Read *siéng*: to lead the way; to put first; to assume the precedence.

硃

Hsien.

A fine pebble, a stone inferior to a gem, such as red jasper or rose quartz.

煽

Shan.

Read *siéng*; used for the coll. *siéng*: to fan grain, to cleanse by fanning: <sup>19</sup>*hung siéng*, a fanning-mill; <sup>20</sup>*tó hung siéng* 'lá k'ó' *siéng*, take it to the mill and fan it.

鮮

Hsien.

A live or fresh fish; fresh, raw, as meat; bright, new, as colors; clean, pure, in good order: also read *siéng* and in the coll. *ch'iéng*, q. v.: <sup>21</sup>*siéng hwa*, fresh flowers; <sup>22</sup>*siéng ming*, new and bright, as goods; com., <sup>23</sup>*sing*

*siéng*, fresh, new, as things newly made.

鮮

鮮

鮮

Hsien.

癰

癰

鮮

Hsien.

閃

Shan.

To peep out of a door, to step out suddenly; a sudden and brief appearance; to shun, to evade; to glisten, to flash, as the lightning; to move about, to squirm, to wriggle; flashing, glittering; adulatory; in the coll. a sprain, an acute, lancing pain; a crook in timber; to defer, to let a business rest: <sup>24</sup>*siéng tiéng* a flash of lightning; <sup>25</sup>*siéng k'ai*, to turn aside, to avoid; coll., <sup>26</sup>*siéng peng*, a crook, a deflection, as in split timber; *siéng sioh*, *peng*, to let (the matter) rest a while, put it off; *yeu siéng*, a sprain or stitch in the side.

陝

Shan.

The region west of the Yellow river, now the province of Shensi, called <sup>27</sup>*siéng sá*; com., <sup>28</sup>*siéng kang*, the provinces of

1 襪 2 先生 3 爭先 4 先生 5 手 6 先後 7 知 8 先 9 父 10 風 11 鮮花 12 鮮明 13 新 14 鮮 15 天 16 下 17 鮮 18 慶 19 鮮 20 薈 21 閃 22 閃 23 陝 24 西 25 開 26 閃 27 閃 28 陝 29 甘



Shensi and Kansuh. Also read *hak*, narrow.

**𤇀** A fire, fiery; fire on the moors, a signal fire, a beacon. Hsien.

**𤇁** Also read *chwang*: to arrange, to number; the governor at a village feast; utensils, household gear.

**𤇂** To kill; deleterious influences; the autumnal hunt taken by ancient emperors, which was also a kind of judicial progress through the land. Hsien.

**𤇃** To molt, to renew the hair or feathers; sleek, glossy, as newly molted birds. Hsien.

**𤇄** To walk without shoes, barefooted: "*siéng chhūk*, naked feet. Read *siéng*, as in "*p'íéng siéng*, to walk round, to whirl, to wriggle about.

**𤇅** The luster of metals; bright, lustrous, burnished; a small chisel; cold, chilly; not harmonious, disagreeing; the corners of an oblong bell; clamps on the ends of bows. Hsieh.

**扇** Leaves of a door; a fan, a screen; to fan, to move to and fro; in the coll. a section of the frame of a building, a bent: "*ch'ě ŭ*, *siéng*" to fan itself, as said of a fly or butterfly; com., "*toang siéng*" round fans, usually of silk painted or embroidered; "*pah, siéng*" white paper fans; "*chiong siéng*" a large, fan-like tablet, carried before of-

ficers, idols, and brides; "*siéng kau*, the frame or ribs of a fan; coll., "*siéng' meng*" (or *niöh*), the paper covering the frame; "*siéng' tói*" a fan-case; "*siéng' ngiong*, the pin or rivet fastening the ends of the ribs; *yák, siéng*" to fan; "*p'ah, siéng*" to fan as an attendant does; "*siéng' sioh*, *pa*, a fan; "*k'ie' siéng*" to raise a bent.

**扇** To strike with a fan or the hand; to fan, to brush off. Shan.

**煽** A fierce fire; to fan a flame, to make a blaze; *met.*, to excite people, to stir up sedition: used for the coll. *siéng*, q. v.: "*siéng' hēk, ing, sing*, to incite people's minds, as to rebellion. Shan.

**礪** To work and polish gems; a name for a jeweler. Shan.

**誦** To talk speciously, to seduce or delude by fair speeches; to circumvent others and effect one's plans. Shan.

**駟** To geld a horse; to castrate: "*siéng' ma*, a gelding; "*siéng' sēu*" to graft trees. Shan.

**霰** Snow and sleet falling, a storm of sleet; freezing rain; stars: "*siéng' ná*, an expelled nun. Hsien.

**醃** The 1st read *yéng*; the 2d read *ch'ing* and used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *siéng*: to salt, to lay in brine; salted, pickled, corned: "*siéng' nūk*, to salt pork; "*siéng' tié*" cured

1 跣 8 自 5 白 7 扇 9 扇 11 拍 把 14 煽 15 駟 17 霰 19 醃  
足 扇 扇 骨 袋 扇 把 惑 馬 尼 肉 蠟  
2 蹠 4 團 6 掌 8 扇 10 扇 12 扇 13 豎 16 駟  
跌 扇 扇 面 仰 一 扇 人 樹 ○ ○ ○

oysters; *siéng' k'ak, keng*, too highly salted; *siéng' 'si*, killed by salting, as clams, small fish, etc.

**鹽** Salt; to salt; name of a song, a lake, a hill, and an ancient state: *'u, siéng*, an ancient heroine who was homely but good; *'Yen. COM., 'siéng tó' or 'siéng huak, tó' the salt-commissioner; 'siéng siéng, a salt-merchant, manager of the salt-monopoly; 'siéng kwang, a salt-merchant's office; 'siéng k'wo' the duty on salt; 'siéng ching, lumps of salt; 'siéng lo' brine; 'siéng 'mi, salt and rice — scattered about as charms; siéng tióng, salt-yards; COLL., siéng aëng' che', sang t'ëng, the salt-jar has itself bred worms—a quarrelsome family; siéng ch'o' mwoi', siéng tiöh, has not yet tasted salt and vinegar—no experience of trials.*

**儻** Also read *'tang* and *tang'*: figure, air, manner, appearance: *'siéng hui*, irresolute, hesitating whether to go on. Read *siéng'*: to abdicate, to resign to another.

**澶** Still water; a river in the state of Sung, called *'Siéng yong*. Read *tang'*: slow, indolent; to give way to; distant.

**蟬** The cicada or broad locust, called *'tiéu siéng*; to join, to connect: *'ch'ia siéng*, the autumn locust—a poetical term; *'siéng peng'* the hair in puffs on the temples; *siéng yong*, to join;

COM., *'siéng t'oi'* the exuviae of a cicada; *'siéng t'au*, the cicada-figure, as on the toes of shoes; *siéng krooi'* the locust-coiffure. Read *siéng'*, as in *'wang siéng'* to squirm about.

**禪** To sit and meditate, as Buddhists do; abstraction: COM., *'siéng tong*, the hall of contemplation; *'siéng Tan. tióng'* a priest's wand; *siéng sü*, a priest, an abbot; COLL., *sói' siéng*, to sit in deep meditation, as priests do. Read *siéng'*: to level a place for sacrificing; to abdicate, to resign the throne to another family, as Trajan and Yau did.

**嬋** Beautiful, graceful, bewitching, as a woman: *'siéng kióng*, elegant, as flowers or waving bamboos; *siéng liéng*, relatives.

**蟾** A striped toad, called *'siéng tū* or *siéng chü*, fabled to be in the moon; *'Shan. Ch'an. met.*, the moon, a month; *'siéng kwong*, moonlight; *'siéng kang*, the lunar palace, Diana's hall, the moon.

**簷** The eaves, the projecting part of a roof: used for the coll. *sing*, q. v.: COM., *'siéng chiéng* (coll. *sing kiéng*), the eaves; *'Yen. 'siéng chiéng 'ná' mu*, the female spirit of the eaves; COLL., *siéng kiéng lau' tek, k'auk*, the eaves drip and wear cavities; *met.*, said of one who is steady and trusty.

1 無 8 鹽 5 鹽 7 鹽 9 儻 11 蝸 13 蟬 15 蟬 17 禪 19 蟾 21 蟾 23 簷  
鹽 商 課 涵 徊 蟬 蟬 頭 杖 蛛 宮 前  
2 鹽 4 鹽 6 鹽 10 澶 12 秋 14 蟬 16 禪 18 蟬 20 蟾 22 簷  
道 館 精 米 淵 蟬 退 堂 娟 光 前 奶 母

**暹**

Hsien.

Read, *tiéng* in the dictionaries: the increasing light and splendor of the sun; advancing, rising: com., *siéng dó kwok*, Siam, a word probably corrupted from Hsien through the Portuguese language.

**單**

Shan.  
Tan.

Also read, *siéng* in the dictionaries: according to De Guignes, a famous chief of the Huns, called *Siéng*, *ü*, B. C. 25; wide, vast, as deserts: also read *tang*, q. v.

**善**

Shan.

Good, excellent; wise, virtuous; meek, gentle, docile; great, eminent; clever, expert, good at, dexterous; much, in a high degree; a term of approbation, well! good! to expedite, to do a thing well; to approve, to admire: *siéng* *taik*, virtue; *pok*, *siéng* bad, vicious; unskillful; com., *siéng* *ing*, a good, virtuous man; *siéng* *chüng*, a good end, a peaceful death; *hó* *siéng* to delight in doing good; *mién* *g* *siéng* acquainted with one; *siéng* *lióng*, good and gentle; *siéng* *auk*, *tó*, *t'eu* *chüng* *iu pó* good and evil will finally be recompensed.

**塹**

Shan.

White earth, a whitish clay used for plastering walls.

**蟾**

Shan.

An earthworm, called *wóng* *siéng* or *wang* *siéng*.

**鱧**

**鱧**

Shan.

A kind of eel, similar to the *ch'iang*: <sup>10</sup>*sié* *siéng* a species of spotted, yellow and black eel; com., *siéng* *ngü*, an eel.

**繕**

Shan.

To mend, to patch, to prepare, to put in order; to furbish, as weapons; to copy, to correct and state properly on paper; a scrivener: <sup>12</sup>*siéng* *lioh*, to transcribe; <sup>13</sup>*chüng* *siéng* to put in order; <sup>14</sup>*siéng* *siä*, to copy, to write out, as in offices.

**饌**

**膳**

Shan.

Provisions, prepared food; viands, delicacies: <sup>15</sup>*chó* *siéng* breakfast; <sup>16</sup>*siéng* *hu*, the court butler; com., <sup>17</sup>*küng* *siéng* to furnish food, as to a tutor; <sup>18</sup>*séng* *siéng* to furnish a double portion, as to a tutor and his son; <sup>19</sup>*yong* *siéng* the share for (a parent's) support.

**羨**

**羨**

Hsien.

To desire, to covet, to long for; a remainder, an excess; to estimate higher than others, to laud: <sup>20</sup>*hing* *siéng* or *hing* *siéng* to expect joyfully; <sup>21</sup>*ch'ing* *siéng* to praise; <sup>22</sup>*siéng* *ü*, a surplus. Read *yong*: the path leading down to a tomb.

**擅**

Shan.

To do as one pleases; to assume, to usurp; to take the responsibility of acting; wilful, dogged, pertinacious; arbitrarily, illegally; despotic, presumptuous: <sup>23</sup>*siéng* *tióng*, to manage ably; *siéng* *kwong*, to usurp authority; *siéng* *heng*, to act without or-

**暹羅國**  
○

**單于**  
善德

**不善**  
善人

**善終**  
好善

**面善**  
蜚蜮

**蛇鱧**  
鱧魚

**繕錄**  
征繕

**繕寫**  
早繕

**饌夫**  
供饌

**雙饌**  
養饌

**興美**  
稱美

**羨餘**  
擅長



ders; *chiong siéng* to take on one, to assume.

**瞻**

Shan.

To lend aid, to give to, to supply; plentiful, sufficient, liberal: *k'ün g pok, siéng* I fear there is not enough for a supply.

(742)

Sieu.

**燒**

Shao.

To burn; to light, to set fire to; to burn moors over; to fry, to roast; fired, distilled, as spirits: COM., *'sieu hui*, to kindle; to burn in the fire; *'sieu hwa* to burn up; *'hwak, sieu*, to have a fever; *'sieu ngwa* to burn tiles; *'sieu chiu*, ardent spirits; *'sang sieu*, "thrice distilled", samshoo; COLL., *sieu tloh*, ignited; *sieu t'ong*, to heat water; *sieu k'ó* to roast; *sieu hong 'tiéng chioh*, to burn incense and light candles (to idols); *sieu sang ke* and *sieu 'si ke* to burn (mock money) on anniversaries of births and deaths; *sieu hong p'ah, 'tó huk*, "burn incense and knock over the Buddh"—to do a thing carelessly.

**爇**

Hsiao.

To burn, to seorch; parched, dried up.

**蕭**

Hsiao.

A plant, bitter like rue; a district in Soochow prefecture; a surname: *'sieu hu*, a sort of pruning hook; *'sieu se* a Buddhist monastery; *'sieu sieu*, neighing; *'sieu yong*, agitated, troubled; COM., *'sieu teu*, lonely, desolate; poor, impoverished.

**簫**

Hsiao.

The pandean or orphic pipes; a sort of flute, a musical reed; the ends of a bow: COM., *'sieu kwong*, a flute; *'sieu móh*, a reed or flap over the hole of a flute; *'ch'wi sieu*, to blow a flute.

**孺**

Hsiao.

The ends or tapering points of a bow.

**瀟**

Hsiao.

Stormy, wind and rain; clear, as water; a river in Yunnan, a tributary of the Pearl River; also a branch of the river Siang in Hunan: *sieu sieu*, a driving rain; *'sieu swa*, neat, fine looking, as a person; pleasant, as a place.

**蠕**

Hsiao.

A sort of long-legged spider or crane-fly (tipula), called *'sieu sieu*; the name is applied to several long-legged insects.

**蛸**

Hsiao.

A kind of long-legged spider or tipula, called *sieu sieu*; a caterpillar, called *'song p'ieu sieu*, having a woolly envelop, and found on mulberry trees; *'hai p'ieu sieu*, a cuttle fish.

**消**

Hsiao.

To melt, to thaw, to liquefy; to lessen, to diminish, to annul; used up, consumed, exhausted; spent, as time; to allay, to quench, as thirst; to digest; diminished, dissipated; sold out, salable, in demand: *'sieu yék*, to abate a fever; COM., *'sieu sang* dispersed; reduced, as a boil; *'sieu hwa* to digest; *'sieu sek*, news; in the coll. an ear-brush; *'sieu chai*, to remove calamities;

1 燒 8 發 6 燒 7 蕭 9 蕭 11 蕭 13 簫 15 瀟 17 桑 19 蠕 20 消 22 消  
火 燒 酒 斧 蕭 條 膜 灑 蠅 蛸 散 息  
2 燒 4 燒 6 三 8 蕭 10 蕭 12 簫 14 吹 16 蠕 18 海 21 消 23 消  
化 瓦 燒 寺 然 簫 簫 蛸 熱 化 災

<sup>1</sup>'sieu, *tü* or *sieu miék*, to destroy, to exterminate; <sup>2</sup>'sieu *mó*, wasted, as money; <sup>3</sup>'sieu *ch'eu 'ká mong'* to dissipate one's melancholy; COLL., <sup>4</sup>'*chiá hwo' o' nói*, <sup>5</sup>'sieu *t'au*, these goods are tolerably salable.

**銷**

Hsiao.

Analogous to the preceding: to fuse, to melt metals; to dissolve, to dissipate; to spend, to finish, to exhaust; deficient, wanting, as in politeness; small, attenuated, as the voice; also a kind of spade: <sup>6</sup>'sieu *king*, to fuse metals; <sup>7</sup>'sieu *hwi*, to dissolve, to destroy what is useless; COM., <sup>8</sup>'*king sieu*, to run metal in molds; <sup>9</sup>'sieu *ká* to report one's self after a furlough; <sup>10</sup>'sieu *ang* to decide a case in court; to settle a case amicably; <sup>11</sup>'*paing' chain' sieu*, to prepare an account of taxes or revenue to forward to the emperor.

**霄**

Hsiao.

The highest region of the air, the empyrean; misty snow which melts as it falls; a haze, vapor, fleecy clouds: <sup>12</sup>'*ch'ing sieu*, the pure vapors, heaven; <sup>13</sup>'*hung sieu*, fleecy clouds; <sup>14</sup>'*ch'ung sieu*, vapors ascending; <sup>15</sup>'*siek sieu*, half melted snow.

**宵**

Hsiao.

Night, the night; dark; to travel by night; few, small: <sup>16</sup>'*sieu heng*, the glow-worm; COM., <sup>17</sup>'*t'ung sieu*, throughout the night; a kind of red candle; <sup>18</sup>'*ngwong sieu*, the full moon of the 1st month, the feast of lanterns (11th to the 15th day); <sup>19</sup>'*ngwong sieu, wong*, feast-of-lan-

terns balls, made of glutinous rice with stuffing of pork, etc.

**硝**

Hsiao.

Nitre, salt petre, of which seven kinds are enumerated; saline incrustations in rocks: COM., <sup>20</sup>'*sieu 'ch'iong*, a saltpetre factory; <sup>21</sup>'*sieu 'huong*, salt-petre; <sup>22</sup>'*p'auk, sieu*, epsom salts; <sup>23</sup>'*sieng sieu*, saline incrustations, settlings of brine.

**綃**

Hsiao.

Raw or unworked silk, plain silk fabrics; the woof of silk in weaving; a yard for suspending a sail: <sup>24</sup>'*kau sieu*, a kind of byssus. Read *sau*: to comb the hair in a tuft.

**逍**

Hsiao.

To saunter about, to roam in joyance, as the immortals: COM., <sup>25</sup>'*sieu 'yeu ch'eu' ch'au'* to ramble at ease and in fine spirits.

**脩**

The sound of wings; the molting of birds, the feathers rubbed off: <sup>26</sup>'*sieu 'yong*, suddenly, hastily, impromptu; <sup>27</sup>'*sieu sieu*, a rushing of wings; molted, rubbed off.

<sup>28</sup>'*Sieu*. A coll. word, as in <sup>29</sup>'*sieu mai'* small bread-cakes with stuffing in, cooked by steaming.

**羞**

Hsiao.

Read *siu*; coll. 'sieu, as in <sup>30</sup>'*sieu lá*, shame, ashamed; <sup>31</sup>'*sieu lá n'eng*, a shameless fellow; <sup>32</sup>'*má' h'ieu tek*, 'sieu lá, shameless, brazen faced.

**小**

Hsiao.

Small, little; petty, mean, trifling; narrow, contracted; my, our; inferior; young; subtle,

<sup>1</sup>消 <sup>3</sup>銷 <sup>5</sup>傾 <sup>7</sup>銷 <sup>9</sup>清 <sup>11</sup>冲 <sup>13</sup>宵 <sup>15</sup>元 <sup>17</sup>宵 <sup>19</sup>硝 <sup>21</sup>鮫 <sup>23</sup>自  
除 金 銷 案 霄 行 宵 元 樸 綃 在  
<sup>2</sup>消 <sup>4</sup>銷 <sup>6</sup>銷 <sup>8</sup>辦 <sup>10</sup>雲 <sup>12</sup>霄 <sup>14</sup>通 <sup>16</sup>元 <sup>18</sup>硝 <sup>20</sup>樸 <sup>22</sup>道 <sup>24</sup>脩  
磨 毀 假 奏 雲 霄 通 元 廠 硝 遊 然

minute; to disesteem; the 42d radical: COM., 'sieu sing, careful; 'sieu 'chwi, urine; 'sieu ing, a mean, unprincipled man; 'sieu 'chü, a young child; my pupil; 'sieu i, my son; 'sieu keng, small work, jobs, as of assistants of regular workmen; 'sieu ch'ek, a pilferer; 'sieu 'k'ó, unimportant, trifling in amount; 'sieu 'ch'ing, Souchong tea; 'sieu teng 'k'wo, to gain the small degree—i. e., to get married; COLL., 'sieu 'neng, my humble self; 'sieu 'neng 'kiang, a girl, an unmarried daughter; 'sieu 'kwong, the shrill cry of fowls, falsetto.

少

Shao.

Little, few; briefly, rarely, seldom; in a slight degree; wanting, insufficient; to owe; to disparage, to defame: also read sieu

and in the coll. 'chieu, q. v.: 'sieu 'twang, inadequate, a limited supply of; 'che' 'sieu, very few; 'sieu 'kiang' to owe; COM., 't'ó 'sieu, how many? 'sieu pok, 'miang, quite unavoidable.

篠

Hsiao.

A small kind of bamboo, which is very firm and smooth, and suitable for making arrows and small organs.

少

Shao.

Young in years, juvenile; a youth; to assist, to second: also read 'sieu, q. v.: 'sieu 'chü, the youngest son; 't'ó sieu' the old and the young; COM., 'sieu' nieng, young in years; 'eu' sieu' tender, delicate; 'sieu' ié, a young gentleman; 'sieu' sieu' smallish; sparse and neat, as flowers; tender, just budded.

嘯

Hsiao.

A whistling sound, as of a swift wind; a sharp, hissing sound, as of steam let off; to whistle; to roar, to scream: 'hu sieu' a tiger's roar; 'k'ó sieu' the sound of singing songs; 'sieng' sieu' good at whistling.

肖

Hsiao.

To assimilate, to imitate, to be like; a relationship, as between parent and child—said to be proved by their blood readily mingling in a cup; like, resembling, alike; small, dwindling, deteriorating; scattered, lost: in the coll. read saiu' q. v.: 'sieu' 'chü, a good son; COM., 'p'aik, sieu' very similar, closely resembling; 'pok, sieu' inferior, degenerate, as a son.

鞘

Shao.

Ch'iao.

A case, a sheath, the scabbard of a sword: ping pok, lié' sieu' arms not leaving their sheaths—a time of peace; COM., 't'ó sieu' the sheath of a knife or sword. Read sau: a whip.

誚

Hsiao.

Ch'iao.

To blame, to reprehend; to ridicule, to speak harshly or sarcastically to: used for chieu' (to scold), q. v.: 'ki sieu' to satirize.

韶

Shao.

An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; to connect, to continue; the harmony of voices; mild, gentle: 'Sieu chiu hu, a department in the north of Kwangtung.

1小 8小 5小 7小 9至 11多 13少 15虎 17善 19迫 21刀 23韶  
心 人 賊 種 少 少 年 嘯 嘯 肖 鞘 州  
2小 4小 6小 8少 10少 12老 14幼 16歌 18肖 20不 22譏 府  
水 工 可 短 欠 少 少 嘯 子 肖 誚 ○





chattels, utensils; <sup>1</sup>*sik*, *mó* (in the court dialect *shih mó*), what?

**值**  
Ch'ih.

To happen, to occur, to meet with: also read *tik*, and in the coll. *tek*, and *tih*, q. v.: <sup>2</sup>*sek*, *sik*, it happened; <sup>3</sup>*sióng sik*, to meet with.

**埴**  
Shih.

Adhesive clay: <sup>4</sup>*t'wang sik*, to mold in clay; <sup>5</sup>*chaik, sik*, to feel one's way with a stick.

**殖**  
Shih.

To plant, to enrich; to grow, to flourish, to fatten; to amass, as riches; to appoint, to found, to establish: <sup>6</sup>*sik, hwo'* to amass, greedy of gain; <sup>7</sup>*hung sik*, to appoint to office.

**植**  
Ch'ih.  
Shih.

To plant, to set up; to transplant, to set out; erect, upright, as trees; to lean on; a beater or mallet; a post to hang silk on: *sik, ki t'iong'* leaned on his staff; <sup>8</sup>*ho' sik*, door-posts.

**殖**

Grain planted early, the first crop; to sow in good time; the first wife.

**夕**  
Hsi.

The evening, dusk; late; the last day, as of a year; out of the perpendicular; the 36th radical: <sup>9</sup>*tieu sik*, morning and evening; <sup>10</sup>*tü sik*, last day of the year; <sup>11</sup>*king sik*, this evening.

**窆**  
Hsi.

A dark chamber in a tomb, a vault, a niche or recess in a sepulcher; dark, obscure, as night: <sup>12</sup>*tung sik*, the tomb.

**汐**  
Hsi.

The evening tide, high tide at sunset; the name of a stream.

**湜**  
Shih.

Pure, limpid water, through which the bottom can be seen; sincere, pure-minded; to maintain correctly and firmly.

**席**  
Hsi.

Interchanged with the next: a mat to sleep on; a table, a repast; to spread out; ample, wide, large or flowing, as a garment: <sup>13</sup>*yong sik*, a feast; <sup>14</sup>*tung sik*, a fellow-guest; <sup>15</sup>*sü sik*, a teacher; <sup>16</sup>*siék, sik*, to spread a feast; com., <sup>17</sup>*chiu sik*, a banquet.

**蓆**  
Hsi.

A mat, as of rush or rattan; a mat spread to eat on; a meal, a repast, a table; to spread, to lay out, as mats; large and wide, as robes; to depend on; to aid, to assist; pliable, as one's disposition; rest, quiet: used for the coll. *ch'ioh*, q. v.

**食**  
Shih.

To take food, to eat; to drink; to smoke; to undo, to retract; to receive, to enjoy; to befool, to delude; the 184th radical: also read *sü*, and in the coll. *siäh*, q. v.: <sup>18</sup>*muk, sik*, to look at wistfully; ornamental dishes; <sup>19</sup>*ngi sik, pok, hwa'* to hear and not understand; <sup>20</sup>*hiék, sik*, to sacrifice; com., <sup>21</sup>*hang sik*, the day before the *ch'ing ming*, or 5th of the 24 solar terms; <sup>22</sup>*ing sik*, to drink and eat; <sup>23</sup>*hwi sik*, daily food, provisions; <sup>24</sup>*i sik*, clothing and food; <sup>25</sup>*sik, lang*, a provision-basket; <sup>26</sup>*chiék, sik*, an extra allowance of

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 什 | 3 相 | 5 擲 | 7 封 | 9 朝  | 11 今 | 13 筵 | 15 師 | 17 酒 | 19 血 | 21 飲 | 23 衣 |
| 麼   | 值   | 埴   | 殖   | 夕    | 夕    | 席    | 席    | 席    | 食    | 食    | 食    |
| 9 適 | 4 擲 | 6 殖 | 8 戶 | 10 除 | 12 窆 | 14 同 | 16 設 | 18 目 | 20 寒 | 22 伙 | 24 食 |
| 值   | 埴   | 貨   | 植   | 夕    | 窆    | 席    | 席    | 食    | 食    | 食    | 籃    |

cash for food; 'sik, 't'eng, worms in the bowels; 'kaik, sik, indigestible; dyspepsia; COLL., 'nū sīāh, sik, lūk, you are on salary!—reproof of a glutton. Read sek, an eclipse.

**石** A stone, a rock; stony, rocky; petrified, ringing stones; hard, firm, decided; a stone, a dry and liquid measure, varying at different times; a measure of 10 'tau or pecks; a weight of 100—120 catties; an aerolite; in a met., sense, barren, as a womb; the 112th radical: in the coll. read sīoh, q. v.

**碩** Great, fat, corpulent; to fill; full, replete; ripe, mature; met., eminent in talents, high-minded.

**鼯** A burrowing rodent, which destroys grain; a species of field mouse, or dormouse.

**習** The continued flight of birds; to repeat, to practice; accustomed, skilled in; use, custom, habit, reiteration, to review, as the lessons of 6 da s: 'sik, sūk, versed, mature; 'sik, liéng' practice; com., 'sik, kwang' chēü' yong, practice makes it natural; COLL., 'i k'e' sik, ngai, his habits are bad.

**翼** Read ik, coll. sik, a wing: 'cheu sik, birds' wings; 'sik, 'pong, the shoulder of a wing.

**惴** To lie prostrate; timid, alarmed; cowardly: the same as chiek, q. v.: sik, huk, to lie down flat, to succumb; 'ching sik, to be alarmed.

**熠** Bright, brilliant, splendid; to glisten, to sparkle: I. 'sik, yew' refulgent, shining, as fire-flies.

**櫟** A hard, solid wood, durable timber: 'sik, muk, a sort of hard wood.

**雪** A heavy shower, rainy; ancient tribes of northerners near Corea or Manchuria, spoken of during the Tang dynasty and sometimes called Chüyen, Wujomu, and Huangshui.

**拾** To gather, to collect with the hand; to dispose in order, to arrange; a sort of armlet, or defence for the arm: sometimes used, but erroneously, for siék, (to ford): also read sek, and used for k'ak, in the coll. q. v.: com., 'siu sik, to gather up, to put in order; met., to manage one, to plague or take revenge on him.

**實** Real, solid; full, stuffed; settled, compact, as ground; true, sincere, honest; fixed, as a price; to fill, to cram; fruit of plants; results, effects; the reality, the facts of: 'kung sik, military stores: com., 'sik, hū, true and false, substantial and empty; 'sik, seng' to believe truly; credible; 'sik, chai' (coll. sik, lóh.) truly,

1 食 2 蟲 3 習 4 熟 5 習 6 慣 7 鳥 8 翼 9 翼 10 膊 11 惴 12 熠 13 櫟 14 收 15 軍 16 實 17 實 18 虛 19 在 20 實 21 信



really, indeed; <sup>10</sup>*sik*, honest; kind, tame, as an animal; *sik*, *k'wok*, "the real vacancy"—a permanent appointment; <sup>te</sup>*sik*, the ground settled or solid; <sup>2</sup>*sik*, *k'ên*, true evidence, good proof; *kiék*, *sik*, to set, as fruit; to bear fruit; <sup>3</sup>*sik*, *taik*, net gain; <sup>4</sup>*sik*, *s'ü*, a fact, a reality; *sik*, *sing sik*, *e'* real intent, heartily; *sik*, *hek*, *ching chong*, he is the real thief; COLL., *sak*, *sik*, or *sak*, *sak*, *sik*, most positively it is.

*Sik*, . A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *sik*, *siok*, to run about, to whirl about, as boys in play; *sik*, *sak*, to boil things; *sik*, *sok*, to rub gently; to paint; *sik*, *siék*, to break in two; *sik*, *sék*, to shake to and fro.

(744) Sing.

**身** *Shên*. The body, the trunk; *met.*, the main part of a thing, the hull of a ship; I, myself, one's self; the 158th radical: COM., <sup>1</sup>*ch'ung sing*, the whole lifetime; <sup>2</sup>*sing t'á*, or *nük*, *sing*, (coll. *sing tá*), the body; <sup>3</sup>*sing si*, a corpse; *sing sié* personal bearing; presence, authority; <sup>4</sup>*sing hong* one's calling; body, substance, stamina; *sing haiu* after death; *sing ka*, self and family; <sup>5</sup>*sing piéng*, by or with one; *kwó*, *sing*, all past, done; *poang*, *sing*, half of the person, the bust; <sup>6</sup>*pwong sing*, one's self; *ch'ing sing*, personally, in person; <sup>7</sup>*ch'ok*, *sing*, to enter on life, to establish one's self in business; COLL., *sioh*, *sing t'iang* the whole body in pain; *sing p'wi*, the bodily frame, as to size, &c.; <sup>8</sup>*sing sié* and *mó* *sing sié* can and cannot.

**娠** *Shên*. The fœtus; to be pregnant: COM., <sup>12</sup>*sing 'hi*, or *taí*, *sing*, pregnant; COLL., <sup>13</sup>*lôh*, *sing*, an abortion, a miscarriage; *p'ah*, *lôh*, *sing*, to produce abortion.

**媳** *Hsi*. Read *sek*,; used for the coll. *sing*, as in *sing mô* a daughter-in-law, a bride; *sing mô* *kiäng*, a girl betrothed in infancy and reared in the family of her future husband.

**心** *Hsin*. The physical heart; the mind, the understanding; the heart, the affections, the will; *met.*, the center, the inside of; intention, desire, aim; origin or source; the 5th of the 28 constellations, answering to Antares, *s* and *t* in Scorpio; the 61st radical: <sup>1</sup>*tiéng sing*, the zenith; *sing ch'ê* *k'ó*, ambitious; high-toned feeling; COM., <sup>16</sup>*piéng sing*, the character for "heart" in distinction from <sup>17</sup>*tong sing*, the character for "body;" <sup>18</sup>*nót*, *sing* (coll. *sing tié*), in the heart, the heart, the mind; <sup>19</sup>*sing sang* the disposition; <sup>20</sup>*sing kang*, heart and liver; *met.*, the affections, the heart; <sup>21</sup>*sing e'* thought, intention; *sing siu ngiong haiu* the thoughts, words, and actions; <sup>22</sup>*sing suk*, one's principles; <sup>23</sup>*lióng sing*, a good heart, conscience; *sing k'ieu* the mental apertures, clever, astute; *sing h'ü*, timid, apprehensive; <sup>24</sup>*sing chak*, confused, distracted; <sup>25</sup>*sü sing*, private, selfish; *sing te* the mind or intellect,

1 老 3 實 5 終 7 身 9 身 11 出 13 落 15 扁 17 內 19 心 21 心 23 心  
 實 得 身 尸 邊 身 娠 心 心 肝 術 雜  
 2 實 4 實 6 身 8 身 10 本 12 娠 14 天 16 長 18 心 20 心 22 良 24 私  
 據 事 體 分 身 喜 心 身 性 意 心 心

perceptive power; <sup>1</sup>*sing tiéng*, the heart, the mind as to moral quality of goodness, etc.; <sup>2</sup>*sing 'si*, the mind dead to an object; *ngaing' sing*, a stubborn will; <sup>3</sup>*sing chieu*, distressed in mind; COLL., *sing 'pa tiéng'* to keep the mind at ease; not to fear; <sup>4</sup>*sing ch'ó* to have a heart to do; <sup>5</sup>*mó sing s'ü* no heart for it; <sup>6</sup>*ng' kwo' sing*, can't endure the thought of, can't have the heart to; <sup>7</sup>*p'ang' sing*, or *p'ä'ng' sing*, hollow, decayed inside; *sing mó t'ioh, kang*, absent-minded.

**沁**

Hsin.

A large affluent of the Yellow river, and an inferior department in S. E. Shansi. Read *'sing*: to sound, to fathom, to try the depth of water; *met.*, to comprehend.

**星**

Hsing.

A star, a planet; a meteor; a spark; dots, points; miscellaneous, scattered; quick, shooting; the 25th zodiacal constellation: <sup>1</sup>*'heng sing*, planets; <sup>2</sup>*'king sing*, fixed stars; *sing sing*, stars; *sing sang'* scattered as stars, sprinkled about; *sing sing*, numerous, starry; silvery hairs; COM., <sup>3</sup>*'ngu sing*, the 5 planets, viz., <sup>4</sup>*'chwi sing*, Mercury, <sup>5</sup>*'king sing*, Venus, <sup>6</sup>*'hwo sing*, Mars, <sup>7</sup>*'muk sing*, Jupiter, and <sup>8</sup>*'t'u sing*, Saturn; <sup>9</sup>*'sing sew'* constellations; <sup>10</sup>*'sing toi'* a star falling, a meteor, an aerolite; <sup>11</sup>*liu sing 'ma*, a camp spy; <sup>12</sup>*'ch'ek, sing*, the Pleiades; *ch'ek, sing 'ná*, a patroness of children; <sup>13</sup>*'hó sing sew'* (born under a lucky star! *'mwang t'ie'ng sing*, a small yellow aster; *met.*,

spotted, as firs; figured, as the sewed soles of shoes.

**猩**

Hsing.  
Shéng.

A species of ape, called *sing sing*, found in Yunnan; fabled to weep as a child and to be able to talk; it is probably a species of chimpanzee.

**腥**

Hsing.

Small tumors on the body, about as large as grains of rice; measly flesh; raw meat; rancid, strong, stinking, frouzy; the smell of fresh meat: *sing ngu*, raw fish; COM., <sup>1</sup>*'sing ch'ó*, rank, stinking, fishy.

**勝**

Shéng.

To bear, to sustain; able to assume, adequate to, worthy of; to raise, to elevate: also read *se'ng' q. v.*: *pok, sing*, the highest degree of, not surpassable; <sup>1</sup>*'pok, sing k'í eng'* unequal to the office; COM., <sup>2</sup>*'pok, k'ó sing ngiong*, cannot all be told!

**醒**

Hsing.

Also read *'sing*: to recover from intoxication, to become sober; to awake, to arouse or bestir one's self; incited, stirred up, awakened: used for the coll. *'ch'ang, q. v.*: <sup>1</sup>*'choi' sing*, to recover from a debauch; <sup>2</sup>*'sing sié'* to arouse the age; <sup>3</sup>*'sing kauk*, to attend to and comprehend.

**鏗**

Hsing.

Also spoken *ch'ing*: the coating of iron, rust; tarnish: COM., <sup>1</sup>*'sang sing*, to rust; <sup>2</sup>*'tó sing*, rust on a knife.

**升**

Shéng.

A dry measure, containing ten *kak*, and once made to hold a catty of rice, a Chinese pint; a

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 心 | 3 心 | 5 經 | 7 水 | 9 火  | 11 土 | 13 星 | 15 腥 | 其    | 勝    | 19 醒 | 21 生 |
| 田   | 焦   | 星   | 星   | 星    | 星    | 墜    | 臊    | 任    | 言    | 世    | 鏗    |
| 2 心 | 4 行 | 6 五 | 8 金 | 10 木 | 12 星 | 14 七 | 16 不 | 17 不 | 18 醉 | 20 醒 | 22 刀 |
| 死   | 星   | 星   | 星   | 星    | 宿    | 星    | 勝    | 可    | 醒    | 覺    | 鏗    |

skein of 80 threads; the 46th diagram, denoting advancement; to advance, to rise in office; to ascend; to complete, to accumulate: in the coll. read *ching*, q. v.: *'nik*, *sing*, the sun rising; COM., *'sing kaung* to ascend and descend; *'sing t'ieung*, to ascend to heaven, as a god does.

**陞** Same as the preceding in the following meanings; *Shêng*. rise, to advance; promoted in office: COM., *'sing kwang tu*, catalogues of those holding office; *'sing siong* to ascend; to take a higher seat; *'sing kaung* to promote and to degrade; *'kó sing*, to rise in office, promotion; *'liêng sing sang ngek*, to rise three grades successively; COLL., *'sing 'k'i*, to raise (the poles)—so that one may enter or leave the sedan.

**昇** To rise, to ascend, as the sun; peaceful, tranquil: *'sing ping*, peaceful, as a time of plenty and prosperity. *Shêng*.

**先** Read *siêng*; coll. *sing*, as in *sing sang*, a teacher; Sir, Mr.; a physician; *sing sang mu*, or *sing sang niong*, a teacher's wife, lady, Mrs. *Hsien*.

**說** To converse with, to inquire, to ask information; the opinion of the multitude: *sing sing*, a crowd, a multitude conversing. *Shên*.

**𠂔** A multitude of men and horses; a large crowd: *sing sing*, a multitude in motion, the noise and tramp of a crowd. *Shên*.

**騾** A bay or sorrel horse; a yellowish or reddish brown color: *'sing ngiu*, a red or yellowish cow; *sing sing*, well adjusted, as bows. *Hsing*.

**辛** Pungent, sharp, piquant; acrid, bitter; *met.*, grievous, bitter, sad, toilsome; the 8th of the ten stems, used in astronomical divisions of time; the 160th radical: *'sing e* an acrid taste; COM., *'sing 'ku*, distressed; wearied, fagged; COLL., *sing song mól, k'ó' tio' t'au t'ie*, when in distress don't go to the street to weep—*scil.*, for you'll get no sympathy. *Hsin*.

**莘** A marshy plant, like sweet-flag or the asarum; long: *sing sing*, numerous; *'sing 'yá*, marshy land; *'Sing kaing* a district in the west of Shantung. *Hsin*. *Shên*.

**新** To cut and gather wood; new, fresh; the latest, the best; to renew, to improve, to increase, add to; occurs in many names of places: *'taik, hwa' nik, sing*, his virtues daily renovate others, as said of a good ruler; *'sing p'aiu'* a new port; Singapore; COM., *'sing siêng*, new and fresh; *'sing yong* a new fashion; *'sing ch'ang* newly invented; *sing*

<sup>1</sup>日 <sup>2</sup>升 <sup>3</sup>圖 <sup>4</sup>降 <sup>5</sup>陞 <sup>6</sup>起 <sup>7</sup>牛 <sup>8</sup>苦 <sup>9</sup>縣 <sup>10</sup>新 <sup>11</sup>新 <sup>12</sup>新 <sup>13</sup>新 <sup>14</sup>新 <sup>15</sup>新 <sup>16</sup>新 <sup>17</sup>新 <sup>18</sup>新 <sup>19</sup>新 <sup>20</sup>新  
<sup>2</sup>升 <sup>4</sup>天 <sup>5</sup>陞 <sup>7</sup>高 <sup>10</sup>昇 <sup>12</sup>辛 <sup>14</sup>莘 <sup>16</sup>德 <sup>17</sup>新 <sup>18</sup>鮮 <sup>20</sup>創  
<sup>2</sup>升 <sup>4</sup>陞 <sup>5</sup>上 <sup>7</sup>陞 <sup>10</sup>級 <sup>12</sup>平 <sup>14</sup>味 <sup>16</sup>野 <sup>17</sup>化 <sup>18</sup>阜 <sup>19</sup>新 <sup>20</sup>樣  
<sup>2</sup>降 <sup>4</sup>官 <sup>5</sup>陞 <sup>7</sup>連 <sup>10</sup>陞 <sup>12</sup>騾 <sup>14</sup>辛 <sup>16</sup>莘 <sup>17</sup>日 <sup>18</sup>○ <sup>19</sup>○ <sup>20</sup>○



*hwing*, just married; *'sing long* and *'sing ing*, the bridegroom and bride; *'sing mwo*, a new coinage; *'sing ung chui*, a newspaper; *'sing kwng to' eng* the new officer just entering on his office; COLL., *'sing ko'* new and old; *'sing siong' nöh*, a new invoice of goods; *'sing li*, or *'sing kan'* just come, newly arrived, as a person.

**薪**  
Hsin.

Firewood, fuel; brambles; to collect fuel: *'sing ch'ó*, grass for fuel; *'ho' sing*, to carry faggots.

**聲**  
Sheng.

A sound, a noise; a voice, a tone; music; verbally; fame, reputation; to declare, to publish; to praise; to exhibit, to make an example of: in the coll. read *siang*, q. v.: *'sing kan'* to give verbal instruction; *'hung sing*, the spirit and manners of the age; a report; COM., *'sing ko'* one's credit, a parade of talents or influence; *'sing k'e'* harmony, congeniality of spirit; *'sing ming long chik*, an infamous reputation.

**申**

To extend; to stretch out, to stretch, as from fatigue; to state, to explain; to reiterate; again, repeated; the 9th of the 12 stems, the hour from 3 to 5 P. M. ruled by the ape: *'sing sing, ü' d'* at ease, composed; *'sing t'e'*, to charge straitly; COM., *'sing si*, or *'sing k'auk*, or *'sing kau*, the 9th hour; *'sing ming*, to state clearly; *'sing chui*, a premium on silver; *'pie' siu*, the premium on a bank-bill.

**伸**

Analogous to the preceding: to straighten, to stretch out; to state, to elucidate a matter; to stretch and yawn; to right, to redress, to vindicate the innocent; redressed, righted: *'sing ch'iu*, to extend the hand; *'k'ieung' sing*, to stretch and yawn; *'sing ung*, a statement; *'sing sauk*, to extend and to contract; COM., *'sing mong*, to redress a wrong.

**呻**  
Shen.

To groan, to lament; to hum, to chant: *'sing nging*, to recite, as poems or books.

**紳**  
Shen.

A sash, a large girdle with ornamented ends; to gird; those who may wear sashes, the gentry: *'sing sē'* or *'sing k'ing*, the gentry and graduates; COM., *'hiung sing*, the gentry; *cheng' sing loh*, a record of civil and military officers, the Red Book.

*'Sing*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'sing song*, to bolt, to shove a bolt; *'sing siong*, to inlay, to insert, to set, as glass.

**省**

To look narrowly at, to examine, to inspect; to discriminate; to awaken; watchful; a fault: also read *'seng*, q. v.: *'sing' sing*, uneasy, disquieted; *'nhi' sing*, to examine the heart; *'sing ch'ing*, to visit one's parents, as an officer does; COM., *'sing ch'ak*, (also spoken *'seng ch'ak*.) to examine.

1新 2薪 3聲 4聲 5申 6申 7票 8欠 9伸 10呻 11鄉 12省  
13郎 14草 15教 16價 17飭 18明 19申 20伸 21縮 22吟 23紳 24親  
25新 26負 27風 28聲 29申 30申 31伸 32伸 33紳 34紳 35內 36省  
人 薪 聲 氣 時 水 手 文 冤 士 省 察

**惺** The first also read *sing*: intelligent, comprehending; still, tranquil, as a night; passionless: "*sing ngwo*" to recall, to awaken  
**惺** Hsing. To a sense of.

**蜃** A large kind of cockle: "*sing kau* or "*sing leu*, a large snake, fabled to produce cities, houses, &c., with its breath; "*sing tang*" charcoal of burnt cockle-shells. Read *seng* as in "*seng kiong*, the Mirage Land, as Loo-choo people call their country.

**淪** Also read "*nieng*: muddy, thick, turbid; water flowing; an implement for dredging mud: "*sing sieng*, the flowing of water.

**沈** Interchanged with the the next in the sense of gravity: an ancient state; a surname: also read, *t'ing*, q. v.

**潘** Juice, gravy. Read *seng*: to put water in a vessel; a vessel to pour from.

**審** To investigate, to search into; to discern, to discriminate; to judge, as a magistrate; a bundle of plumes or feathers for arrows: "*sing ong*" or "*sing seng*" a judicial inquiry; "*sing kew*" to examine (a case) minutely; com., "*sing si*, a judge; "*sing ang*" to try a case; "*sing p'wang*" (or *tw'ng*), to judge, to decide a case; "*tieu sing*, to summon (a prisoner) to court; COLL., "*sing sioh*, *tong*, to hold one session on a case.

**孀** The wife of a father's younger brother: '*mu* and '*shen*, '*sing*, are terms by which the wives of older and younger brothers call each other respectively: com., "*sing pó*, the wife of a grandfather's younger brother; "*sá* '*sing*, the wife of my husband's younger brother; "*ch'ing ka* '*sing*, the wife of the younger brother of a sister's husband; COLL., '*i* '*sing*, a compellation of women, younger than one's self, called *ak*, '*sing* in southern districts.

**稔** Read '*ing* in the dictionaries: ripe grain; matured, abundant; a season or harvest, a year; accumulated: "*sing nieng*, an abundant year; "*sing auk*, mature in wickedness.

**諗** To consider maturely, to consult about; to reprove, to reprehend; to announce one's views; to go into a deep or abyss.

**哂** To smile, to laugh at with slight disapproval; to seem pleased: "*sing nak*, to receive smilingly; "*hu* '*chü* '*sing chi*, the master smiled at him.

**Sing.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in '*sing* '*siong*, to bestow rewards; '*sing* '*seng*, to shake to and fro; '*sing* '*sang*, to sprinkle powders; '*sing* '*siong*, to think of, to consider.

**辰** To produce motion; the heavenly bodies, which mark time; a Chinese hour, the twelfth

1 惺 8 蜃 5 蜃 7 審 9 審 11 審 13 吊 15 細 16 親 17 稔 18 稔 20 夫子  
 悟 樓 疆 問 究 案 審 審 細 家 年 惡 子  
 2 蜃 4 蜃 6 淪 10 審 12 審 14 孀 婆 〇 〇 〇 19 哂 20 哂  
 蛟 炭 澗 訊 司 判 婆 〇 〇 〇 納 之

of a day; the hour from 7 to 9 A. M., the 5th of the 12 branches, ruled by the dragon; times, seasons; the 161st radical: <sup>1</sup>*chung sing*, a divining book; <sup>2</sup>*pok, sing*, ill-starred, unlucky; <sup>3</sup>*hwa, sing ngwok, sik*, the time of blooming flowers and moonlight nights; COM., <sup>4</sup>*si, sing*, a Chinese hour; <sup>5</sup>*sing, si ch'ang* 8 A. M.; <sup>6</sup>*si sing chung*, a clock; <sup>7</sup>*si sing pien*, a watch.

**宸** A secret chamber, an emperor's retired apartment: <sup>1</sup>*hung, sing*, the maple palace; *met.*, the emperor.

**晨** The sun beaming forth in the morning; day, dawn; clear, bright: <sup>1</sup>*sing sik*, morn and eve; <sup>2</sup>*chó sing*, early dawn; <sup>3</sup>*sing hung*, a bird of prey of the hawk species; <sup>4</sup>*sing, hwong teng* 'seng, to inquire after parents' health morning and night.

**晟** Also read *seng*: the full brightness of the sun; light, effulgence, splendor.

**成** To finish, to perfect, to effect; to become; to fulfill one's duty; to assist, to aid in effecting; to adjust, to pacify, to tranquilize; good, entire, whole; full, overflowing; repeated, doubled; a rest, a complete piece of music; a tenth; a field ten *li* square; a district in Kansuh: used for the coll. *si'ang* and *ch'iang*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*sing kung*, to achieve merit; COM., <sup>2</sup>*sing cheu* effected, done; <sup>3</sup>*seng sing*, natural, spontaneous; <sup>4</sup>*sing huk*, to put on mourning the

7th day after a decease; <sup>5</sup>*sing k'e* a perfect man; one skilled in gaining a competence; <sup>6</sup>*sing ting*, of age, 16 years old; <sup>7</sup>*sing ch'ing*, married; in the coll. the first sexual commerce; *sing pai* 'in so' success and failure are fated; *sing ka lik, ngiék*, to build up a family and property; COLL., *sing heng*, an agent, a factor, a broker.

**誠** Sincere, true, honest, guileless; perfect in virtue; unmixed; as an adverb, really, verily: COM., <sup>1</sup>*sing sik*, sincere, truthful; <sup>2</sup>*kieng, sing chai, pai* devoutly repeat the worship, as Taoists say in chanting prayers.

**城** A walled city, a citadel; the walls of a city; a provincial capital; a sepulcher, a burial place; to mend, to repair; completed, done: in the coll. read *si'ing*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ü chó*, *ch'eu, sing*, like sitting in a mournful city—in great distress.

**郾** The name of an ancient feudal state, lying in the present Shantung province.

**盛** Rice in a vessel for offering; a cup, a vessel; to receive, to contain in a vessel; in full costume, court dress; perfected, completed: also read *seng* q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ek, sing ch'iu*, one vessel of wine; <sup>2</sup>*sing huk*, in full dress; COM., *sing lang*, a large basket, like a chow-chow basket—used to convey offerings to graves, etc.

**煇** Warm, hot; to steep or boil in broth, to make a broth of.

1 叢 8 花 4 時 6 晨 8 晨 10 成 12 成 14 成 16 誠 再 愁 酒  
辰 辰 辰 夕 風 就 服 丁 實 拜 城 20 盛  
2 不 月 6 楓 7 早 9 成 11 生 13 成 15 成 17 虔 18 如 19 一 盛  
成 夕 宸 晨 功 成 器 親 誠 坐 盛 ○



尋  
尋  
尋

Hsin.  
Hsin.

To seek, to search for; to investigate; to use, to employ; to connect with; usual, ordinary; unexpectedly, suddenly; for a long time; a measure of eight cubits: *'sing ik*, to investigate; *'sing sū*, to study; COM., *'sing t'ó*, to search for; *'sing siong*, usually, commonly; *'sing sēu* to seek an occasion, as to quarrel, meddlesome; COLL., *'sing t'ieü*, to pick flaws, to find fault; *'sing má' tiók*, can't find it.

澗

Shäng.  
Ch'äng.

The name of a river in the state of Tsi (now Shantung), a branch of the Tsing-shwui.

繩  
繩  
繩

Sheng.

A cord, a line, a rope; a line stretched taut; to mark by a line; to adjust; to connect, to continue, to succeed; to cause to conform; to restrain and warn; to praise: *'chung sing*, to make exact; *'sing sing*, many, continuous; *'ch'ek, 'sing hiē' ch'ē'k*, to bind the foot with a red cord—to betroth.

蠅

Ying.

A house-fly; *met.*, a busybody, a turbulent fellow: *'kang sing*, name of a famous archer; *'sing t'eu, mi le'* gains as petty as a fly's head; COLL., *'pu sing*, the common house-fly; *'king pu sing*, a gold-colored fly.

蟹

Hsin.

A species of crab having a round shell, while the shell of the *ch'iek*, is oval: *'ch'ing sing*, a large, green crab; COM., *'sing*

*keng*, crab-soup; COLL., *'sing pi há' ch'a tek, sá'* the *'sing* crab is very different from the *há'*; *met.*, said of a person or thing very superior to another.

鰐

The sturgeon.

鰐

An enormous fish having a long snout, found in the Yang-tsz', probably a sturgeon; it is said to be eight feet long and to weigh 1000 lbs.

鐔

The guard on the hilt of a sword; a dirk, a dagger.

Read *t'ang*: the edge of a sword.

神

Shén.

Any invisible, spiritual power or cause operating by its own subtle energies and causing things to develop; that which is inscrutable, mysterious, or supernatural; the soul of the *yang* principle; a spirit, the human spirit or mind; any spiritual intelligence, a worshiped spirit, a god, a divinity; the manes, spirits of the dead; a genius, an elf, a sprite; the essence, or essential idea, as of a composition or discourse; life, animation, vigor, physical energy, animal spirits; used by some for God, by others for the Spirit: *'sing ling*, spiritual; intellectual; *'sing sū*, the thoughts; *'sing hung*, the spiritual soul; *'sing mieu* divinely excellent; *'tiéng tē' ch'í sing*, the spirits of heaven and earth; COM., *'sing ming pu sak*, gods and Budhs, a common term for idol gods; *'sing tē'* Taoist

1 尋 8 尋 5 尋 着 8 赤 9 甘 微 12 蠅 14 神 16 神 之 菩  
 繹 討 事 準 鄉 蠅 利 羹 思 妙 神 薩  
 2 尋 4 尋 6 尋 繩 10 蠅 1 青 18 神 15 神 17 天 16 神 19 神  
 思 常 賈 ○ 足 頭 蠅 靈 魂 地 明 道

deities; 'kaung' sing, to bring down the gods, as by libations or burning charms; 'sing kung, and sing 'ma, male and female conjurers; 'sā sing, spirits whose worship is not legalized; evil spirits, demons; 'ka sing, lares, ancestral divinities; 'sing 'chū, or sing 'chū, pī, the ancestral tablet; 'sing oi' the seat of an idol; the place where the names of ancestral divinities are written; 'ang sing, to set an idol in its place; sing mieu' an idol temple; 'sing ch'iong' an image, idol; 'sing sieng, genii; sing hang, the title of a god or promoted spirit; sing ch'á 'kwí 'k'íeng, sent by a god or spirit, as said of a medicine proving efficacious; 'ching sing, or sing k'e' the animal spirits, natural vigor or energy; sing k'e' pok, ch'èuk, deficiency of vigor, weak, languid; 'liu sing, careful; 'ló sing, you have wearied yourself (for me)—a polite phrase; 'éung' sing, to give the mind to; 'seng' sing, inscrutably intelligent; the Holy Spirit; 'sing 'tí mah, hwak, the essential idea, reasoning, consecutiveness, and style (of an essay); 'sing k'èuk, a superior medicine for cold and indigestion (from Ch'iong ch'iu); COLL., sing sieng yā' o' prah, taung' kieng' even genii sometimes drop their swords; met., one will sometimes make mistakes.

臣

Ch'ên.

A servant, one in subjection; a minister of a prince, an officer; to serve the state; the 131st radical: 'sing huk, to submit; pok,

sing, an unfaithful minister; COM., 'sing 'chū, a minister, an officer; tung sing, a loyal minister; 'chang sing, an intriguing politician; kung sing, prince and minister.

承

Ch'êng

To receive, to accept; to succeed to an office; to accept a trust, to undertake, to receive orders; to sustain; to stop, to impede; to assist, to second, to act as deputy, in which sense it is interchanged with the next; in the coll. to catch in a vessel, as leaking water: 'sik, sing, the stone base of a pillar; COM., 'sing ching, I received your kind favor; 'sing 'l'ā'g or sing seu' to receive in charge, to act as an agent; 'sing ch'á, a deputy; sing t'èung' song, son of the eldest son, who represents the family after the father's decease; 'hong' sing, to flatter; COLL., sing 'chui, to catch water; sing 'ū lau' to catch leaking rain-water.

承

Ch'êng

To aid, to assist; a second, a coadjutor, a deputy: 'sing sieng' a prime minister, so styled in the Ch'in dynasty, now 'chai sieng' COM., k'ain', sing, the deputy of a district magistrate.

乘

Ch'êng. Shêng.

To ascend a carriage; to mount, to ride in a chariot; to avail of, to embrace an opportunity, to take advantage of; to plan, to calculate; to regulate, to put in order; to multiply; to add, as on the abacus: also read seng' q. v.: 'sing hung, to mount a cloud; sing twang'

降

神

3

邪

神

5

神

位

7

神

像

9

精

神

11

聖

神

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脉

法

16

臣

服

18

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安

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12

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理

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17

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差

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丞

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乘

雲





of children; 'hiék, *sioh*, a magnet; 'pah, *sioh*, white granite; 'ch'ang *sioh*, dark granite; 'tu, tu (or sū) *sioh*, agalmatolite, used for cutting seals and fancy articles—called *seu*, *sang sik*, on sign-boards; 'ch'eng *sioh*, the field-stone, an agalmatolite; 'hung mang *sioh*, Yunnan marble; *sioh, koi*, a kind of stinking bug or winged insect.

Read *ek*; coll. *sioh*:

— the numeral one; the same, alike; a, an; the whole; Yi. *met.*, sincere, real, perfect; I. *met.*, single, only one, each, one by one; at once, as soon as: 'sioh, *chiāh*, one, as of persons or things; 'sioh, 'a 'chai, one finger—when held up, is used to designate prices, as one ten, one hundred; 'sioh, 'a' once; a while; 'sioh, *tóí*, one piece, one lump; one dollar; 'sioh, *ch'ok*, one act or scene of a play; *sioh, twai*, 'pwang' the larger half; 'sioh, *sing e* of the same mind; 'sioh, *kwo* once over; ng' *sioh, yong* unlike; 'sioh, *tek, kiāng*, a small quantity; 'sioh, *lau 'chui*, one tide; *sioh, pi, ti*, a bunch, as of grapes; *sioh, 'cha seng*, a while ago; *sioh, k'ia, tiā sioh, k'ia ná*, "one is papa, the other mamma"—they are not mates; *sioh, 'a, chiēng lēk, 'a che* "a cash has six words on it"; *met.*, he is very close-fisted; *sioh, chiāh, pwang*, *kūng, sioh, ki paik, 'liōng*, one is a half pound, the other is 8 oz.—they are both alike bad, as two quarrelsome fellows.

*Sioh*,. A coll. word, as in *sioh*, mang, yesterday; *sioh*, mang, *pwō*, last night; *sioh*,

mang *pwang*, *pwō*, last evening.

*Sioh*,. A coll. word: similar to *ch'ioh*, to start, to spring, to leap up, as to reach a high object: *sioh, kwo* to leap over or forward; *sioh, pwang*, 'tiēng *keng*, to spring half as high as the sky.

(747)

Siok.

[This word is interchangeably read *swok*.]

削

To cut, to pare, to shave, to scrape off; to erase; Hsiao. to deprive of rank or title, Hsio. to despoil, to seize another's territory; weak, Hsüeh. debilitated; a graving tool, an erasing knife, now called "chū tó: in the coll. read *sioh*, q. v.: "siok, *chek*, to degrade in rank; 'kai *siok*, to correct by erasing; *siok, hwak, ui, ná*, to shave the head and become a nun.

雪

Snow; to whiten, to blanch; to wipe, to rub off; to wash clean; snowy, Hsüeh. white; to wipe out, as a disgrace, to clear one's self; to revenge: "siok, 'ti, to revenge disgrace; *siok, hwa lēk, ch'ok*, hexagonal snow-flakes—sign of a bountiful harvest; com., "siok, 'tiēng' a cool grotto; "siok, *kin*, the snow-ball, a large white flower; *siok, siok, pah*, snowy white; *hu' siok*, or *lōh, siok*, to snow; "siok, 'piēng' white wafer-cakes; *siok, haung' pō, siu*, to gratify hate by revenge; *siok, 'chui, p'eng, ta, 'tiēng siōng' e* tea made with snow-water has a celestial flavor.

煖 石 一 指 一 一 一 仔 書 雪 雪  
石 書 雲 隻 一 塊 心 句 一 刀 恥 球  
'白 石 雲 南 一 下 一 意 一 流 一 創 一 雪 一 雪  
石 '田 石 個 ○ 出 ○ 滴 水 職 洞 片

說

Shuo.  
Shui.  
Sē.

To say, to talk, to converse; to tell, to narrate, to discourse about; to explain, to describe, to unfold a meaning; speech, talk: also read *swoi* q. v.:

*'siok, ti*, to tell, to inform; *siok, inq se' hi*, to talk scandal; *cosi.*, *'k'i siok*, to explain the sense of; *'sieu siok*, a novel; *'siā siok*, an obscene book; *siok, p'ó' ki k'wang*, to expose one's specious designs; *lik, siok, tēn' chū*, to prepare and publish books.

*Siok.* A coll. word: to go about, to run to and fro: *siok, siok, siok*, to go the rounds, as in marketing; *k'wang, k'wang siok*, to circle about, as in play; *'moo siok*, to hang about a wife, as one just married; *siok, cheng* or *siok, chak*, to take a complete circuit.

(748)

Siong.

襄

Hsiang.

To disrobe in order to plow; to effect, to accomplish; to animate, to assist; to remove, to clear away; upper, superior; successful, as in war or founding a state; an equipage: *'Siong yong*, a prefecture in the north of Hipeh; *'siong chang* to encourage by praise.

鑲

Hsiang.

To inlay, to enchase, to let in; to coat or plate with metal; to set, to insert, as a gem, glass, etc.; to connect, to clamp, to mortice on; bordered, as by another color: *com.*, *'siong, pi' lá*, to set glass; *'siong, hwa*

*pieng*, to make an ornamented border; *siong, wong, ki*, a bordered yellow banner; *'siong ngwoh*, to inlay with precious stones.

驤

Hsiang.

A horse having the right hind leg white; a spirited horse; to gallop; to elevate; to go far: *'teng siong*, or *siong teng*, to canter.

瀼

Jang.

Wet with dew, dew falling; running, sparkling water; also turbid streams of water; a river in the east of Sz'chuen: *'ling lo'* *siong siong*, a heavy dew.

鬟

Hsiang.

Also read *'yong*: the hair in great confusion; uncombed, tangled, disheveled.

勦

Hsiang.

In great haste, pressing, urgent: *'k'wong siong*, hurried.

觴

Shang.

A horn, a cup, a goblet; a bumper; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink: *'te' siong*, or *kiék, siong*, to prepare a feast; *'ch'ing siong*, to take wine with; *'cheng siong*, to offer the goblet; *'lang' siong*, to overrun, to exceed.

傷

Shang.

To wound, to bruise, to injure; a wound, a hurt; to grieve; to distress one; to waste, as property; to exhaust, as strength; sad, mourning; injured, chagrined, wounded in feeling: *com.*, *'siong, hung pri' sūk*, depraved and ruinous customs; *'siong, hong*, the mark of a wound; *'siong song*, injured, hurt; *'siong hai'* to injure; *'siong hié'* an affection

1 說 8 小 5 襄 7 鑲 花 10 騰 瀼 13 治 15 晉 17 傷 18 傷 20 傷  
知 說 陽 玻 邊 驤 瀼 觴 觴 風 痕 害  
9 解 4 邪 6 襄 9 鑲 11 零 12 勦 14 稱 16 盪 敗 19 傷 21 傷  
說 說 賢 鑲 玉 露 勦 觴 觴 俗 損 肺

of the lungs; <sup>1</sup>*siong hung*, to take cold; <sup>2</sup>*siong 'pwong*, impairs the capital—to sell so low; *siong sing*, grieved; <sup>3</sup>*ang' siong*, an internal injury; *ngieng' siong*, to inspect wounds, as officers do; <sup>4</sup>*siong sing*, dispirited, wearied; COLL., *siong taung* injured in one's interests, a losing business.

**殤** To die before puberty; an untimely death, as of one under 19 years of age: Shang. *kwok, siong*, a soldier killed in battle; <sup>5</sup>*ka' siong*, to wed the effigy of a betrothed husband dying before marriage.

**相** To examine, to inspect; to blend with; mutual, reciprocal; by turns, interchangeably, from one to another; often denotes a reflective form of the verb; substance or essence, not the accidents: also read *siong'* and in the coll. *song*, q. v.: <sup>6</sup>*siong 'ü*, together, intimate; <sup>7</sup>*siong sūu* similar, somewhat alike; COM., <sup>8</sup>*siong kēng* near, contiguous; <sup>9</sup>*siong 'chó*, to miss each other; <sup>10</sup>*siong taik*, on good terms; COLL., <sup>11</sup>*mó siong kang*, vain, worthless.

**箱** A box, a chest, a trunk of leather, wood, or bamboo; a coffer, a casket; the boot of a carriage: COM., <sup>12</sup>*chēng siong*, a palm-coir trunk; <sup>13</sup>*siong 'leng*, a traveling chest, or box, of bamboo; <sup>14</sup>*chai siong*, paper boxes (to burn to the dead); <sup>15</sup>*siong tiu*, a closet for placing trunks; <sup>16</sup>*p'ui siong ka'* a case or stand for leathern trunks;

a half-closet with space above for a trunk; <sup>17</sup>*k'wi siong*, to open the boxes—to dress for a theatrical play; <sup>18</sup>*pieng siong*, a low trunk; *met.*, one fond of attending his wife on visits, as her trunk does.

**廂** A side chamber, rooms on each side of the hall, called <sup>19</sup>*tung sá siong*, the east and west apartments.

**湘** A large tributary of the Yangtze in Hunan; also name of a lake and of three districts in Hunan; to cook, to roast: <sup>20</sup>*siong hi*, a spotted kind of bamboo, named after Shun's princess.

**緗** Silk of a light yellow, like the budding leaves of the mulberry: <sup>21</sup>*p'ieu siong*, blue and yellow, as silks.

**商** To consult, to deliberate, to devise, to arrange; a merchant, a trader, a dealer from abroad; to trade; the 2d of the Shang. five musical notes; a short time before sunrise or after sunset; an ancient dynasty: used for the coll. *song*, q. v.: <sup>22</sup>*siong 'ü*, a merchant from abroad; COM., <sup>23</sup>*k'ah siong*, a trader from abroad; <sup>24</sup>*sieng siong*, a licensed salt-merchant; <sup>25</sup>*siong tiu*, the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1766-1122.

**上** To ascend, to go up; to go, as to court; to insert, to write in; to advance; to hand up; to esteem highly, to exalt, to honor: also read *siong'* q. v.

<sup>1</sup>傷 <sup>3</sup>暗 <sup>5</sup>嫁 <sup>7</sup>相 <sup>9</sup>相 <sup>11</sup>樓 <sup>13</sup>箱 <sup>15</sup>架 <sup>17</sup>東 <sup>19</sup>湘 <sup>21</sup>商  
<sup>2</sup>風 <sup>4</sup>傷 <sup>6</sup>殤 <sup>8</sup>似 <sup>10</sup>左 <sup>12</sup>箱 <sup>14</sup>桐 <sup>16</sup>開 <sup>18</sup>西 <sup>20</sup>妃 <sup>22</sup>旅  
<sup>3</sup>傷 <sup>4</sup>本 <sup>5</sup>相 <sup>6</sup>與 <sup>7</sup>相 <sup>8</sup>近 <sup>9</sup>相 <sup>10</sup>得 <sup>11</sup>箱 <sup>12</sup>籠 <sup>13</sup>皮 <sup>14</sup>箱 <sup>15</sup>○ <sup>16</sup>○ <sup>17</sup>縹 <sup>18</sup>縹 <sup>19</sup>縹 <sup>20</sup>縹 <sup>21</sup>縹 <sup>22</sup>縹  
<sup>3</sup>本 <sup>4</sup>神 <sup>5</sup>與 <sup>6</sup>近 <sup>7</sup>得 <sup>8</sup>籠 <sup>9</sup>皮 <sup>10</sup>箱 <sup>11</sup>○ <sup>12</sup>○ <sup>13</sup>縹 <sup>14</sup>縹 <sup>15</sup>縹 <sup>16</sup>縹 <sup>17</sup>縹 <sup>18</sup>縹 <sup>19</sup>縹 <sup>20</sup>縹 <sup>21</sup>縹 <sup>22</sup>縹



**養**  
Hsiang.

Dried fish: com., 'ngü  
'siong, a common term for  
dried fish; 'mwang'siong,  
dried eels.

**賞**  
Shang.

To give to an inferior;  
to confer, to bestow; to  
grant, as heaven does; to  
give a largess or bounty,  
to reward; to celebrate,  
to praise, to congratulate, to ex-  
hort; to rejoice or delight in:  
'siong lai' or 'siong kek, to re-  
ward; 'k'ó' 'siong, to give largess-  
es, as to troops; com., 'siong sǔu'  
a reward; 'siong kak, and 'siong  
'pong, official and private notices  
offering rewards; 'siong hung, a  
present, a douceur; 'siong niéng,  
new-year's largesses; 'siong hwak,  
to reward and to punish; 'siong  
'hwa, to enjoy flowers.

**想**  
Hsiang.

To think, to consider,  
to reflect upon; to plan;  
to hope, to expect, to de-  
sire; a thought, an idea:  
'siong ik, 'sing, immersed  
in thought, in a reverie; com., 'sǔ  
'siong, to think; 'siong'siong, to  
consider, to reflect; 'siong 't'au,  
a conception, a notion; 'mong'  
'siong pok, 'tó' could not have  
dreamed it (to be practicable)!  
'k'eng'siong, a vain idea; 'siong  
moo' to think of with strong de-  
sire; COLL., 'siong saung' kié'  
n'ng, to think how to circumvent  
another; 'siong 'k'i, to recollect;  
'sing lá'siong, or 'siong sing  
sǔu' the mind engaged in thought.

**相**  
Hsiang.

To assist, to help, to  
support; a prime minister;  
to select, to choose; to reg-  
ulate, to direct; to lead,  
as one blind; to observe

times; to receive an envoy; phys-  
iognomy and palmistry; a name  
for the 7th month; small stars  
near *d* in Ursa Major: also read  
'siong, q. v.: 'siong' 'chiá, leader  
of a blind man; com., 'chai'siong'  
or 'pai'siong' a prime minister;  
'siong' k'eng, noble Sir! ne'siong'  
noble second Sir!—addressed to the  
second brother; 'siong' mar' the  
face, physiognomy; 'k'ang'siong'  
to tell fortunes by the lines of the  
face; 'siong' koi' and 'siong'  
chiéng' noble and ignoble faces,  
as indicating the fortune; 'siong'  
'siong' to inspect, to scan; COLL.,  
'siong' ching, ching, to observe  
the true state of; 'siong' sǔu' 'pó  
and 'siong' sǔu' pok, 'ló ku, female  
fortune tellers and ventriloquists;  
ng' 'hó k'ang'siong' does not  
look well.

**常**

Usual, common, ordi-  
nary; constant, long con-  
tinued, habitual; a rule, a  
'Shang. law; a spear 16 cubits  
Ch'ang. long; the name of a ban-  
ner: 'siong huk, ordinary  
dress; 'siong piéng' constant and  
changeable; com., 'ngu'siong, the  
five constant virtues; 'siong  
'siong r, 'sǐ'siong, or 'siong, 'sǐ,  
always, constantly; 'hi'siong, un-  
usual; 'k'ü'siong, for the most  
part, generally; 'chieu'siong or  
'ang'siong, as usual, customary;  
'siong' ing, one of ordinary capac-  
ity; 'hwang hok, u'siong, constant-  
ly changing; 'siong' kié or 'siong  
lié' a standing regulation.

**嫦**

The goddess of the  
moon, called 'siong ngó;  
COM., 'siong ngó 'nú,  
Ch'ang. Diana; met., a beautiful  
lady.

1 魚 8 賞 5 賞 7 賞 10 想 11 相 18 相 15 相 17 常 19 照 21 常  
齋 資 賜 封 不到 心 者 貌 貴 變 常 規  
鰻 鰻 賞 夢 想 事 宰 看 常 居 安 嫦  
鰻 鰻 賞 榜 想 慕 相 相 服 常 常 娥

**裳** The lower garments, the skirt, petticoats: COM., 'i, *sióng*, the dress, clothes, garments.  
'Shang.

**嘗** To taste, to test by tasting; to try, to essay, to prove; before, formerly, a sign of past time prefixed to verbs; the autumnal sacrifices, as to ancestors: 'sióng *ang*, I have heard; COLL., 'ch'e', *sióng*, to test by tasting; 'sióng *k'ang* 'sié' *nóh*, e' taste and see what is the flavor; 'sióng *phong* 'just tasted the rice"—to keep one's place only a short time.  
'Ch'ang.

**鰐** A sort of flying gurnet, called *yong wong hiék*, the yellow-cheeked flier; it has orbital spines and mailed cheeks.  
'Ch'ang.

**償** To restore, to make amends; restitution; to pay, to forfeit, to suffer a penalty: 'sëk, *ngwong* 'nang *sióng*, hard to fulfill the former desire, as an old man to gain a degree; COM., 'sióng *miang* to forfeit one's life; 'k'íeng' *chai* 'sióng *chiéng*, he who owes a debt must pay the money; 'ti *sióng*, to forfeit, as life.  
'Ch'ang.

**痒** Also read *yong*; a sore, a wound, an ulcer: also read 'yong, q. v.: COLL., 'sióng *sióng*, a tickling sensation, as when a part is scratched; á' *sióng*, to feel the titillation, it tickles; 'kiéng *sióng*, afraid of being tickled; 'sióng *sëu* the poison of

insects, a slight irritation from poisonous bites.

**庠** An asylum for the aged in ancient times; a village school, a college, a gymnasium; to teach: 'sióng *seng*, a Siutsai; 'ik, *sióng*, to become a Siutsai.  
Hsiang.

**祥** Sometimes used for the next: happiness, felicity, fortune, good luck; an omen, a sign, a prognostic: 'ting *sióng*, a happy sign; excellent; COM., 'sióng *soi* auspicious, a lucky omen; 'kek, *sióng* 'ü' e' good fortune according to one's wish; 'pok, *sióng*, unlucky; 'sieu *sióng* and *tai* 'sióng, the sacrifices to ancestors at the end of one and two years of mourning.  
Hsiang.

**詳** To examine carefully; to learn and report to superiors; to reason and discourse upon; to narrate minutely, to state circumstances; the details, the facts; fully, minutely: 'sióng *sek*, a clear, intelligible statement; 'sióng *míng*, to explain clearly; COM., 'sióng *sá* minutely, particularly; 'sióng *ung*, an official report to a superior; COLL., 'sióng *maëng* to interpret a dream. Read *yong*: false, hypocritical.  
Hsiang.

**翔** To soar, to hover over, to fly to and fro; to look back; stern, severe; dignified: 'hui *sióng*, to turn and look regretfully, as at one's native village.  
Hsiang.

1衣 8試 難 欠 7抵 9庠 11禎 13吉 14不 16詳 18詳 20迴  
裳 嘗 償 債 償 生 祥 祥 祥 明 文 翔  
2嘗 4夙 5償 6債 驚 入 12祥 15詳 17詳 19詳  
聞 願 命 錢 痒 庠 瑞 如意 悉 細 夢 ○

**遄** To go and come often ;  
to walk rapidly ; haste,  
Ch'uan. speed.

[The next four are interchangeably  
read *swong*.]

**旋** To wave a flag as a  
signal ; motion of soldiers'  
Hsüan. legs in marching ; to pur-  
Hsüan. sue, to follow about ; to re-  
volve, to go in an orbit ;  
**還** to return to the same  
Huan. point ; curling, as waves ;  
quick, ready ; then, forth-  
with, afterwards ; in the

coll. to creep ; to climb, to trail :  
the second also read *hwang*, q. v. :  
'*siong* *hióng*, to return to one's vil-  
lage ; '*siong* *lung*, to revolve, as the  
moon ; '*siong* *hung*, a whirlwind ;  
COLL., '*siong* *siong* *tiong*, to go a-  
round, to creep about, as fleas ;  
'*siong* *ting*, a vine, creepers ;  
'*siong* *pang*, to climb the frame  
or trellis.

**璿** A beautiful gem, called  
'*siong* *koi*'—an ornament  
worn by ancient kings ;  
**璇** '*siong* *hi*, an armillary  
Hsüan. sphere or planetarium, by  
Hsüan. which the motions of stars  
were anciently noted.

**漩** A small whirlpool, or  
circling eddy, an eddying  
Hsüan. fountain.

**鍣** A pewter vessel, into  
which hot water is put to  
warm the wine, a wine-  
heater ; a pulley.

**上** Above, up, on, upon ;  
the top of ; high ; ancient ;  
Shang. before in time ; excellent,  
superior, the best ; noble,  
exalted ; supreme, the

highest, as the emperor ; to rise,  
to ascend : also read '*siong*, q. v. :  
COM., '*siong* *ha*' above and below,  
up and down ; '*siong* *löh*, to as-  
cend and descend ; '*siong* *tiéng*,  
to go to heaven ; '*tiéng* *siong*'  
in heaven, in the sky ; '*ché* *siong*'  
the highest, supreme, as God ;  
'*hwong* *siong*' the Emperor ;  
'*siong* *seu*' to be aged, to reach  
the age of 50 ; '*siong* *chá*, to  
enter school, as at the beginning of  
a term ; '*siong* *ku*, high antiquity ;  
'*siong* *ch'iu*, formerly, before ;  
'*siong* *hiéng*, and '*hiéng*, the  
1st and 3d quarters of the moon ;  
'*siong* *ngu* (coll. '*siong* *tau*'), fore-  
noon ; '*sing* *siong*' on one's per-  
son ; '*siong* *sié*' above ; '*siong*'  
*ung*, the preceding context ;  
*siong* *hó*, the very best quality ; '*pi*  
*siong* *pok*, *ch'üek*, '*pi* *ha*' *iu* *ü*, me-  
dium, in moderate circumstances ;  
'*chieu* *siong*' *mwong*, to invite  
one to be a son-in-law ; '*siong*' *ma*  
*chié*' offerings to the dead when  
encofined ; COLL., '*siong* *meng*' the  
face, upper surface ; '*siong* *a*' *chi*  
*sá*' about that much or many.

**尙** Used for the preceding  
in the sense of high, noble ;  
Shang. to add to, to honor, to a-  
dorn ; to esteem, to value,  
to boast ; to rule, to direct  
—used in official titles ; to get a  
princess for a wife ; still, yet, never-  
theless ; answers to *ch'wi* (al-  
though) in the preceding part  
of a sentence ; probably, perhaps :  
*siong* *iu*, there is still some ;  
'*siong* *ch'ü*, still, yet ; '*siong* *k'ó*,  
perhaps it will answer ; '*siong*'  
*ch'i*, noble on account of age ;  
COM., '*hwo* *siong*' Bonzes ; '*siong*'

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 旋 | 3 旋 | 5 旋 | 7 璿 | 9 上  | 11 皇 | 13 上 | 15 上 | 17 身 | 19 招 | 21 馬 | 22 尙 |
| 鄉   | 風   | 棚   | 璣   | 天    | 上    | 古    | 弦    | 上    | 上    | 祭    | 齒    |
| 2 旋 | 4 旋 | 6 璿 | 8 上 | 10 至 | 12 上 | 14 上 | 16 上 | 18 上 | 20 門 | 21 尙 | 23 和 |
| 輪   | 藤   | 瑰   | 落   | 上    | 壽    | 手    | 午    | 文    | 上    | 且    | 尙    |



*chü* (spoken *sü*), the President of a Board; <sup>1</sup>*Siong* *sü kung*, a famous marine god—much worshipped in the suburbs of Foo-chow.

**癢**

Yang.

Read *'yong*; used for the coll. *siong*: to itch; an itching place: *cheng<sup>2</sup> siong<sup>2</sup>* or *siong<sup>2</sup> tek<sup>2</sup>*, *'heng*, it itches intensely; *pa siong<sup>2</sup>* to scratch an itching place.

(749)

Siu.

**收**

Shou.

To take, to receive; to collect, to gather, to harvest; to seize, to bind, to imprison; to desist, to conclude; an ancient hat made to receive the hair; a cross bar in the back of a carriage; to be annoyed, or affected by, a sign of the passive: COM., <sup>2</sup>*siu sik*, to gather up, to arrange; *met.*, to trouble or take revenge on; <sup>3</sup>*siu kang*, to imprison; <sup>3</sup>*siu taing<sup>2</sup>* to shut up shop; *siu so* to collect accounts; <sup>4</sup>*siu ping*, to recall troops; <sup>5</sup>*siu sing*, a harvest; <sup>7</sup>*siu teng*, to reap; *siu lie<sup>2</sup>* to gather fees, as on licenses or government land; <sup>8</sup>*siu pwang*, to close up business; COLL., <sup>9</sup>*siu lung<sup>2</sup> saik*, to retain two parts (of a present); *siu sang*, to reform, to stop a course of life; *siu k'ó* to put away, to lay by; *siu 'tié*, to receive. Read *seu*: an abundant harvest.

**修**

Hsiu.

To adorn, to renew; to mend, to repair; to clean, to put in order; to regulate; to cultivate, to exercise, as the heart; to

practice or study, as virtue: <sup>10</sup>*siu sek*, to adorn; to polish, as an essay; <sup>11</sup>*siu chü*, to write a letter; <sup>12</sup>*kiang siu*, a go-between, match-maker; <sup>13</sup>*siu king*, a teacher's stipend; COM., <sup>14</sup>*siu 'li*, to regulate, to repair; *siu 'pwo*, to mend, as clothes; <sup>15</sup>*siu lieng<sup>2</sup>* to refine, as one's nature by austerities; *siu sing siäh, ch'ai<sup>2</sup>* to cultivate virtue and be a vegetarian; COLL., *siu kio, p'wo tio<sup>2</sup>* to repair bridges and make roads; *siu k'a neng*, to trim the callous parts of the feet.

**羞**

Hsiu.

Used for the next: viands, savory food; to offer up, to present or send in; to feel ashamed, to blush; ashamed, conscious of guilt, feeling unworthy; modest, bashful: in the coll. read *'siu*, q. v.: <sup>10</sup>*siu ük*, to feel insulted; <sup>11</sup>*siu k'oi<sup>2</sup>* shamefaced; <sup>12</sup>*siu 'ti*, ashamed; *hang siu*, to blush; <sup>13</sup>*siu o<sup>2</sup>* ashamed of one's self.

**饒**

Shiu.

Viands, delicacies, savory; to offer food: <sup>20</sup>*ch'eng siu paik*, & all sorts of viands.

**首**

Shou.

The head, the chief, the most important part; a leader, a chief; the chief heads of a subject; first, foremost; kinds, sorts; a classifier of stanzas of poetry; beginning, source; to place in the van; to manifest, to display; the hilt of a sword; the 185th radical: also read *seu*, q. v.: *'siu sieng*, the first; <sup>21</sup>*üng siu*, the general, as

<sup>1</sup>尙 <sup>2</sup>收 <sup>4</sup>收 <sup>6</sup>收 <sup>8</sup>收 色 書 金 煉 愧 惡 味  
書 拾 店 成 盤 <sup>10</sup>修 <sup>12</sup>塞 <sup>14</sup>修 <sup>16</sup>羞 <sup>18</sup>羞 <sup>20</sup>千 <sup>21</sup>戎  
公 <sup>3</sup>收 <sup>5</sup>收 <sup>7</sup>收 <sup>9</sup>收 <sup>11</sup>修 <sup>13</sup>修 <sup>15</sup>修 <sup>17</sup>羞 <sup>19</sup>羞 饒 首  
○ 監 兵 冬 二 修 修 修 羞 羞 百 ○

of an invading army; <sup>1</sup>*hong 'siu*, to draw up troops in line; com., <sup>2</sup>*'siu 'hu*, the chief prefecture; <sup>3</sup>*'pie 'siu*, the first of a class of Siutsai graduates; <sup>4</sup>*'chang 'siu*, to decapitate; <sup>5</sup>*'tong 'siu pai* "respectfully bows the head"—written on a present; <sup>6</sup>*'siu sek*, (coll. <sup>7</sup>*'ch'iu sek*), female head ornaments.

**守** To hold fast, to keep, to maintain; to guard, to protect; to supervise, to watch; steadfast: <sup>8</sup>*'siu wang* to guard and watch, as against thieves; com., <sup>9</sup>*'siu pe* a major; <sup>10</sup>*'siu 'siu*, guard it, keep it; <sup>11</sup>*'siu chak*, or <sup>12</sup>*'siu chak*, <sup>13</sup>*'kau*, to guard a pass or station; <sup>14</sup>*'hwong 'siu*, to keep strict watch; <sup>15</sup>*'siu yā* or <sup>16</sup>*'siu kang*, to watch at night; <sup>17</sup>*'siang 'siu*, the city-garrison; <sup>18</sup>*'siu kwa* or <sup>19</sup>*'siu chiek*, to remain in widowhood; <sup>20</sup>*'siu ha* to wear mourning; <sup>21</sup>*'siu hong* or <sup>22</sup>*'siu 'pwong hong* to perform one's duties; <sup>23</sup>*'siu sing*, to preserve the health, to avoid vices. Read *seu*: any thing guarded, a charge, a post.

**酬** To pledge a guest; to recompense, to make a return: <sup>24</sup>*'siu ping*, to pledge guests; <sup>25</sup>*'siu chok*, pledging, as host and guest do; <sup>26</sup>*'siu tak*, to recompense, to respond; <sup>27</sup>*'siu ngwong* to make a thank-offering; com., <sup>28</sup>*'siu siā* to return thanks, as by presents; <sup>29</sup>*'siu chai* to "pay the debt"—to requite parents by obedience.

**讐** Used for the last: to oppose; to hate, to dislike; to resent, to revenge, to take vengeance; enmity; an enemy, a rival, an opponent; to rail at, to re-criminate; to requite, to recompense; to collate, to verify by a correspondence of parts; a pair; a sort, a class; the third also means proud, and is sometimes read *k'iu* in the sense of to unite; a pair, a match; <sup>30</sup>*'siu k'eu*, to rail at, to slander; <sup>31</sup>*'siu k'ek*, a feud, variance; com., <sup>32</sup>*'siu, ing* or <sup>33</sup>*'siu tik*, an enemy; <sup>34</sup>*'siu wong* or <sup>35</sup>*'siu h'ung* (coll. <sup>36</sup>*'siu k'ung*) hatred, resentment; <sup>37</sup>*pó*, <sup>38</sup>*'siu*, to take revenge; <sup>39</sup>*'t'ó pó*, <sup>40</sup>*'siu*, to seek revenge; <sup>41</sup>*'kiék*, <sup>42</sup>*'siu*, to be at feud with.

**犍** A white ox; the lowing or snorting of a cow; to issue, to proceed from.

**售** Also read *'siu*, and in the dictionaries *seu*: to sell, to dispose of by sale; to restore, to pay back: <sup>43</sup>*'siu ka* the price of an article sold; <sup>44</sup>*'siu, siu*, the consumption of goods by selling; com., <sup>45</sup>*'hwak*, <sup>46</sup>*'siu*, offered for sale—a term used on signboards.

**泅** To swim: com., <sup>47</sup>*'siu 'ch'oi*, to swim in the water; <sup>48</sup>*'siu kwo* <sup>49</sup>*'k'eng*, to swim over the river; <sup>50</sup>*COLL., á' me' á'*, <sup>51</sup>*'siu*, can dive and swim; <sup>52</sup>*met.*, expert in trade; <sup>53</sup>*'mí 't'au 'siu 'si 'kiang 't'ae'* (the two modes of) swimming on the face and on the back.

<sup>1</sup>行 <sup>3</sup>披 <sup>5</sup>頓 <sup>備</sup> <sup>守</sup> <sup>孝</sup> <sup>身</sup> <sup>答</sup> <sup>隙</sup> <sup>報</sup> <sup>20</sup>鎖 <sup>22</sup>泅  
<sup>首</sup> <sup>首</sup> <sup>首</sup> <sup>守</sup> <sup>守</sup> <sup>守</sup> <sup>酬</sup> <sup>酬</sup> <sup>仇</sup> <sup>仇</sup> <sup>售</sup> <sup>水</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>首 <sup>斬</sup> <sup>拜</sup> <sup>卞</sup> <sup>寡</sup> <sup>分</sup> <sup>醉</sup> <sup>願</sup> <sup>敵</sup> <sup>19</sup>結 <sup>21</sup>發 <sup>售</sup>  
府 首 守 防 守 守 酬 仇 討 仇 售 ○

(750)

So.

數  
數  
數  
數Shu.  
So.  
Shuo.

An account, a list; a shop-bill; to count up, to enumerate; a number, several, a few; lot, destiny, fate; to blame, to find fault: also read *sauk*, q. v.: COM., 'so' mēk, the number, account; 'u so' innumerable; so' tang, a bill, shop-bill; a list, catalogue; 'so' p'wo' an account-book; 'ch'ó so' or *liu'chui so'* a blotter, waste-book; 'chung so' a ledger; k'íeng so' to owe a bill; 't'ó so' or *siu so'* to collect debts; 'si so' dead (unliquidated) accounts; 'so' pung, a book-keeper's office; 'so' nieng, a few years; 'tieng so' Heaven's decree; so' nang, tó, hard to escape one's destiny, as to die; COLL., so' ma, cha, confused accounts; p'ok, so' insolvent; huang hung so' "resuscitated accounts, as when payment is again exacted; p'ang so' or heng so' to pay up debts. Read 'su: to count, to enumerate; to recapitulate, as one's faults; to find fault, to blame.

訴  
懇

Su.

To state, to inform, to announce, to tell; to accuse, to inform against; to reply to an accusation; a defense; to defame, to detract; calumny: the 2d read *sauk*, to fear, alarmed; COM., 'kó' so' to relate, to inform; 'so' tiang, a reply to an accusation; 'so' k'ung, testimony before a magistrate; 'so' wong, to state one's wrongs; COLL., 'so' nain'g' to tell, to narrate; so' pá, to tell the history of, as in a play.

溯  
溯  
派

Su.

The 1st used for the preceding in the sense of to accuse; to go against the current, to meet or go against; formerly; towards, to revert to: so' hui, to go against the stream; so' iu, to go with the tide.

塑  
像

Su.

To shape, to mold in a certain form; to model in clay, to make idols; molded: COM., 'so' ch'iong' to mold images; 'so' huk, to mold a Budh, to make clay idols; 't'u so' muk, teu, molded clay and carved wood, as idols; met., stupid, foolish; COLL., so' sioh, sing (or ting), to mold one idol.

素

Su.

So.

White cloth or silk; plain, unadorned, wanting lively colors; white and coarse, as mourning apparel; empty, all gone; simple in dress or manners; the original state, formerly, usually, as at first; dubious, hesitating: also read *sauk*, q. v.: 'p'auk, so' plain, simple; so' che' or 'so' seng' natural disposition, bent; COM., 'ping so' formerly; habitually; 'so' siong, usually; 'so' mó' a mourning cap; 'k'ü so' to wear mourning; 'so' ch'ai' vegetable diet; kwong so' plain, unadorned; so' tiu, plain silks, those not red; COLL., 'pah, so' plain, blank, as blank parts of tin-foil paper; so' ch'iu k'eng k'eng, empty-handed, as one making his own fortune.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 數 | 8 數 | 5 總 | 7 數 | 9 訴  | 11 訴 | 18 塑 | 15 土 | 16 樸 | 8 平  | 20 素 | 22 素 |
| 目   | 簿   | 數   | 年   | 呈    | 冤    | 像    | 塑    | 素    | 素    | 帽    | 菜    |
| 3 無 | 4 草 | 6 數 | 8 告 | 10 訴 | 12 訴 | 14 塑 | 木    | 17 素 | 19 素 | 21 居 | 23 白 |
| 數   | 數   | 房   | 訴   | 供    | 念    | 佛    | 雕    | 性    | 常    | 素    | 素    |



**慇** Sincere, honest, guileless; to have real intentions, or purposes.  
So.

(751) SÓ.

**梭** A shuttle; swift, as a shuttle; to move to and fro, as a shuttle: <sup>1</sup>*p'au só*, to throw the shuttle; <sup>2</sup>*ngü só*, a fish darting through the water; COM., <sup>3</sup>*nik ngwook ü só*, the days and months (pass) like a shuttle. Read *chong*: the name of a kind of wood.

**唆** To prattle, to answer each other, as children; to incite, to instigate; to importune: <sup>4</sup>*sü só*, to provoke to evil; COM., <sup>5</sup>*tieu só*, to instigate; to sow discord; <sup>6</sup>*só sêu* to excite trouble; <sup>7</sup>*só sêuŋ* to be litigious—language of courts; COLL., <sup>8</sup>*ló só*, troublesome, vexatious.

**娑** To frisk, to gambol, to dance about; to trip, to skip; to lounge, to sit at ease; to play with the dress; idle, negligent, dissolute: <sup>9</sup>*pó só*, to play antics, to frisk.

**蓼** Abundant, luxuriant, as vegetation: <sup>10</sup>*pó só*, flourishing; <sup>10</sup>*só, pó*, the roots of plants.

**莎** A triquetrous plant with hairy roots, called <sup>11</sup>*heu só*, a sort of cyperus; to rub in the fingers, in which sense used for the next. Read *sa*, as in <sup>12</sup>*sa kié*, a species of cricket.

**抄** To feel, to rub in the hand: <sup>13</sup>*mó só*, to finger, to take in the hand and play with.  
So.

**眇** To peep, to peer about, to steal a glance at: COLL., <sup>14</sup>*só só t'iong*, to look about furtively.  
So.

**搔** To scratch, to scrape with the nails; to feel of, to rub gently, to titillate; to set at variance. Read *chwa*: the nails, the claws.  
Sao.

**鯪** A fish like a sturgeon; in Canton, a sort of bream; it is said to indicate the approach of armies by its motions.  
Sao.

**騷** To rub down a horse; to move, to agitate, to disturb, to annoy; perturbed, sad, mournful; lame; sorrow, trial, distress: <sup>15</sup>*só ing*, a bard; <sup>16</sup>*lung só*, bewitching, winsome; <sup>17</sup>*lié só*, Dissipation of Sorrows—a poem; <sup>18</sup>*ló só*, grieved, distressed; <sup>19</sup>*só sak*, fluttering loose in the wind; <sup>20</sup>*só 'yeu*, to harrass.  
Sao.

**飈** The sound of the wind.  
Sao.

**臊** Rancid, rank, as putrid meat; strong, reeking; the scent of goats: also read *ch'ó*, q. v.: <sup>21</sup>*kó só*, rancid fat; <sup>22</sup>*sing só*, rank, strong, fetid.  
Sao.

**繅** To reel silk from cocoons; a piece of variegated silk to place a gem or seal on.  
Sao.

<sup>1</sup>拋 <sup>3</sup>日 <sup>4</sup>使 <sup>6</sup>唆 <sup>8</sup>囉 <sup>10</sup>蓼 <sup>12</sup>莎 <sup>14</sup>眇 <sup>15</sup>騷 <sup>17</sup>離 <sup>19</sup>騷 <sup>21</sup>膏  
<sup>2</sup>梭 <sup>5</sup>月 <sup>7</sup>唆 <sup>9</sup>唆 <sup>11</sup>蓼 <sup>13</sup>雞 <sup>16</sup>抄 <sup>18</sup>人 <sup>20</sup>騷 <sup>22</sup>臊  
<sup>3</sup>如 <sup>5</sup>挑 <sup>7</sup>唆 <sup>9</sup>蓼 <sup>11</sup>侯 <sup>13</sup>摩 <sup>15</sup>轉 <sup>17</sup>風 <sup>19</sup>牢 <sup>21</sup>腥  
<sup>4</sup>梭 <sup>6</sup>梭 <sup>8</sup>訟 <sup>10</sup>娑 <sup>12</sup>抄 <sup>14</sup>○ <sup>16</sup>騷 <sup>18</sup>騷 <sup>20</sup>擾 <sup>22</sup>臊

**Só.** A coll. word: a sharp, pungent taste, to smart: *ch'oi' sík, 'mái só só 'tíong*, the end of the tongue smarts, as from touching pepper.

**Só.** A coll. word: to eat, as ducks and other broad-billed fowls do; to move the bill about to get the food.

**Só.** A coll. word: to darn, to mend by darning.

**嫂** An elder brother's wife, a sister-in-law; madam! my good woman! *'ku 'só*, sisters-in-law; com., *'hiáng 'só*, an elder brother's wife; *'kwa 'só*, an elder brother's widow; *'twai' 'só* and *ne' 'só*, wives of the first and second brothers; *'ka 'só*, my elder brother's wife; *'só ch'èuk, pok, 't'ung ong' 'só*, one's wife and younger brother must not be familiar; *'piéu 'só*, aunt's daughter-in-law; madam! coll., *'i 'só*, good woman!

**掃** To sweep, to brush away; to sweep and clean up; a broom, a besom; to dampen, as one's ardor or hopes; to clear off, to rid: also read *'swa* and in the coll. *sau' q. v.*

**鎖** A lock; to lock; to fetter; to knit the brows, to frown; chains or rings for locking: *'king 'só kak*, chain armor; *'ch'eu 'mí* So. *'só pok, 'k'ai*, the brows rigidly contracted; com., *'só 'muong*, to lock a door; *'só 'sié*, a key; *'hung 'só*, to seal and close, as a broken bank; *'k'ieu*

*'só*, an ingeniously contrived lock; coll., *'p'ang 'só*, an "empty lock" — one whose springs are spoiled and which can be opened without a key; *'mí 't'au 'só 'lá*, his brows are knit! *'só 'ch'iu*, the springs of a common Chinese lock; *'ch'iong 'kung 'kwang 'só 'sié*, the (Tartar) general holds the keys; *met.*, one who has a special charge or control; *'só nak*, a sort of pipe, a clarinet.

**Só.** A coll. word, for which the last may be used: a sort of interlaced stitching, to work a binding of such stitches: *'só 'k'au*, to bind edges, as the tops of shoes; *'só 'pié* to stitch shoe-toes; *'só 'siáng* silk thread for binding.

**瑣瑣** The fragments of gems; the tinkling of gems or precious stones; minute, small; low, petty, trifling; fine, delicate, tender, small; annoying, vexatious, troublesome; connected: *'hwang 'só*, vexatious; *'só 'liéng*, connected; *'só 'm'wí*, small, delicate; coll., *'só 'ch'ói' 'k'i tai' 'só* petty affairs.

**銷** A roundish sack-like fish; it is salted, and termed in the coll. *'só 'kwong*.

**燥** Dry, scorched, chapped; to dry by the fire; fierce, fiery. *'só 'liék*, fierce, raging, as fire or one's temper; com., *'kung 'só* dry, parched; *'hung 'kó uk, 'só* the wind high and things inflammable — a caution in official placards; *'só 'k'ie' a dry atmosphere; 'kó*

1 姑 2 大 3 嫂 4 問 5 鎖 6 鎖 7 巧 8 煩 9 瑣 10 乾 11 物  
 嫂 嫂 叔 表 甲 不 匙 鎖 尾 燥 燥  
 2 兄 4 家 不 嫂 8 愁 不開 10 封 12 有 14 瑣 16 燥 18 風 19 燥  
 嫂 嫂 通 7 金 眉 鎖 鎖 鎖 連 烈 高 氣

**só'** high and dry, as a locality; **'só' kang'** to absorb sweat; **'só'** **'hwo**, parching heat (in the system); COLL., **só' ta**, to dry by absorbing (the moisture); **só' 'lang**, to absorb the saliva, as dry cakes do; **só' pong'** constipated.

**譟**

Sao.

The noise and vociferations of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance, a hubbub: **'ku só'**, **'i k'i**, to beat drums and make a clamor.

**噪**

Sao.

Also read **ch'ó'**: the singing of many birds, a loud chirping; to cry, to bawl; the hum of men's voices.

**躁**

Sao.

To go quickly; hasty, precipitate, heedless; fierce, oppressive; dried by heat and so light as to be easily blown away:

**'kieu só'** wanton and oppressive; **'p'eu só'** light, unsteady, fickle.

**槽**

Ts'ao.

Read **chó'**; coll. **só'**: a trough, a log channeled out; a manger: **'ch'oi só'**, an eaves-trough; **p'ung' só'**, a swill-trough; **'ma só'**, a manger; **p'ok só'**, and **k'ieu só'**, tiles with convex and concave sides up; **sioh só'**, a stone receptacle for fish or rock-scenery.

(752) Sôh.

**索**

So.

Sâ.

Read **sauk'**; coll. **sóh'**: a rope, a cord, a line, a string: **'ch'au sóh'**, cord of the stalks of grass; **'ch'eng sóh'**, palm-coir ropes; **'chieng kwong' sóh'**, cord

to string cash on; **p'ah sóh'**, to twist rope; **tong paik sóh'**, one who lives by his wits, a loafer.

**嗽**

Read **ch'ëuk'**; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. **sóh'**: to suck, to draw in to the mouth; to cup; to "extract wind" with the cup: **sóh, n'eng**, to draw out the pus, as a plaster does; **sóh, ch'oi'** to suck with the mouth; **sóh, haik, 'ma k'i**, a leech, a blood-sucker; **met.**, one who cheats another out of money; **sóh, t'au a'eng'** **'tio ng'ung hwak, 'chai 'iu a'eng'** like money put into a (small) cupping-cup, so are gains limited in amount.

**鐲**

Cho.

Used commonly in the sense of bracelets, anklets: COM., **'ch'iu sóh'**, a bracelet; **'k'a sóh'**, anklets; **'ng'ung sóh'**, silver bracelets; COLL., **'sôh, 'kiang**, small bracelets. Read **chok'**: small bells, used for army signals.

**Sóh'**. A coll. word, as in **sóh, nik'**, day before yesterday; **sóh, ni'eng** or **sóh, ni'eng mang**, the year before last.

(753)

Soi.

**衰**

To fade, as a garment; old, worn out; weak, debilitated, dwindled; adverse, failing, unprosperous; to decay, to lessen, to decline; small, weak, minute: **'soi sié'** a vicious age; **'soi mwo'** the evening of life; COM., **'soi soi**, lean, emaciated; **'soi k'e'** unprosperous; **'soi yok**, debilitated; **'soi mi**, failing, wasting away; **'soi oi'** an unlucky place or seat, as in a game; COLL., **'soi k'iak, k'iak**, very lank and lean; **'soi loi**, a

1 燥 8 鼓 4 驕 6 水 8 覆 10 櫻 12 銀 14 衰 16 衰 18 衰 20 衰 21 衰  
汗 譟 躁 槽 槽 索 鐲 世 衰 弱 位 螺  
'燥 而 浮 馬 草 手 鐲 暮 衰 衰 衰 衰 衰  
火 起 躁 槽 索 鐲 仔 暮 氣 微 ○ ○



small, tapering snail; *met.*, a bitter taste; 'soi' loi 'mwi, always unlucky.

**蓑**

So.

Read *só* in the dictionaries: a rain cloak of bamboo or palm leaves; pendant, hanging loose, as flowers; to cover, to thatch, to screen from rain: 'soi lik, a rain cloak and hat.

**縗**

Ts'ui.

A mourning badge, worn on the breast; the unhemmed, frayed edges of mourning clothes, called 'chang soi; the feathers on a heron's head.

**椽**

Ts'ui.

A row of curved rafters, called 'soi tá, which project from the plate in imperial buildings: 'hwa soi, an ornamented beam or plate.

**粹**

Sui.

Good, unmixed grain; pure, alike, uniform, unadulterated; also used for *ch'ói* (broken into bits): 'sung soi' pure, unmixed.

**睡**

Shui.

To sleep; to doze, to nod and snooze, as in a chair: 'ta soi' to sleep; *ch'ing soi* a deep sleep; 'soi' 'sing, to wake up.

**穗**

Sui.

An ear of corn, a spike of wheat or any grain; the heads of grasses; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful: 'ek, 'hwo 'kiu soi' 'teu 'mi sang ung, nine heads on a stalk, and a peck of rice for three cash!—a felicitous phrase for a time of plenty; COM., soi' kiek, sik, the heads

have kernels set; COLL., soi' pek, p'ang' empty heads of grain.

**縷**

Sui.

A fringe, a tassel, any bordering of threads: COM., 'mó' soi' the fringe on a cap; 'siang' soi' a thread-tassel; 'chio soi' a bead-fringe, as on a head-dress; COLL., soi' sioh, 't'ó, one tassel. Read soi': a string for attaching ornaments to a girdle.

**祟**

Sui.

Calamities, judgments from heaven or the gods, which men are impotent to avert: 'kwai' soi' a monstrous calamity.

'Soi.

A coll. word, as in *yok, soi*, weary of, disappointed, dispirited, as from poor success in a pursuit; *lók, soi*, wasted, emaciated.

**遂**

Sui.

To go through, to effect, to complete; to follow, to accord with; to comply, to yield, not to oppose or hinder; next, after that, then, forthwith, finally; a moor; also a canal or sluice for irrigation: 'soi' e' or 'soi' 'ngwong' according with one's wishes; 'pok, soi' 'ki uk, discouraged his request; 'pok, taik, soi' 'sing, to be disappointed in one's hopes.

**瑞**

Shui.

A stone signet, or sign of authority, given to a feudatory; a sign, a token; a happy omen or prognostic; auspicious, felicitous: COM., ang soi' 'niéng hung, men fortunate and the year abundant—a sentence used on doors; 'siong soi' an auspicious sign; felicitous; soi' 'tiéng kwok, Sweden, as sometimes called.

**衰**

螺

尾

○

**蓑**

笠

斬

縗

**縗**

題

華

縗

**純**

粹

打

睡

**睡**

一

禾

**九**

穗

斗

米

**三**

文

帽

縷

**線**

縷

珠

縷

**怪**

祟

遂

意

**遂**

願

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遂

**其**

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**遂**

心

祥

瑞

**璫**<sup>2</sup> A gem hung on the girdle; it is supposed to have lucky qualities.  
Sui.

**燧**<sup>2</sup> A speculum for setting fire to things, a sun-glass; also a wooden implement for igniting by friction: 'Sói', *ing se* 'the Chinese Prometheus; 'hwo sói' a match.  
Sui.

**邃**<sup>2</sup> Deep, far back, distant; in the rear, as a back apartment; poor, exhausted.  
Sui.

**穗**<sup>2</sup> The fine appearance of growing grain: sói<sup>2</sup> sói<sup>2</sup> smiling fields of grain.  
Sui.

**襚**<sup>2</sup> A shroud; to present grave-clothes or an equivalent in money; also apparel presented to friends: sói<sup>2</sup> í, grave-clothes.  
Su.

(754). Sói.

**帥**<sup>2</sup> A general, a leader, a commander; to lead, to take the chief command: also read *sauk*, q. v.: com., 'chióng' sói' a general; 'ngwong sói' a generalissimo; 'poong sói' I, the general; 'chio sói' our general; 'kwa' sói' to wear the seal of a general; (COLL., 'ngwong sói' *kiék*, the magic (attitude) of the god; *Tiêng ngwong sói* (with two fingers extended); *met.*, a term used in offering prices, as two, two tens, two hundreds.  
Shuai.

**坐**<sup>2</sup> Read *chó*<sup>2</sup>; coll. sói<sup>2</sup>: to sit, to be seated; to sit in judgment; to sit, as Buddhists do: sói<sup>2</sup> sói<sup>2</sup> to sit; just sit! 'ch' *i ã n g* sói<sup>2</sup> please be seated; 'sói<sup>2</sup> oi<sup>2</sup>

to take places, as at a feast; 'sói<sup>2</sup> *tóh*, to sit at table; 'sói<sup>2</sup> *tong*, to sit in judgment; sói<sup>2</sup> *tong kang*, perpetual imprisonment; 'sói<sup>2</sup> *hiong*, the position, as of a grave; 'sói<sup>2</sup> *chá*, to be a schoolmaster; 'sói<sup>2</sup> *siéng*, to sit and meditate, as Buddhist priests; 'sói<sup>2</sup> *sang*, to buy up mountain products, as paper, bamboo sprouts, etc.; sói<sup>2</sup> *sioh*, 'tó, to fall backwards; sói<sup>2</sup> *lá siáh*, to live without working; 'mó *chiéng sói<sup>2</sup> tong tu*, no cash and yet occupy the middle state-room; *met.*, as one claiming the best gratis.

(755) Sok.

**束**<sup>2</sup> To tie up, to bind in a bundle; to coerce, to control, to restrain; a sheaf, a bundle, as of five pieces of cloth, ten pieces of dried meat, or fifty arrows: com., 'sok, *siu*, or 'sok, *king*, a teacher's stipend; 'kwang sok, to restrain those under one; yok, sok, to bind by contract.  
Su.  
Shu.

**𪔐**<sup>2</sup> To move suddenly, to tremble, to start; trembling, affrighted: 'pu k, sok, terribly frightened, as animals when pursued.  
Su.

**𪔐**<sup>2</sup> The cooked contents of a boiler or kettle; dressed food.  
Su.

**速**<sup>2</sup> Used for the next in the sense of mean: fleet, quick, hurried; precipitately, hastily; to call, to invite; the tracks of deer: 'sok, sok, quickly; also estranged, friendless; 'hwo sok, rapid as flames, with utmost haste; com.,

<sup>1</sup>燧<sup>2</sup>火<sup>4</sup>元<sup>6</sup>主<sup>8</sup>元<sup>9</sup>請<sup>11</sup>坐<sup>12</sup>坐<sup>13</sup>坐<sup>14</sup>坐<sup>15</sup>坐<sup>16</sup>坐<sup>17</sup>束<sup>18</sup>管<sup>19</sup>速<sup>21</sup>  
人燧帥帥帥坐棹向禪修束速  
氏將本掛訣坐坐坐坐坐束般火  
○帥帥帥○位堂齋山金麟速

'*sok, ngāk*, hasten your precious steps, and '*sok, kaung*' descend soon—terms used on cards of invitation; '*sok, pó*', *sí*, a god who reports speedily.

**款** Culinary vegetables, herbs, legumes; poor, mean: *sok, sok*, low, mean; the wind whistling by.

**遒** Also read *sūk*,: to step briskly; to dispatch, to expedite, to hurry through with; alert, active, speedy; attentive, respectful.

**款** A sieve; to sift out; showering down, as autumnal leaves in the wind; thick, close, luxuriant.

**檄** A small tree, a sapling, a shrub: '*p'auk, sok*, small trees, as suitable for posts.

**恤** To feel for, to pity, to commiserate; to love, to feel attachment to; affection, pity, sympathy, sorrow for: '*t'á sok*, to pity and assist; '*sok, ling*, to compassionate; '*sok, kua*, to relieve widows; '*ching sok*, to give alms to; '*u sok*, to soothe.

**戌** This must be distinguished from *sū* (to guard frontiers): the 11th of the 12 branches, denoted by a dog; the fall of the year, the fading of plants in autumn: '*sok, ngwook*, the 9th moon; com., *sok, si*, or *sok, k'aik*, 7—9, P. M.; '*sok, chiáng*' 8 P. M.

**抄** Read *só*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *sok*: So. 2 to stoke, to rub gently with the hand: *sok, sok*, to stroke; '*mwó sok*, to stroke gently, to soothe by stroking; *sok, sióh*, a' give it a gentle rubbing.

*Sok*,. A coll. word: to smear, to paint: *sok, lang*, to paint a blue color.

(756) Song.

**桑** The mulberry tree; met., peaceful retirement: '*song chū*, one's native village; Sang. '*song tung chi yok*, illicit intercourse; com., '*song chié*, and '*song pah*, mulberry twigs and root-bark, used for medicine; '*song kié*' *seng*, an epiphyte, growing on the mulberry; coll., '*song tai* (or *lai*), the berry or fruit of the mulberry; *song, p'úi miéng*, or *song, p'úi chái*, mulberry-bark paper—is dark-colored and of a firm texture.

**孫** A grandchild; what grows again, or is reproduced; a surname: com., Sun. '*cheng song*, '*ngwoong song*, and '*lai song*, the three generations after "grandson"; '*kung song*, grandfather and grandson; *song nü*, a granddaughter; '*ngwoi song*, (coll. *ngié*' *seng song*), a daughter's son; *song sai*' (or *sai*'), a granddaughter's husband; *ngié*' *seng song sai*' a son-in-law's son-in-law. Read *saung*: mild, complaisant.

<sup>1</sup>速 <sup>8</sup>速 <sup>4</sup>樸 <sup>6</sup>恤 <sup>5</sup>賑 <sup>10</sup>戌 <sup>12</sup>摸 <sup>14</sup>桑 <sup>15</sup>桑 <sup>生</sup>生 <sup>18</sup>元 <sup>20</sup>公  
玉 報 檄 憐 恤 月 抄 中 枝 曾 孫 孫  
<sup>2</sup>速 <sup>5</sup>體 <sup>7</sup>恤 <sup>9</sup>撫 <sup>11</sup>戌 <sup>13</sup>桑 <sup>16</sup>桑 <sup>會</sup>會 <sup>19</sup>來 <sup>21</sup>外  
降 司 體 恤 撫 戌 桑 之 桑 孫 來 外  
○ 恤 恤 正 梓 約 寄 ○ 孫 孫



**蓀** A species of fragrant herb, like the sweet flag: *'k'á song*, an aquatic plant, a kind of iris?  
Sun.

**獼** A monkey: *'heü song*, a species of small monkey.  
Sun.

**相** Read *siong*; coll. *song*: mutually, reciprocally; by turns, interchangeably: *'hsiang*, *'song 'hó*, on good terms; *'song 'hwo*, agreeing, in accord, at peace; *'song niong*, mutually yielding; *'song p'ah*, to fight together; *'song siáh*, adhering, joining; welded; *'song k'ia*, to strive to get the advantage of each other; *'song t'èrg*, alike; *'song 'chē*, or *'song 'ch'a tio* to take different roads, so as to miss one another.

**商** Read *siong*; coll. *song*, as in *'song 'lióng*, to consult, to deliberate.  
Shang.

**霜** Congealed dew, or vapor, hoar-frost, rime; frigid, cold; grave: *'chiék*, *ch'ó*, *'ping song*, as chaste as ice and frost—on monuments to widows; *'song 'wi*, stern, majestic; com., *'song siok*, frost and snow; *'löh*, *'song*, a fall of frost, frosty; *'song kaung* the 18th of the 24 terms—usually in October and November; coll., *'eng song*, dark, chilly weather after frost.

**礮** An unauthorized character, used for the last in the term for arsenic: com., *'p'ie song*, arsenic, usually called *seng*.  
Shuang.

**孀** A widow, called "*song ho*"; *'ku song*, orphans and widows; a lone widow; com., *'song kü* (coll. *'song kü n'èng*), a widow.  
Shuang.

**驢騾** A famous Bucephalus, called "*s'èak song*, belonging to *K'woh*, *p'auk*, of the Chin dynasty.  
Shuang.

**酸** Sour, acid, sharp, tart; harsh, irritating, distressing; grieved, afflicted; a loitering gait, as from debility; also occurs in names of a bird and wood: *'song 'kwo*, pickles; com., *'sing song*, grieved, sympathizing; *'song e* a sour or acid taste; *'song 'mwi*, a sour taste left; *'song 'mü ngwü* pickled apricot and (sugared) lily-root—a cooling drink; *'song 'chó 'kó*, sour-date jelly; coll., *'ch'ó 'mó song*, as sour as the mother-of-vinegar; *'song keu' leu'* very acid.  
Suan.

**霰** A slight shower.

**痠** In pain; aching, as from fatigue: *'song s'ik*, a sort of stone; com., *'ch'iu song 'niong*, the hands aching and weak; coll., *'song 'nē*, aching, as from toil; *'mek*, *'chiu song saik*, the eyes smart.  
Suan.

**腴** The genitals of an infant; shriveled, as flesh; puckered, contracted; to lessen, to diminish, to reduce by oppression.  
Hsuan.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 溪 | 3 相 | 5 相 | 7 相 | 9 節  | 10 霜 | 12 霜 | 14 孀 | 16 孀 | 18 酸 | 20 酸 | 21 手 |
| 蓀   | 好   | 讓   | 同   | 操    | 威    | 降    | 婦    | 居    | 果    | 梅    | 痠    |
| 2 猴 | 4 相 | 6 相 | 8 商 | 11 冰 | 13 霜 | 15 砒 | 17 孤 | 19 驢 | 22 心 | 23 藕 | 24 軟 |
| 獼   | 和   | 食   | 量   | 霜    | 雪    | 礮    | 孀    | 騾    | 酸    | ○    | ○    |

喪  
喪

To mourn for the dead; funeral; mourning; a funeral; mourning apparel: also read *saung'*: q. v.: *'song huk*, a mourning Sang. dress; *'kū song*, or *'siu song*, to mourn for parents three years; com., *'ch'ok song*, to inter; *'k'wi song*, to institute funeral rites; *'kwok song*, mourning for the emperor; *'song mwong tieu' k'aik*, the names of two imps—who must be appeased in times of sickness.

宣  
Hsüan.  
Hsüan.

To proclaim, to publish, to promulge by authority; to pervade, to extend, to spread everywhere; to expand, to revolve, to circulate, as the winds; extended, expansive, manifested; to summon, as rulers do; slow; beginning to be bald: *song t'iong*, to promulge; *'song tieu'* to summon, as to court; *pok song*, not to say more—an epistolary phrase; *song t'uk*, *song' èu'* to read aloud the emperor's orders; com., *'song lu*, a kind of censor—named from *'Song taik*, of the Ming dynasty.

瑄

A jade stone, six inches long, anciently held in the hands by princes as insignia.

飧  
Sun.

Water put in rice to soften or separate the grains; prepared food, a meal, in which sense used for *ch'wang*, q. v.: *'siek*, *song*, to arrange a meal; *'te' song*, to give food to one.

*Song*. A coll. word: to bolt, to bar a door; to shove a

bolt; a small bolt, a peg or catch: *song 'tié*, to push a bolt in; *song 'king*, bolt it fast; *ang' song*, a secret catch.

損  
Sun.

To diminish, to lessen; to injure, to damage; to wound; to lose; to reprove, to blame, as a critic does; detrimental; damage, bad luck; the 41st diagram: *'song pai'* ruined; *'mwang chieu' song*, riches invite misfortune; *'song sük*, poor and good crops; com., *'siong 'song*, wounded; *'song hwai'* (coll. *p'wai' 'song*), ruined, dilapidated, as a house; *'song hai'* to injure, hurtful; *'song ting*, to lose a member of the family by death; *'song cheng'* a wasting disease; *'song ing lé' ki*, to injure others in order to benefit one's self; *'tiéng niéng' song*, the harvest has failed.

選  
Hsüan.

To choose, to select, to elect; to cull, to pick out; to select men for office; to dance in a circle; a moment; one hundred thousand; timid, apprehensive: *'song tek*, to choose; *'song kang*, or *'sieu' song*, an instant; com., *'song k'ung' nü*, to select girls for the harem; *'keng' song*, to pick out, to elect; *'song chiong'* to select a leader. Read *saung'*: to reckon: also used for *saung' yielding*; *'saung' nó'* weak, vacillating.

爽  
Shuang.

To admit the light; light, cheerful, pleasant; easy, comfortable, healthy, vigorous; noble; impetuous, forcible; to fail, to miss; error, defect:

1 喪 3 出 5 國 7 弔 9 宜 11 設 13 損 15 損 17 損 19 利 21 選  
服 喪 喪 客 爐 殮 熟 害 症 已 選 選  
居 開 喪 宜 宣 致 損 損 損 選 揀 選  
喪 喪 門 召 德 殮 壞 丁 人 擇 選 懦

<sup>1</sup>*ch'ing* 'song, pure and clear; <sup>2</sup>*song yok*, to fail in an engagement; <sup>3</sup>*song sek*, to lose, to miss; <sup>4</sup>*muoi* <sup>2</sup>*song*, early dawn; COM., <sup>5</sup>*song* <sup>1</sup>*k'eu*, palatable; <sup>6</sup>*song* <sup>1</sup>*k'wai* 'in good health and spirits; COLL., <sup>7</sup>*song ch'woi* 'quick, ready.

**磬** The stone base or plinth of a pillar: COM., <sup>8</sup>*song* <sup>1</sup>*pwang*, or <sup>9</sup>*song* <sup>1</sup>*sioh*, the base of a post (under the <sup>10</sup>*teu* <sup>1</sup>*chio*, or carved plinth).

**額** The forehead, the front of the head: <sup>11</sup>*kwong* 'song, a broad or high forehead; <sup>12</sup>*k'ie* 'song, to bow the head.

**舜** An ancient monarch, called <sup>13</sup>*Ngü song* B. C. 2255; in posthumous titles, it means sage, holy, intelligent: COM., <sup>14</sup>*song* <sup>1</sup>*tá* or <sup>15</sup>*tá* 'song' the emperor Shun.

**舜** A plant, also called <sup>16</sup>*muk*, <sup>17</sup>*k'ü n g* ' whose flowers bloom in the morning and fade at night—an emblem of what is fading and transitory.

**瞋** Also read <sup>18</sup>*sung*: to blink the eyes, the sparkling of the eyes, as when pleased; a nervous twitching of one's eyes.

**宋** To dwell, to reside; a dwelling; a feudal state lying in the prefecture of Kueit'in the east of Honan; name of a famous dynasty, A. D. 970-1280; also a shorter one, A. D. 420-477: in the coll. read <sup>19</sup>*saeng* q. v.

**送** To give, to present, to send presents; to go or send with; to accompany, to escort, to go with; to see a guest out; a present, a gift: in the coll. read <sup>20</sup>*saeng* q. v.: <sup>21</sup>*tu song* to implicate one another, as criminals; <sup>22</sup>*ch'üang* 'song' skilled in archery.

**Song**. A coll. word, as in <sup>23</sup>*song* 'song' to do readily as others say; raw, verdant, credulous, like a greenhorn; <sup>24</sup>*song* 'song' <sup>25</sup>*k'ung i k'ó* ' has verdantly followed him away.

**甑** Read <sup>26</sup>*ch'ing*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. <sup>27</sup>*Tseng*, <sup>28</sup>*song*: a wooden rice-steamer, called <sup>29</sup>*pwong* 'song; <sup>30</sup>*song tak*, a steaming-cylinder, placed over the grating in a pan; <sup>31</sup>*kwí* 'song, a rice-cake steamer; <sup>32</sup>*ch'wí* 'song, a steamer with a fixed grate or rack in the bottom.

**Song**. A coll. word: to smart; a pungent, local pain; to cause to smart: <sup>33</sup>*á* 'song, it prickles, it smarts; <sup>34</sup>*á* 'song <sup>35</sup>*ngeng*, it will make one smart.

**順** To accord with, to agree to, to follow; to obey, to comply, to acquiesce, to yield; harmonizing, compliant, agreeable; convenient, what one can readily do; at hand, to avail of; fair, as the wind or tide; flowing, rhythmical, as a style; free, easy, as penmanship: <sup>36</sup>*paik*, <sup>37</sup>*song* 'agreeing in every respect; <sup>38</sup>*kwí* 'song' to return to obedience; COM., <sup>39</sup>*song* 'li, to conform to reason or propriety; <sup>40</sup>*song* 'le' prospering; <sup>41</sup>*song* 'ngwok,

<sup>1</sup>清 <sup>8</sup>爽 <sup>5</sup>爽 <sup>7</sup>爽 <sup>9</sup>廣 <sup>11</sup>虞 <sup>13</sup>木 <sup>15</sup>縱 <sup>17</sup>炊 <sup>19</sup>歸 <sup>20</sup>順 <sup>21</sup>順  
<sup>2</sup>爽 <sup>3</sup>失 <sup>4</sup>口 <sup>6</sup>脆 <sup>10</sup>額 <sup>12</sup>舜 <sup>14</sup>株 <sup>16</sup>裸 <sup>18</sup>百  
<sup>1</sup>爽 <sup>4</sup>味 <sup>6</sup>爽 <sup>8</sup>磬 <sup>10</sup>磬 <sup>12</sup>舜 <sup>14</sup>株 <sup>16</sup>裸 <sup>18</sup>百  
<sup>1</sup>約 <sup>4</sup>爽 <sup>6</sup>快 <sup>8</sup>磬 <sup>10</sup>額 <sup>12</sup>帝 <sup>14</sup>送 <sup>16</sup>甑 <sup>18</sup>順



according to the month, as time of parturition; *song*<sup>2</sup> *ki ch'eu*<sup>2</sup> *yong*, according to the natural state of; *'song*<sup>2</sup> *che*<sup>2</sup> to trace over the copy (in learning to write); *'song*<sup>2</sup> *k'eu*, palatable, as mellow wine; *song*<sup>2</sup> *pieng*<sup>2</sup> at convenience; *'hav*<sup>2</sup> *song*<sup>2</sup> filial; *song*<sup>2</sup> *t'au song*<sup>2</sup> *e*<sup>2</sup> to yield ready obedience; *song*<sup>2</sup> *hung song*<sup>2</sup> *ch'ui*, with wind and tide; *'song*<sup>2</sup> *hung siong song*<sup>2</sup> may favoring gales attend you! *'Song*<sup>2</sup> *te*<sup>2</sup> the first emperor of the Great Pure dynasty.

(757)

Su.

酥

Su.

A preparation of curd; butter, as made at the north; tender, crisp, flaky, short, as crust: *'su*<sup>2</sup> *iu*, butter, ghee—also called *'ma sū kó*; *'tu*<sup>2</sup> *su*, mulled or medicated wine; a medicine; COM., *'su kó*, flour cake sliced up; COLL., *'su ch'ieh*, *su*, very crisp; *sieu piang kwong piang iu chak*, *'koi yǎ su*, cakes, biscuits and crullers, very crisp (for sale)!—a street cry.

蘇

Su.

To collect grain; to take; to cease, to take rest, to enjoy ease; to resuscitate, to revive, as persons rescued from the water; to live again, to rise from the dead; a resurrection: *'su*<sup>2</sup> *lek*, the Sooloo isles; COM., *'yǎ su*, Jesus.

蘇

Su.

Used for the last and the next: a sort of sage or clary; to take; to revive, cheerful, happy; to cease, to rest; a surname; to agitate: COM., *'chié su*, sweet basil;

*'su hak*, *iu*, storax; *'su chiu*, Soochow, the capital of Kiangsü; *'su mēk*, *ch'a*, sapan or Brazil wood; *'su hong chiu*, Soochow and Hangchow; *'su chin mi ing*, a Soochow beauty; COLL., *'su kwong pong*, Soochow and Canton goods. Read *so*<sup>2</sup>: to meet, to come in conflict with.

麻

Su.

As in *tio su*, a monastery, a convent, a nunnery; also a kind of wine, which is said to expel humors from the system when drunk on the 1st day of the first moon.

蔬

Su.

A general term for vegetables and edible herbs: *'ka su*, rice; *'su ch'ai*<sup>2</sup> greens; *'su s'ü*<sup>2</sup> a meal of herbs.

疏

Su.

Used for the last: open, wide apart, coarse; sleazy, as cloth; remiss, careless, lax; easy, free, generous; sundered, distant, distantly related; to divide, to partition; to part with; to regulate; to engrave, to carve; to paint, to delineate; to discard; to spread out, to enlarge; large, full, ample: also read *saē*<sup>2</sup> and in the coll. *sē*, q. v.: *'hu su*, luxuriant, as leaves; *'su ngu*, remiss, negligent; COM., *'ch'ing su*, near and distant relationships; *'hwong su*, to leave off for a long time, out of practice; *'su tung*, to open, to make permeable; *'su k'e*<sup>2</sup> (coll. *'su pa*), generous, free, as with money; *'su chai t'ung*<sup>2</sup> *ngiē*<sup>2</sup> generous and kind in aiding; *ing*

<sup>1</sup>順 <sup>3</sup>孝 <sup>6</sup>酥 <sup>8</sup>酥 <sup>10</sup>耶 <sup>12</sup>蘇 <sup>15</sup>嘉 <sup>17</sup>扶 <sup>19</sup>親 <sup>21</sup>疏  
字 順 送 油 糕 蘇 合 蘇 疏 疏 疏 財  
<sup>2</sup>順 <sup>4</sup>順 <sup>5</sup>順 <sup>7</sup>醅 <sup>9</sup>蘇 <sup>11</sup>紫 <sup>13</sup>蘇 <sup>14</sup>蘇 <sup>16</sup>蔬 <sup>18</sup>蔬 <sup>20</sup>放  
口 風 治 酥 六 蘇 杭 州 菜 虞 疏 重  
義

*ts' peng su*, the people and place strange (to a traveller).

**所**  
**所**

So.  
Su.  
Shu.  
Shuo.

The sound of cutting wood; a place, a spot; a classifier of houses and parcels of ground; a town or post; the means or cause by which; a relative pronoun, that which, what, in which sense it precedes the verb and noun: in the coll. read 'sē, q. v.: 'ok, ek, 'su, one house; 'ch'ēu' 'su, the locality of; 'ki' 'su, how many places? com., 'su ch'ai' a place; kung' 'su, a place of public meeting; 'u' 'su pok, ti, omniscient; 'su' 'iu, whatever, all that there is; 'su' 'i, yong, wherefore, whence, the cause for which; 'u' 'su pok, k'ieŋg, faulty in all things; 'su' ik, pok, hu' 'su ch'ok, the receipts fall short of the expenses; tai, 'su, to get a situation.

(758)

Sū.

**師**

Shih.

A company, an assemblage; part of an army, a legion of 2500 men, troops; to call out and lead troops; a metropolis; a chief, a leader, a general; a master, a professor, one skilled in; a patron; a sage, a pattern to others; to teach; to imitate; used in names of gods of wind, rain, and thunder; the 7th of the 64 diagrams: used for the coll. *sa* and *sai*, q. v.: 'king' sū, the capital; siēng' sū, ancient sages; 'sū' sēng, teacher and scholar; com., 'chu' sū, the original teacher or founder of an art, the patron; 'chwi' sū, marines; 'wa' sū, an artist; 'sū

'iē, an officer's private secretary; 'sū' mu and sū' ku, compellations of a teacher's wife and sister; 'wang' siē' sū' piēu, the pattern of 10,000 ages—i. e., Confucius.

**篩**

Shai.

A huge bamboo, used for boats; a utensil for separating the fine from the gross particles, a sieve: usually read *t'ai*, q. v.

**蛸**

Shih.

Ssū.

A spiral shell or helix, called *loi' sū*; crenulated shells.

**獅**

Shih.

A lion; also a dog that whelps two pups: usually read *sai*, q. v.

**思**

Ssū.

To think, to consider, to reflect; to wish or desire; to commiserate; an auxiliary euphonic particle at the beginning or end of a sentence: also read *sū* q. v.: com., 'sū' siong, or 'sū' liōng, to think, to reflect on; sū' niēng' to consider, to think of; 'sū' lēu' to be anxious; sing' sū, one's thoughts; 'sū' chiēng lēu' haiu' to think anxiously about everything; sang' sū' i' haiu' heng, to think thrice (i. e., deliberately) and then act.

**憲**

Ssū.

A screen before a door: 'p'eu' sū, a sort of vestibule or screen before an entrance.

**思**

Ss.ū

To urge, to stir up; to reprove, to admonish, as friends do; to excite one's self to duty. Read *sai*: a large beard.

1 屋 所 在 知 7 無 8 京 10 祖 12 師 14 萬 15 思 17 思 慮  
一 幾 無 所 所 師 師 爺 世 想 慮 後  
所 所 所 以 不 師 師 師 師 思 思 思  
處 所 不 然 愆 生 師 母 表 量 前 思

惇

Ssü.

The mind not decided, unsettled, uncertain: 'ch'iek, ch'iek, sū, sū, to blame, to reprove earnestly, as friends do mutually.

楸

Ssü.

A tree having hard-grained wood, called 'siong sū, the Abrus precatorius, whose red fruit is hard and durable like beans.

颼

A cool breeze: 'cheng sū, a high wind.

總

Ssü.

A coarse sort of grass-cloth or hempen fabric, used as half-mourning for distant relatives; flaxen, hempen: 'sū, ma huk, light mourning, worn three months.

縐

Also read ü: fine, variegated silk; silk woven close; the selvage or frayed edge of cloth, a loose fringe or raveled border.

需

Hsü.

To be stopped by rain; compelled to stop; to doubt, to hesitate; to search for; necessary, required, must; the 5th of the 64 diagrams, pertaining to water: 'kek, sū, needed at once; 'sū üng' wanted for use. Read ü: flexible. Read 'niong: weak, delicate.

囁

Jü.

Chattering, the indistinct hum of conversation; also to restrain the expression of one's views: 'niék, sū, chattering, querulous.

濡

Jü.

Also read ü: to steep, to immerse, to soak; to moisten; wet, damp; thick, viscid; fresh, glossy; at ease, tranquil; to urinate; patient, enduring; dregs, sediment; a river in the east of Kwang-si: 'chiêng sū, soaked; 'sū üng, patient; 'sū te' stopped, obstructed, flowing slowly.

湑

Hsü.

To settle and flavor wine by an infusion of herbs; to steep in liquor; to make manifest, to show the figure through; full, supplied; rich, as a dress.

胥

Hsü.

Crabs minced and pickled; to help; to wait, to expect; mutually, all, altogether; a final particle; to store, to accumulate, to have ready: 'le' sū, a clerk in a yamun, termed 'chü paing' in the coll.

糈

Hsü.

Fine rice, as an offering to the gods; food, rations, a government salary, official income.

私

Ssü.

Private, own, personal, peculiar; selfish, illiberal; secret, clandestine, treasonable; sisters call each other's husbands sū; contraband, illicit; plebeian, all below the Emperor; to consider, to regard; urine: in the coll. read sai, q. v.: COM., 'sü a' private, one's own; secret; 'siêng kung haiu' sū, public before private interest; 'sü üng, illicit; illegal or treasonable intercourse; 'sü chio' counterfeit coinage; 'sü taung' taung' an unlicensed pawnshop; 'sü, sūng, smuggling-boats; 'sü chiêng' kwang te'

1切切惇惇

2相楸曾颼

4總麻服○

5急需需用

7囁囁沾濡

9濡忍濡滯

11吏胥書辦

13私下先公

後私私通

16私鑄私當

店私船○

19私佔官地



to appropriate public lands; <sup>1</sup>*sü uk*, lusts; *sü sing*, or <sup>2</sup>*sü e* partial, unjust; COLL., *sü lá sioh*, *par*, a present given secretly (as a bribe).

須  
須

The second form is erroneous, but commonly used: the beard about the mouth and chin; the cirri of fish; to wait for, to expect; slow; must, ought; what is required, necessary, requisite; of service, good for use; a buckler; a surname; occurs in names of a star, a plant, a vegetable, and a bird: <sup>3</sup>*sü ü*, a moment, a while; <sup>4</sup>*pek, sü*, absolutely required; *ü sü*, needless; <sup>5</sup>*chüng sü*, always necessary; <sup>6</sup>*sü tong hó chôi* what punishment ought he to receive? COM., <sup>7</sup>*sié sü*, a small amount, a trifle.

鬚

The hair on the chin, the beard; the whiskers of animals; bearded, hairy: *hwa sü*, the stamens of flowers; COM., *lau sü*, to wear a beard; *hu sü*, the beard on the cheeks, whiskers; *sü hwaok*, *hwa pah*, the beard and hair half gray; <sup>8</sup>*piék, sü*, mustaches.

輸  
輸

To suffer defeat, to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; ruined, decayed; to submit, to make presents, to send in tribute; a present, an offering; the skirt, the part of a garment which falls down behind: in the coll. read *sio*, q. v.: <sup>9</sup>*sü nak*, to pay a tax; <sup>10</sup>*tu sü*, beaten, discomfited; <sup>11</sup>*kióng sü*, to subscribe to the government.

司

To preside, to rule, to control, to manage; an officer, a manager or commissioner; a township, a subdivision of a district: also read *si* and in the coll. *sa*, q. v.: <sup>12</sup>*kauk, 'iu 'su sü*, each has his own business.

斯

To split with an ax; to rive, to rend, to separate; this, that, these, those; forthwith, then; presently, in a moment; literary, genteel; mean, low, inferior; a euphonic particle: <sup>13</sup>*sü sē* this affair; <sup>14</sup>*sü sü*, forthwith; COM., <sup>15</sup>*sü ung*, literary, polished, the literati; *sü sü ung ung*, very scholarly; genteel, decorous; <sup>16</sup>*sü ung 'wa te* a literary man dragged in the dirt—i. e., dishonored or abused; <sup>17</sup>*p'ó sü kwok*, Persia.

漸

Also read *sai*: to immerse; to melt and disappear; the water exhausted, dried up, run out: also used for *sai* (to neigh): *sü miék*, lost in the water.

撕

Also read *sai*: to rend, to rive, to pull apart; to direct attention to; to rouse up, to put one on his guard: <sup>18</sup>*ti sü*, to point out, to direct one, as in study.

厮

To employ; one employed, a servant, a waiter, an attendant, a menial; a camp-follower, a forager or a woodcutter; to feed, to care for one; scattered, broken; in confusion, a mêlée: <sup>19</sup>*sieu sü*, a servant boy; <sup>20</sup>*sü tu*, followers,

1 私 3 須 5 何 8 撇 10 捐 13 斯 15 斯 16 波 17 提 19 厮  
 慾 災 須 罪 鬚 輸 所 司 須 斯 文 斯 波 斯 提 厮  
 2 私 4 必 6 須 7 些 9 輸 11 各 12 斯 14 斯 15 文 16 斯 17 斯 18 提 19 厮  
 意 須 當 須 輸 納 有 事 文 地 國 小 厮 ○

privates, soldiers; *sū* 'yong chok, camp-followers.

*Sū.* A coll. word, as in, *sū* *sū*, vain, puffed, a stuck-up air.

**暑** Summer heat, the sun's heat; hot weather: *'sū* *t'ieŋg*, the dog days; COM., *'sū* *k'e* solar heat, heat in the system—a medical term; *\*sū* *sū*, a malign influence of heat; *seu* *'sū*, affected by the sun; *'pié* *'sū*, to escape the heat.

**曙** Bright, clear; the dawn of day, sunrise; open, manifest.  
Shu.

**署** A public court, an office, a tribunal; to appoint to an office; acting, substituted, holding an office temporarily: *'nga* *'sū*, or *'kwang* *'sū*, a magistrate's office, a yamun; COM., *'sū* *'li*, to oversee or act temporarily for; *'sū* *sū* the business of an acting officer; *\*sū* *eng* a seal or office held temporarily.

**駛** A horse running; fleet, swift; promptly, speedily, in haste, unceremoniously; to sail a vessel: in the coll. read *'sai*, q. v.  
Shih.

**使** To order, to command; to use, to employ, to send, to commission; to cause, to effect, to occasion; use, service, expense: also read *sū* and in the coll. *'sai*, q. v.: *'sū* *ik*, to employ; a servant; *'sū* *hwang* to call, to have at one's beck; *'t'eng* *'sū*, to be in waiting.

**史** A historian, an annalist; a history, registers, chronicles, annals: *'kwok*, *'sū*, archives, historical records; *'sū* *kwang*, a historiographer; *'chó* *'sū* and *eu* *'sū*, the two court-historians; COM., *'ngēu* *'sū*, censors; *'sū* *chū* or *'sū* *ke* history, annals; *sek*, *sang* *king ne* *sek*, *ek*, *'sū*, the 13 classics and 21 histories—one versed in them is a learned man.

**始** The beginning, the commencement, origin; to begin; at the commencement of a sentence, it often means then, at that time, it was: *'sū* *chū*, the beginning, at the first; COM., *'ch'auŋg* *'sū*, invention; *'k'i* *'sū*, or *ngwong* *'sū*, in the beginning; *'sū* *chū*, one's first ancestors; *'sū* *chūng*, beginning and end. Read *sū*: to begin, to originate.

**黍** Millet, the panicked millet, *Milium nigricans*; the 202d radical: in the coll. read *'sē*, q. v.: *'kaik*, *'sū*, a preparation of millet or glutinous rice in bamboo leaves, made on the 5th of the 5th moon—in the coll. termed *chaēng* q. v.

**死** To die; the end of life; the death of the young; dying, dissolution; pale, deadly, ghastly; mortal, dangerous; fearless, to the death; urgent, intense: in the coll. read *'si*, q. v.: *'sū* *'sin*, to maintain fearlessly; *'se* *'sū* *'kwi*, to regard dying as going home; COM., *'sū* *piék*, separation by death; *seng* *'sū* *pok*, *mīng*, not

1 暑 2 暑 3 衙 4 署 5 署 6 署 7 署 8 署 9 使 10 使 11 聽 12 聽 13 史 14 史 15 御 16 史 17 始 18 始 19 起 20 始 21 角 22 角 23 如 24 如  
天 邪 署 理 役 使 官 史 初 始 始 黍 歸  
氣 暑 官 署 印 喚 國 史 左 史 創 始 祖 視 死 別

known whether he is living or dead; *'sū seng'iu meny'* death and life are appointed (by Heaven).

**謂** To know, to possess learning and talents; sage, learned, scholarly: *cha'* Hsü. *'sū*, cunning, deceitful.

**醋** To strain wine, to clarify spirits; the dregs, lees; pure liquor, good wine. Hsü.

**薯** An esculent root, or tuber; the yam: COM., *sū ēn'* a tuber like the yam; it is white and bitter, and used as a stomachic; *sū long*, the root of a sort of creeper, used for dyeing brown or red; *'sū 'hung*, yam flour; *'hwang sū*, sweet potatoes; *'hwang sū 'mī*, potatoes coarsely grated and dried; *'hwang sū seng*, a preparation of small potatoes dried; *'hwang sū sieu*, light spirits made from potatoes; COL., *sū t'ong k'iaik* (or *k'au*) *wo' chaik*, yam broth mixed with taro juice; *met.*, an indiscriminate mingling of men or things.

**祠** To sacrifice to ancestors in the spring: a family shrine, an ancestral temple; Tz'u. Ssu. *'sū tong*, an ancestral temple; *'chiék hau' sū*, a temple for the tablets of those who have remained in widowhood; *'sū t'ing*, the keeper of an ancestral temple; *'sū n'oi' t'ing*, an expectorant compounded of orange peel and other ingredients; COL., *sū tong ku ch' ka l'oi'* the ancestral temple's

drum beats itself!—a quarreling household.

**詞** To tell the thoughts, to speak, to say; a word, a sentence; a term, a phrase, an expression; a writing, an accusation; to ask, to request; to accuse: *'ang sū*, writings; *'sū tiu'* a meter, a measure, as in poems; *sū ling*, the Hanlin Academy; COM., *'mwang'chai p'eu sū*, the paper (accusation) is full of lies; *kiong sū tok cheng' li*, to wrest truth by violent talk; *'sū pok, tuk, e'* the expression does not convey the sense.

**辭** Similar to the last: an expression, a word; a particle, or part of speech; language, phraseology; to decline with thanks; to resign, to leave, to take leave of; to dismiss, to send away: *'ang' ngü sū*, an interjection; COM., *'siék sū* or *t'auk sū*, to decline on false pretences; *sū kwang*, to resign a place, as secretary or teacher; *sū piék* or *'sū heng*, to bid adieu on commencing a journey; *'sū sié'* to die; *'uniek pok, sing sū*, without trumped-up stories an accusation is not complete! COL., *'sū ng' kiéng'* to decline seeing a visitor; *sū pwong'* to "intermit the meals (for the dead)" —a ceremony on the last (i. e. 49th) day of funeral rites.

**殊** To kill, to slay, to slaughter; to cut off, to exterminate; to wound; to distinguish; unlike, differing; to exceed; a sign

1死 2薯 4番 薯 燒 孝 10祠 詞 紙 不 辭 世  
生 粉 薯 參 祠 內 12詞 浮 達 辭 18辭  
有 番 米 6番 堂 9祠 陳 調 意 行 係  
命 薯 番 薯 節 丁 11文 滿 詞 設 15辭 見



of the superlative: 'niéng, *sü* *ch'ek, sek*, just past 70 years of age; 'sü *saiik*, surpassingly beautiful.

**殳** To kill with a weapon; a long spear or pole; the handle of a spear; the 79th radical.  
'Shu.

**徐** Grave, serious; majestic, dignified; slowly, leisurely; to walk in a slow, dignified manner: 'sü *sü*, grave, tranquil, as a gait; 'sü *pwo* to walk gracefully.

(759) Sui.

**隨** To follow, to accord with; to yield, to comply obediently; to permit or let; suiting; according to, as, like, as one may or can; wherever; forthwith, soon; the 17th of the 64 diagrams; the toes of the feet; a feudal state, now Suichou in the N. E. of Hupeh: 'sui *chek*, immediately; com., 'sui 'ch'iu, to suit the hand, as it is convenient to do; 'sui 'piéng' at convenience; 'sui 'tai' to take along with one; 'k'ing *sui*, to follow; attendants; 'sui 'k'eu, to answer or say readily; 'sui *haiu* afterwards; 'sui *ch'eu*, everywhere; 'sui *e* as one pleases; 'sui 'si *eng* 'piéng' to make changes to suit occasions.

**隋** A dynasty, A. D. 590–620, followed by the T'ang. Read *tó*: to fall; scattered, dissipated; lazy, indolent. Read 't'io: to rend flesh; to part a sacrifice.  
'Sui.  
T'o.

**陞** A border, a limit, a boundary; a hanging precipice, hazardous.  
'Ch'ui.

**垂** To hang down, to suspend, to let fall; to drop, as the hands; to hand down from ancient times; to spread abroad; to bow, to regard condescendingly; suspended, hanging down; nearly, almost, near to; a boundary; the place near the main door: 'piéng, *sui*, a frontier; 'sui 'ló, near old age; 'sui 'ngui, imminent; 'sui 'ko' to regard kindly; COLL., 'sui *sui*, suspended, hanging down; 'sui *kiá* or 'sui 'löh, *li*, to droop, as the limbs of trees.

**誰** Who? what person? whose? whom? 'sui 'ing, who? 'sui 'hó, what, what matters it? 'se' *sui*, who is it?

'Sui. A coll. word: similar to *si* in the phrase *si niá* *nói*; gradually, little by little: 'sui 'ch'ieu, *tiéng* and 'sui 'ch'ieu 'keng, to add and take out gradually, or little by little.

(760) Suk.

**朮** A glutinous grain; also a bitter herb, like a Sonchus, used as a medicine: cor., 'pah, *suk*, the white bitterish root; 'tiéng *suk*, or 't'eng *suk*, the "sweet" root—it leaves a bitter taste in the mouth.  
Shu.  
Chu.

**秫** A species of glutinous grain, millet, used to distil spirits: 'tang *suk*, red millet; com., 'suk, 'mi, a sort

1年 2殊 4隨 6隨 8隨 10隨 應 13垂 15垂 17誰 19白 21丹  
殊 色 隨 卽 帶 口 意 變 老 顧 何 朮 秫  
七 徐 隨 跟 隨 隨 邊 垂 誰 是 甜 秫  
十 步 便 隨 處 時 垂 危 人 誰 朮 米

of glutinous rice; <sup>1</sup>*tang suk*, the early glutinous rice, reaped in the 6th month after a "single" season's growth; <sup>2</sup>*teng suk*, the winter variety, harvested in the 10th month; <sup>3</sup>*suk*, <sup>4</sup>*mì chëäk*, a congee of glutinous rice.

述

Shu.  
Su.

To follow another, to comply with; to imitate, to practice what another has invented; to tell, to narrate, to recite; to compile, to arrange the materials of a work; to revise books; to publish; to set forth one's rank or office: <sup>5</sup>*sin suk*, to revise a work; <sup>6</sup>*ho' chank*, <sup>7</sup>*chü suk*, the father invented and the son practiced it; COLL., <sup>8</sup>*suk*, <sup>9</sup>*chia wa'* to narrate what was said.

術

Shu.  
Su.

Sometimes used for the last: a path through grain; a road in a city, a path; a way of doing things; an art, an artifice, a trick; a plan, a contrivance, a device; a mystery, a rule or art; something magical or demoniacal, black art; a profession, a craft, a trade: <sup>10</sup>*hok suk*, the rules, or art, of study; <sup>11</sup>*suk, sëü*, a conjurer; <sup>12</sup>*suk, so'* all kinds of magic arts; COM., <sup>13</sup>*sing suk, pok, twang*, his designs are not honest; <sup>14</sup>*hwak, suk*, magic art, conjuring; <sup>15</sup>*siä suk*, heterodox magic, black art. Read *soi'*: a district containing 12,500 families.

(761)

Sük.

蜀

Shu.

A worm, a sort of caterpillar, like the silk-worm; a sacrificial tripod: <sup>16</sup>*luk, sük*, the omager? a zebra? <sup>17</sup>*Pa sük*, one of the three

states into which China was divided, A. D. 220; a name still applied to Sz'chuen.

蠅

Chu.

Also read *ch'ëük*, the large, green caterpillar of the sphinx moth, called <sup>18</sup>*tik, sük*, and found on pulse.

蕒

Su.

A marshy, climbing plant, having leaves like purslane, also called cow's lips; one says it is commonly termed <sup>19</sup>*tek, siä'*.

續

Su.  
Hsü.

To continue, to join on; to keep up, to carry on the succession; to piece, to tie together; following, continuously; to carry on what another has begun: <sup>20</sup>*twang' suk*, intermitted, by spells, as work; <sup>21</sup>*sük, ch'ëü* to marry a second wife; <sup>22</sup>*sëü' sük*, family succession; COM., <sup>23</sup>*luk, sük*, successively, one after another; <sup>24</sup>*sük, hieng*, to "join the guitar-string"—take a second wife.

贖

Shu.

To ransom, to redeem; to give a pledge or security; to compound for punishment, to commute by paying a fine; to atone for by merit: <sup>25</sup>*lio, ing lek, sük*, to seize and hold men for ransom; COM., <sup>26</sup>*sük, hui*, (coll. *sük, tiong li*), to redeem, to get back, as property by paying the mortgage; <sup>27</sup>*sük, chói*, to atone for sin; <sup>28</sup>*sük, sing*, to ransom one; to redeem, as slaves; <sup>29</sup>*sük, taung'* to redeem a pawn; <sup>30</sup>*ch'u sük*, the clerk who receives payment for pawns; COLL., <sup>31</sup>*sük, ch'eng*, to redeem a field.

1單 3父 4學 6心 7法 9鹿 11蠅 13斷 15嗣 17續 19贖 21贖  
 2秣 4作 6術 8術 10巴 12澤 14續 16陸 18贖 20贖 22取  
 3修 5子 7術 9不 11邪 13巴 15澤 17續 19贖 21贖 23取  
 4述 6述 8士 10端 12術 14巴 16澤 18續 20贖 22取

**孰**

Shu.

To take a bait; a crop, a harvest; ripe, plentiful; to examine; who? what? *sük, pok, 'k'ó 'ang yá* what would he not bear to do!

**孰**

Shu.

Ripe, mellow; well done, well cooked; thorough, perfect at; skilled, ready, experienced; intimate, on friendly terms; soft, pliable, as silk; cured, as tobacco; sound, deep, as sleep; a crop: com., *'sing sük*, ripe; *sük, 'ch'iu*, handy, skilled in; *'sük, 'hong*, cured tobacco; *sük, 'ch'ek*, a thief acquainted with a place; coll., *'pwang 'ch'ang sük*, half-cooked; *'sük, sük, sük, má' koi' nük*, most thoroughly acquainted yet sells me his pork dear!

**塾**

Shu.

A room by a gate; a vestibule, an anteroom; rooms to study in, a place for teaching, a domestic school: *ka sük*, or *'mung sük*, a private school.

**俗**

Su.

Hsü.

What pertains to common people; ordinary, common, rude; vulgar, unpolished, as manners; low, rough, ungenteel; the laity: *'ting sük*, worldly pursuits; com., *'hung sük*, or *'hiong sük*, the manners or customs of a place; *'hwang sük*, to return to common life, as a priest or nun; *'sük, sük*, the routine of life, the prevailing customs; *'sük, k'e'* common, ordinary, as a sight or play; *'sük, ing*, plebeians; *'sük, 'ngü wa'* proverbs, sayings;

*'siong 'hung pai' sük*, to corrupt the manners, as by a vicious life.

**屬****屬**

Shu.

Attached to, as an animal's tail, connected with; to belong to; pertaining to, depending on; allied, related, of kin; degrees of relationship; subject, as subordinates are; a sort, a rank; is, actual, existing; to revise, to compose: *'sük, sük*, it really is; com., *'kwong' sük*, or *ka sük*, family relatives; *'ha' sük*, underlings, official subordinates; *'sük, kwok*, colonies, tributary states; *'ch'ing sük*, kindred; *'ung 'u pok, 'tung sük*, civil and military are of different sorts; met., yours and mine are different matters; coll., *se' sük, tié' n'eng*, to whom does it pertain or belong? Read *ch'ëuk*, to entrust, to give in charge; to collect; respectful.

(762)

Sung.

**嵩****松**

The central and highest of the five great mountains—in Honan; a lofty mountain; elevated, eminent, as a statesman: com., *'sung Sung, sang*, the Sung mountain; also an idol's name; *sung sang kang* the temple of *Sung sang*.

**髡**

Sung.

Disheveled hair, shaggy, undressed hair; confused, disordered; to relax, to let go; to unloose, to cast off; loose, flabby; spongy, soft, as cakes; slack, easy, indulgent; not urgent or important; at ease, not anxious; in the coll. read *s'eng, q. v.*

1成熟 3熟肉 貴肉 5塵俗 7還俗 9俗氣 11俗語 12傷風 13實屬 15下屬 17文武 屬  
2熟煙 熟熟 蒙塾 6風俗 8俗事 10俗人 俗語 傷敗 眷屬 14眷屬 16屬國 武不統 嵩山



詢

Hsün.

To ask about, to inquire; investigation, inquiry; to consult, to deliberate; to inform one's self: 'sung ong' to inquire about; 'sung meu, to deliberate, to plan.

峴

Hsün.

Also read, sung: 'ling sung, hills rising over hills; deep ravines among mountains.

洎

Hsün.

To sob, to weep convulsively; far, remote, distant; true, faithful; a branch of the Han in the south of Shensi, at whose mouth stands the town of Hsün-yang.

珣

Hsün.

Also read, sung: a kind of gem from Liautung, of which there are three varieties; a sort of utensil.

徇

Hsün.

Used for the next: all around, pervading; to go or extend everywhere; to inspect or consider in all aspects; to make, to cause; quick, in haste; to follow, to comply; somewhat, generally: 'sung ngié' to follow right principles.

殉

Hsün.

To bury the living with the dead, as anciently, though rarely, done; to comply, to follow; to seek, to pursue an object immoderately; engrossed in, given up to, greedy for: 'sung chaung' to bury the living with the dead; 'sung saik, addicted to lust; com., 'sung ching, to act according to

feeling, as in releasing a culprit; 'sung nang' to risk suffering.

筍

Hsün.

Sun.

The young, edible shoots of bamboo; conical, pointed, like a bamboo shoot; a tenon, a dovetail; a cross bar on which bells are hung, in which sense used for the next: com., 't'ëük, 'sung, bamboo shoots; 'sung kang, dried shoots; 'sung si, shoots sliced and pickled; 'sung äng, the outer films of shoots (fresh or pickled); 'lëng 'sung, the winter-shoots; 'sung laung' short, thick shoots; com., 'sung kau, a bug like a beetle, that infests bamboos; 'sung chiäh, ch'ok, chiêng, the bamboo shoot has just sprouted — just commencing life, as a young man; 'sung k'äek, ch'ó, m'ó, wang wang nié, the bark of a bamboo shoot curved just right to make a cap of! met., to happen just as one wished. Read chong': a bamboo sledge. Read, sung: a fine, flexible sort of bamboo for making mats.

栒

Hsün.

The cross piece on which bells and drums are suspended in temples; the name of a tree and a district; a sort of utensil.

恂

Hsün.

Also read, sung: true, sincere, conscientious; respectful, devoted; pleased; also to exert a good influence; fearful: 'sung lek, standing in awe of; 't'ing 'sung, faithful.

1 詢 8 嶙 5 殉 7 殉 9 竹 11 筍 18 冬 15 筍 出 做 伉 19 忱  
問 嶠 葬 情 筍 絲 筍 猴 尖 帽 恂 恂  
2 詢 4 徇 6 殉 10 筍 12 筍 14 筍 16 筍 17 筍 彎 慄 〇 〇  
謀 義 色 難 乾 筍 隻 壳 彎 〇 〇

**悚**  
Sung.  
Ch'u.

Fearful, agitated, swayed by hope or fear: "sung yong, on the *qui vive*, excited; com., "sung lek, at once, quick, prompt, as in paying or promising.

**竦**  
Sung.

To stand stiffly; reverent, respectful; to exalt, to elevate one; roused, excited; horrified, the flesh creeping from fear: "sung lik, to stand in a formal posture; "sung tong' agitated.

**聳**  
Sung.  
Tsung.

Interchanged with the last two: to be born deaf, entirely deaf; to excite, to animate, to urge on; to respect; astonished, alarmed; high, elevated: "sung t'eng' astonished in hearing it; "kó'sung, lofty; "sung ing nge' muk, to startle people's ears and eyes.

**慫**  
Tsung.  
Ts'ung.

To alarm, to arouse, as by a remonstrance or warning: "sung 'ung, to excite, to stimulate.

**攬**

To hold, to seize; to push; to stretch one's self out: "sung sing, to stand erect.

**瞬**  
Shun.

To roll the eyes about; to dart, to look; a glance: "sung sek, or ek, sung chi kang, in a twinkling, instantly.

**船**  
Ch'uan.

A boat, a junk, a ship, a vessel; a revenue cutter, a barque; a saucer; a sort of mortar; the collar of a coat: com., "to', sung, a passage-boat; ping sung, a man-of-war; yong sung, a

sea-going vessel, a ship; "hwí, lung sung, or "ch'ia, sung, a steamer; sung t'au, the bow; sung mui, the stern; "sung sing, a hull, a hulk; sung tu, or "sung ch'ong, a boat's compartments, state-rooms; t'ó, sung, to hire a boat; "tak, sung, to take passage; siong' sung, to go aboard; also to go ashore; "sung ka, boatmen, a crew; sung chai' the fare, passage-money; sung pá, a boat's license; "hung sung, to impress boats or junks; "sung ch'ia lai' wong, traveling by water; coll., sioh, teu sung, one boat, one vessel; sung k'wei t'au, to weigh anchor; sung kwo' chwi mó hong, a boat crossing the water leaves no trace—said of matters without tangible proof; kiáng sung 'chau 'ma sang hung miáng' only three chances (out of ten) for safety in boats and on horseback; sung 'sai 'leng ngiáng' to work a vessel up to the shore.

**拊**  
Hsün.

To feel, to stroke, to pat; to soothe, to encourage; to sympathize with.

**循**  
Hsün.

To follow a leader; to accord, to comply with; to revolve; to perambulate, to go about and examine; good, easy, docile; leisurely; to soothe; to state, to explain: "u sung, to soothe, to encourage; sung sung, in order, gradually; com., "sung sok, yielding to control; sung liang, docile, meek, gentle; sung 'li, to follow reason; sung kié tó' 'kü, to obey the rules;

1 悚 8 竦 5 聳 7 聳 9 慫 10 瞬 12 火 18 車 15 船 17 船 19 船 20 撫  
然 立 聽 人 遍 息 輪 船 船 船 家 車 循  
2 悚 4 竦 6 高 耳 9 攬 11 渡 14 船 16 搭 18 封 來 21 循  
慄 動 聳 目 身 船 身 船 船 往 束

'*t'íng tó* *sung* *k' wáng*, the course of heaven's laws as to prosperity and adversity.

**馴** A tame, well-trained horse; gentle, docile, yielding; kind, amiable, harmless; to tame; to acquire gradually: "*nga sung*, elegant, as diction; "*sung huk*, docile, obedient; com., "*sung jiong*, gentle, mild, good-natured.

**紉** A silk tassel; fine, silken cords, bindings, ornaments; a rule, model, pattern: "*sung ch'ak*, to examine.

**純** Pure silk; pure, unmingled, uniform; all, the whole, perfect, entire; great; fine, the best; simple, single, guileless; a measure of 15 feet: "*sung haiu* honest, upright; "*sung ek*, uniform throughout, singleness of purpose; "*sung sük*, versed in, experienced; com., "*sung chiong*, uniform and entire; "*sung saik*, a pure color. Read '*chung*: a fringe, selvage. Read '*tong*: to tie in a bundle.

**唇** The lips: "*chio sung*, vermilion lips; com., "*sung 'ch'i siong i*, lips and teeth mutually dependent—mutually dependent, "*sung hung* as persons; "*ch'i pek*, ruby lips and white teeth; "*sung wong* '*ch'i hang*, when the lips are gone, the teeth are cold; met., destitute, nothing to rely on.

**濬** The high banks of a stream, a beach, a brink, a margin; a shore by deep water.

**淳** Pure, clear, limpid; honest, true; to sprinkle, to wash, to cleanse; war-chariots; saltish, barren land: "*sung sung*, floating, rippling; "*hung sük*, "*sung haiu* his manners are plain and correct.

**醇** Rich, generous, pleasant, as wine; good and thick, as syrups; pure, single, as one's motives; liberal, magnanimous; careful, attentive; clear, healthy, as the complexion; subtle, seminal, essential: "*sung 'chiu*, generous wine; "*sung haiu* liberal; "*sung king*, observant.

**犝** A yellow bullock with black lips; an ox seven feet high, suitable for a sacrifice.

**鶉** A quail, called "*ang sung*, which the Chinese say is transformed from rats or toads: "*sung i*, poor raiment, like a quail's short, shabby tail.

**旬** A decade of days or years; the whole of, complete, finished, as a number; used in one of the periods of mourning; in the coll. to review lessons on the tenth day: "*sung swói* a complete year; com., "*siong sung*, "*tung sung*, and "*ha sung*, the first, second, and third decades of a month; "*lek sung sei* '*k'ó*, a father deceased 60 years of age—term used on lanterns; "*lek sung*, mourning rites on the 60th day.

1天 2雅 4紉 6純 8純 10朱 相 齒 齒 淳 16醇 18旬  
道 馴 察 一 全 唇 依 白 寒 厚 厚 歲  
循 馴 純 純 純 唇 唇 唇 風 醇 鵲 六  
環 伏 厚 熟 色 齒 紅 亡 俗 酒 鵲 旬



荀  
'Hsün.

Sometimes read 'sung': a plant bearing a yellow flower and red fruit, said to fatten those eating it; a surname; a feudal state, in which sense used for the next.

郇  
'Hsün.

A feudal state in the Chow dynasty, now Puchou-fu in the south-west of Shansi with the adjacent region.

巡  
'Hsün.

To go on a circuit, to go the rounds, to cruise; to examine what is being done, to take a tour of inspection: 'sung sau' to cruise, as a guard-boat does; com., 'sung kang, to serve as a watchman; 'sung yǎ' to go on a round of inspection at night; 'sung ló' to go on a circuit; 'sung hai, to cruise at sea; 'sung 'u, the provincial governor—is so styled; 'sung proo' the special aids (of high officers); 'sung ká ngěu' 'sü, imperial street-inspectors—applied jocosely to beggars; 'sung huong kwok, place of consultation for the public defence; 'sung 'chwi (coll. 'sung 'ch'eng), to inspect the watering of fields.

蓴  
'Shun.

A kind of aquatic vegetable or cress, eaten in summer; thick rushes; plants growing bushy.

(763)

Süng.

松  
'Sung.

The fir or pine tree; an emblem of longevity: 'süng kong 'hu, the Sung-kiang prefecture, in which Shanghai is; com., 'süng pah, the pine; 'süng pah, 'hua

(coll. 'lai), pine-cones; 'süng t'auk, müi sang 'iu, three friends (are like) the fir, bamboo, and plum; COLL., 'süng mǎng, or 'süng mǎng lek, pitch-pine; 'süng 'mó, 'ch'iu, pine leaves.

淞  
'Sung.

The name of a river in Kiangsu, for which the last is also used.

榕  
'Yung.  
Jung.

Read 'ung; coll. 'süng: the bastard banian, the Indian fig, called 'süng 'ch'eu'; 'süng 'ch'eu' 'sü, the pendent rootlets of the banian; 'süng 'ch'eu' 'k'eng 'ch'ok, 'sǐ' born from the hollow of a banian tree; met., to be unfilial.

(764)

Swa.

耍  
'Shua.  
Sha.

To play, to sport, to amuse; to trifle with; to exercise, as in fencing; play, jollity, games; in the coll. easy, remiss; bold, swaggering: 'chieng 'swa, expert at, clever; com., 'iu 'swa, to ramble about; 'ngwang' 'swa, to play, to sport; COLL., 'k'ó' 'swa, to go on a ramble; 'nü 'ch' 'mang 'swa, you are so free and reckless! 'swa 'swa 'tiok, free and easy; reckless, as in using money.

灑  
'Shai.

To sprinkle; to scatter, as the wind scatters leaves; to divide; to cast, as a hook for fish; high, deep; steep, as a bank; alarmed, shivering, in a tremor: the Shai. 2d also read 'sá, q. v.

掃  
'Sao.

To sweep, to brush; to clean and sweep up; a broom, a besom; to damp-

1 巡 3 巡 5 巡 7 巡 8 巡 水 12 松 模 15 尖 17 玩 19 耍  
2 哨 4 夜 6 撫 街 防 10 松 毛 14 榕 16 遊 18 去 耍  
3 巡 4 巡 6 巡 御 局 柏 13 梅 14 榕 16 遊 18 去 耍  
更 邏 捕 史 巡 11 松 友 18 榕 16 遊 18 去 耍

en, to interrupt, as one's pleasure; to rid, to clear off: also read 'sô and in the coll. *sai* q. v.: 'ta 'sioa, to sweep; 'swa, *tü kang 'tong*, to dismiss traitors (from court); com., 'swa *heng*' to interrupt one's pleasure, to chill one's hopes.

**埽** Also read 'sô; used for the last; to sweep the ground, to clean up; a dike, an embankment, a dam made of bamboos and earth.

*Swa*. A coll. word: the same

as *ch'wa*; a sudden pain; contraction or distortion of the limbs, said to be caused by a *swa* 'mwi, or malign influence; *k'ëuk, hung sioa* 'sioa' a sudden affection caused by malign influence of wind.

(765) Swai.

'*Swai*. A country brogue, sometimes used for 'sai, to use, to employ.

(766) Swang.

**孿** Read *swang* in the dictionaries; usually read 'hoang, q. v.: to bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change.

(767) Swi.

**菱** Also read *ch'wi*: a plant, called 'hu, *swi*, the coriander or caraway.

Sui.

'*Swi*. A coll. word; also spoken 'swi or 'soi by some: perhaps a contracted form of *sioh*, 'k'í, all, the whole lot: 'swi k'ó' let all go, take the whole lot; 'swi má' to sell off all at once.

(768) Swo.

[This word is interchangeably read *sio*, q. v.]

(769) Swoh.

[This word is interchangeably read *sioh*, q. v.]

(770) Swoi.

**彗** Also read *woi*: the same as the next in the sense of a brush-broom, a besom: 'swoi', *sing* (or *woi*, *sing*), a broom-star — i. e., a comet, commonly called 'ch'eng 'ch'iu, *sing*, q. v.

**篳** A besom, a broom made of bamboo-twigs, used for sweeping the fields: 'ëung' *swoi* to use the broom, to sweep.

**稅** Rent; taxes in kind, impost; duties on goods; toll, customs; to bequeath; to stop, to rest; to halt, as at a post-house: 'swoi'

*le* a custom-house officer or clerk; 'swoi' *ngidh*, the fixed rates of duties; com., 'pó' *swoi* to report and pay toll or duty; 'sin *swoi*' to receive custom; 'yong *swoi*' foreign customs, customs on imports; 'swoi' *taung* a licensed pawn-shop; 'swoi' *k'ie* to pay a tax on a deed, to get a deed stamped and registered; 'swoi' *kwang* (or *k'au*), a custom house. Read *t'wak*: to release. Read *yok*: pleased.

**說** Interchanged with the preceding in the sense of to release and to be pleased; to persuade to a course; to urge, to incite to; to plead by specious arguments: also read *sioh*, q. v.:

1打 奸 4胡 6筭 7擁 9稅 10報 11收 12洋 13稅 14稅 15稅  
掃 黨 菱 筭 彗 額 稅 稅 稅 當 契 館  
2掃 8掃 5彗 星 8稅 稅 稅 稅 稅 稅 稅  
除 典 星 〇 吏 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

'*iú swoi*' to go about and incite others; COM., '*swoi*' *k'aik*, (or *siok*, *k'aik*), a pleader, a specious talker.

幌

Tui.

蛻

T'ui.

賽

Sai.

A handkerchief or napkin hung at the girdle: '*k'ung swoi*' a napkin.

The exuviae or skin, cast off by snakes, crabs, locusts, &c.: '*siéng swoi*' the cast skin of a cicada.

To recompense, to make a return; to emulate, to match; to contest for, as in plays, etc.; to make a show, as in processions; to announce an offering: '*swoi*' *téng*, to show lanterns, as on the 15th of the 1st moon; COM., '*swoi*' *saik*, to throw dice for the stakes, as in the dice-shaking or mutual-aid club; '*swoi*' *yang*, to emulate, to see who excels; '*swoi*' *tai*, to emulate in theatricals, as two companies in succession; COLL., '*tai*' *swoi*' to contest for the victory.

歲

Sui.

To pass over; a year of one's age; age, years, revolution of the seasons; a harvest: in the coll. read *hwoi*' q. v.: '*swoi*' *ch'èu* the characters for the cyclic year; '*chaung*' *swoi*' robust, sinewy; '*ak*' *swoi*' a new-year's present; '*k'aik*' *swoi*' last year; COM., '*wang*' *wang*' *swoi*' may His Majesty live forever! '*t'ai*' *swoi*' a clay image, the Chinese Cybele, carried in procession to "meet the Spring"; also a period of 1728 years; '*swoi*' *swoi*' *ping* *ang*, prosperous every year!

*Swoi*'. A coll. word: a seam, a crack: *siéng*' *swoi*' a seam; *swoi*' *pauk*, the seam is ripped; *pek*, *swoi*' a crack, as in bamboo; *t'iéng*' *tié* *sioh*, *swoi*' sew it (the width of) a seam farther in.

*Swoi*'. A coll. word: something on which to found a claim, an antecedent, a precedent: *i o*' *swoi*' he has a claim or precedent, as said of one who has already received alms from another.

(771)

Swok.

[This word is interchangeably read *siok*, q. v.]

(772)

Swong.

[This word is interchangeably read *siong*, q. v.]

(773)

Ta.

*Ta*. A coll. word: dry, not wet, not moist: *ta* *séng*, dry and mellow, very dry; *ta* *só*' parched; *ta* *chieu*, scorched, as things in being cooked; dried up, shriveled, as the face; *kang* *ta*, dry, not watered, as pork; *hèng* *ta*, to dry at a fire; *ta* *k'auk*, *k'auk*, or *k'auk*, *k'auk*, *ta*, thoroughly dry; *ta* *tó*' the net profit.

*Ta*.

A coll. word, as in *ta* *a*' where?

打

Ta.

To strike, to beat; to pound, to knock; to attack, to fight; to cause to fight; a blow, punishment by blows; to play with or on; as an auxiliary before verbs, denotes simple action, or marks present time; by, in, at, through: '*ta*' *sü*, killed; COM., '*ta*' *yeu*, I have troubled you! '*ta*' *kèng*, to

1遊 3巾 5賽 7賽 9聞 11壯 13客 歲 15歲 17打 18打 19打  
說 說 燈 贏 賽 歲 歲 太 歲 死 擾 工  
說 客 蟬 賽 賽 歲 萬 歲 平安 〇 〇 〇  
客 蛻 色 臺 次 歲 萬 〇 安 〇 〇 〇



job out work; *'ta siáh*, to do a job and board one's self; *'ta t'au*, the boss, the one who contracts for work; beggars' headman; *'ta luk*, to hunt game; *'ta saung'* or *'ta tiéng*, to reckon, to calculate; *'ta huak*, to distribute, to apporportion, to assign; *'ta t'eng' seng' sek*, to go and learn the news; *'ta t'iek*, wrought iron; COLL., *'ta lang huang*, crosswise, athwart; *'ta t'iong hwo'* things ready made, not made to order—are inferior; *'ta sóh*, to twist rope; *'ta sau'* to sweep; a sweep.

**躡**

Read *tó*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *'ta*, as in *'ta tá* to walk unsteadily, to toddle, as a child learning to walk.

**醅**

Cha.

Read *cha'*; coll. *ta'*: a wine or oil press; to express or separate spirits: *'chiu ta'* a wine press; *'ta' chiu*, to express wine; *ta'*

*tó'* a bag for expressing the juice.

**Ta'.**

A coll. word: to feign, to counterfeit; feigning, pretending: *ta' k'aung'* to feign sleep; *ta' ta' sié'* feignedly; *ta' ngaung'* to pretend to be stupid; *ta' meng' maung'* a feigning manner or look; *ta' chó' ta' ta' lí*, to feign in mere sport, as children do.

**茶**

The infusion of tea; a tea, teas: COM., *'siáh, ta*, to drink tea; *'ta hwa*, the Camellia; *'ta chi*, nuts of the tea-oil tree; *'k'ung' ta*, to furnish tea, as scholars at school; *'ta piáng*, tea pressed into cakes; *'ta sik*, a sort of crul-

ler boiled in oil; *'ta ong*, a tea-hong; *'ta kwang tainy'* a restaurant; *'ta sú*, a tea-taster; *'ta saik*, the quality of tea; *'ta pwang*, a tea-tray; *'ta ki*, a tea-poy; *'ta p'oi*, or *'ta eu*, a tea-cup; *'ta sung* (or *lung*), a long tea-saucer; *'ta pó*, a tea-pot; COLL., *'ta nioh*, the tea-leaf, teas; *'ta nioh, ing*, a tea caddy or canister; *'ch'u ta' pó*, large coarse tea-leaves — also called *'mwang tiéng p'oi*.

(774)

Tá.

**低**

Also read *ti*: to bend down, to droop; to incline, as the head; *Ti*, low, down, as to place; low, as the voice; cheap; low, humble; common: *'kó tá*, high and low; *'tá ngong*, to look down and up—low and high, as prices; *'tá sing*, in a low voice; COM., *ka' tá*, the price is cheap.

**底**

Read *ti*; coll. *tá*: the base, the bottom; below, beneath, under; the bottom, the remnant; a foundation, property, wealth on which to depend; a copy, first draft; *'a' tá*, below, underneath; *kau' tá tá*, to the very bottom; *'tau' tá*, to the very last, forever; *'i o' tá*, he has money, "is well-to-do"; *'tá tio' (or nong) 'yá kau'* very opulent; *'mó tá k'ang*, a bottomless pit; *met.*, gluttonous, voracious; *'kó tá*, wooden heels, as of ladies' shoes; wooden-soled shoes; *'lau lá chó' tá*, keep it for a copy.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 打 | 3 打 | 5 酒 | 7 食 | 9 茶  | 11 茶 | 13 茶 | 15 茶 | 17 茶 | 19 低 | 21 下 | 23 底 |
| 食   | 獵   | 醅   | 茶   | 子    | 餅    | 行    | 色    | 婆    | 昂    | 底    | 路    |
| 2 打 | 打   | 6 醅 | 8 茶 | 10 供 | 12 茶 | 14 茶 | 16 茶 | 18 高 | 20 低 | 22 透 | 野    |
| 頭   | 箕   | 酒   | 花   | 茶    | 食    | 師    | 盤    | 低    | 聲    | 底    | 厚    |

**抵** Read 'ti; coll, 'tá: to oppose, to resist, to stop, to ward off; to sustain, to bear the responsibility of, to take the blame: 'tá 'tik, to oppose, to meet a foe; 'tá 'tong, to bear a responsibility; 'tá 'sak, to ward off malign influences; 'ch'iu 'tá, to fend, or parry with the hand; 'tá 'má 'teu unable to ward off.

**帝** One who judges, a ruler of the nations; one whose virtue is like that of heaven, heaven's vicegerent; a sovereign, a prince, a potentate, an emperor; applied to several deities denoting supremacy in their peculiar attributes: 'tá 'hau' an empress; com., 'hwong 'tá' an emperor; 'hwong 'tá' oi' the imperial throne; 'kwang 'tá' Mars; 'Hwí 'tá' the god of fire; 'ung 'ch'iong 'tá' Kung, Apollo; 'siong' 'tá' the Supreme Ruler; used for God; 'tá' 'wong, a sovereign; 'ngu 'tá' the five emperors before Yu, the Great, B. C. 2597—2255; gods over plagues; 'tá' 'sing, the star of the Emperor's destiny.

**諦** To examine, to scrutinize, to judge: 'sing 'tá' to examine and decide a case; 'tá' 'se' to determine, as the qualities of things.

**蝶** Small insects, as ephemera, generated in the air; the rainbow is said to be made of them: 'tá' 'tong' the rainbow. The 1st read 'tai': a snake. The 2d read 'chiok': a spider.

**蹄** A hoof; met., horses; the feet of pachydermata, solidungula and ruminantia; to kick, a hare-trap; a leg of pork or mutton: com., 'ma 'tá, a horse's hoof; 'tú 'tá, a leg of pork; COLL., 'seng 'tá, a fore-leg; 'tá 'wo, a round of pork, a cut near the body; 'tá 'k'a pang' the leg-part of a round; 'ma 'tá 'wong, a hoof-shaped cuff.

**鵯** Read 'tá in the dictionaries; an aquatic fowl, called 'tá 'hu, a kind of gregarious pelican, having a red bill and plumage like an owl's.

**媼** At ease; elegant: 'tá 'tá, fascinating, as 'Sá 'sít was. Read 'se': a mother.

**璉** Also read 'tí: the name of a gem, called 'tá 'tong.

**睇** Also read 'tí: to go out and see; to sit and look at; to survey from a distance.

**蜚** Name of an insect: 'tá 'ló, a species of cicada.

**鞮** Also read 'tá: leathern shoes; plain shoes, those without figured toes: 'tá 'léu' plain, mourning shoes.

**騊** Also read 'tí: a fine, frisking horse; 'kiok, 'tá, a nimble palfrey.

1 抵 2 敵 3 抵 4 敵 5 皇 6 帝 7 火 8 帝 9 帝 10 君 11 帝 12 王 13 帝 14 星 15 諦 16 視 17 馬 18 蹄 19 鵯 20 鶻 21 璉 22 鞮 23 騊 24 駃 25 騊







棟

Tung.

Read *tong*<sup>1</sup>; coll. *taëng*<sup>1</sup>: the main supports in houses: *'taëng' t'eu* (or *taung' t'eu*), the central or main posts; *'taëng' liong*, or *taëng' ang*, beams, joists.

重

Chung.

Ch'ung.

Read *täung*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *taëng*<sup>2</sup>: heavy, weighty; severe, heinous; strong, harsh, as words; important, momentous; to regard, to esteem highly, to give importance to: *taëng' tai*<sup>2</sup> hard work; toil; *taëng' wa*<sup>2</sup> harsh words; *'i chót'* *'yá taëng'* his crime is heinous; *o' nioh, taëng'* how heavy is it? *'k'ang' taëng'* to view as important; *taëng' le' ch'ia' pauk*, to take exorbitant interest, as widows do; *'lang chü tang taëng' tang'* lazy louts carry heavy loads—to avoid going twice.

動

Tung.

Read *tong*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *taëng*<sup>2</sup>: to move, as the hands; motion, movement, action: *'taëng' k'a taëng' ch'iu*, to move feet and hands—to go and do; *teng' taëng'* to move, to be agitated; *te' teng' taëng'* an earthquake; *'kieu' i má' taëng'* I call him but he'll not move! *'k'i taëng'* thanks for your trouble! *ng' k'i taëng'* no thanks needed! no trouble! *'hiöng taëng'* a noise, a clatter, as of crockery.

洞

Tung.

Read *tong*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *taëng*<sup>2</sup>: a cave, a grotto; *met.*, a delightful spot: *'taëng' k'au*, the cave's mouth; *'h wa ting siok, taëng'* flower pavilions and cool grots; *'sieng züëng'* a fairy's grot; *met.*, a fine spot.

(778)

Tah.

壓

Ya.

Read *ak*, used for the coll. *tah*: to press upon, to crush, to press, as with weights; to compress, to reduce to a certain form by pressure; to repress, as fear; to stay (the foot), to wait; to stake, to pledge, to put at hazard in games; to adopt; an encumbrance; *'tah, si*, crushed to death; *'tah, huk*, to press into a required shape; *'tah, kiäng*, to quiet, as old people and children with tea or food; a red patch on an infant's clothes, as a charm; *'tah, kieu'* to put additional weight on a sedan; *'tah, pó*, to stake money in certain games; *'tah, hwa hcoi'* to try luck at a lottery; *tah, má' tioh*, to lose one's stake; *tah, ch'io' chek*, to "press the ridge-pole"—an encumbrance, as an unmarried girl; *'tah, hwa ch'eu'* to adopt a daughter; *tah, t'eng' kiäng*, the encumbrance of a widow's children (when she marries again); *'tah, koi'* to "press the counter"—a fee for a license, as to sell salt; *tah, sioh, pwo'* to wait a while; *'ló hcoi' tah, tah*, let (the procession of) the venerable company halt!—used in a *met.* sense for wait! slow! be easy!

*Tah.* A coll. word, as in *tah, lóh*, to dishonor, to bring reproach on, to disgrace, as a wicked son does his parents.

擇

Tsé.

Chai.

Read *tek*; coll. *tah*: to choose, as lucky days: *'tah, nik, chi*, to choose a lucky day; *tah, nik, ká*, the lucky-day-street—a street in Foochow where

棟<sup>1</sup> 伊<sup>8</sup> 看<sup>4</sup> 動<sup>3</sup> 賣<sup>6</sup> 響<sup>5</sup> 仙<sup>10</sup> 壓<sup>12</sup> 壓<sup>14</sup> 壓<sup>16</sup> 花<sup>19</sup> 老<sup>10</sup>  
柱<sup>1</sup> 罪<sup>8</sup> 重<sup>4</sup> 手<sup>3</sup> 動<sup>6</sup> 動<sup>5</sup> 洞<sup>10</sup> 伏<sup>12</sup> 轎<sup>14</sup> 花<sup>19</sup> 模<sup>10</sup> 會<sup>10</sup>  
棟<sup>1</sup> 野<sup>5</sup> 動<sup>3</sup> 叫<sup>6</sup> 起<sup>7</sup> 洞<sup>9</sup> 壓<sup>11</sup> 壓<sup>18</sup> 壓<sup>15</sup> 會<sup>13</sup> 壓<sup>18</sup>  
樑<sup>1</sup> 重<sup>5</sup> 肢<sup>6</sup> 伊<sup>7</sup> 動<sup>9</sup> 口<sup>10</sup> 死<sup>11</sup> 驚<sup>18</sup> 寶<sup>15</sup> 壓<sup>17</sup> 擯<sup>13</sup> 壓<sup>18</sup>





*ko' tloh, tai' wong*, it should be somewhat more yellow.

**戴**

Tai.

To carry or wear on the head; to bear, to sustain; to have over one, as the sky; to meet, to happen: COM., *'pok, k'ing' tai'* *'tieng*, the same sky shall not cover us; *'tang tai'* to undertake for; *'tai' hwa*, to wear flowers; *'tai' mó* to put on a cap; *'tai' ha'* to wear mourning; COLL., *'tai' 'ngang kiang'* to wear spectacles.

**碓**

Tui.

A pestle, a beater to pound in a mortar, a foot-pestle; to pound in a mortar; a beat of a pestle: COM., *'chui tai'* or *'ch'ia tai'* pestles moved by water power; *'tai' 'mi*, to pound rice. Read *toi*: a bank, a heap.

**炆**

The soot from fire, smoky soot; flying ashes and cinders.

**台**

T'ai.

High, exalted, eminent, noble; your honor; venerable: *'ló ho' tai*, our district magistrate; *'tai ka'* eminent Sir! *'hing tai*, noble brother! your honor! Read *'tai*: a surname; name of a star: *'sang tai*, three double stars in Ursa Major. Read *i*: I, myself; grateful, pleased; to rejoice; to nourish.

**臺**

T'ai.

Interchanged with the preceding: a high square terrace, a platform, a staging; a gallery; an open terrace, an observatory, a lookout over a gate; a fort; a compellation; a title of officers; a menial, a ser-

vant: *'hiong tai*, a censor, a magistrate; COM., *'tai ka'* noble Sir! *'tai kóh*, a frame on which children are carried, as in processions of the goddess "Mother"; *'hié tai*, a theatrical stage; *'nan' tai*, to beat instruments before a play; *'cheng' hiong tai*, the terrace of incense-offering, as on the summit of Black-rock Hill, Foochow; *'lo' tai*, an open terrace, as on a house-top; *'chié' tai, 'y tai, 'hwang tai*, and *'hok tai*, Viceroy, Governor, Treasurer, and Literary Chancellor; *'tai wang* (coll. *'tai wang*), Formosa; *'tai 'mi*, Formosan rice; *'wang' tai*, to change or relieve Formosan (soldiers); *'p'au' tai*, a fort; COLL., *'tloh tai' ting lá 'u*, performing on the stage; *met.*, to be engaged in trade, making gain.

**檯**

The name of a tree; also interchanged with the last; a staging, a platform, a terrace.

**臺**

A sedge, called *'hiung tai*, which grows in damp places; a culinary vegetable.

**蟹**

Read *nai'*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *'tai*: a small worm bred in rice.

*'Tai*. A coll. word, as in *'tai ka*, or *'tai ka 'ná*, a husband's mother; *'lau' kwang* and *'tai ka*, a husband's father and mother.

*'Tai*. A coll. word: to put in, to insert a piece, to patch; to mend, as with cloth, wood, or metal; *met.*, to throw in, as a word to settle a matter: *'tai' pwo*,

1 不 2 擔 4 戴 6 碓 台 9 兄 11 臺 13 戲 15 進 臺 臺 禮  
共 戴 孝 米 台 台 駕 臺 臺 香 臺 着 舞  
天 花 水 老 駕 憲 閣 開 露 灣 臺 頂 藝  
3 戴 5 碓 7 老 8 台 10 憲 12 臺 14 閣 16 露 17 炮 18 臺 19 臺 20 臺  
○

to patch; *tai* 'pwo mó niáh, *aiwong hong*, a patch is not equal to the original stuff—the indemnity not as good as the article itself; *tai* *sioh*, *kwo* to settle by a final sentence.

大

Ta. Large, great, grand; extensive, long; important, prominent; fat, plump; as a superlative, very, much; Tai. To. to enlarge, to grow large; Chua. to exceed; the 37th radical: in the coll. read *twai*

q. v.: *'tai* *kong*, the main string of a net; hence the chief, the most important; *'tai* *ch'íeng*, the great thousand—the world; *'tai* *aing* the great limit—death; com., *'tai* *ka*, all, we all, you all; *'tai* *hwang*, all, whoever, whatever; *'tai* *yok*, or *'tai* *liok*, generally, for the most part; *'tai* *kwoh*, or *'tai* *t'á*, the main part, mostly; *'tai* *tó* just, fair as to price; *'tai* *wong*, rhubarb; *'tai* *kek*, great luck; *'tai* *hok*, the Great Learning—one of the Four Books; *'tai* *tung* *'sieu* *e* slightly different.

逮

To follow after; to be at, to reach to, to come into contact with; equal to a duty; the root or origin; the 171st radical: *sèuk*, *yè*

Tai. *pok*, *'tai* unable to come up to them by day or night; *'tai* *'tai* pleasing, harmonious; *'iu che* *e* *'tai* to have the will but not the ability.

逮

An adverb of time, till, until, to, unto: *'tai* *kik*, even to; *'tai* *king*, until this time.

Tai.

埭

Tai.

A dam; a lock or inclined plane on rivers and canals, where boats are passed by a windlass: *'tai* *kaik*, the scale of transit charges at a lock.

隤

Tai.

Dark, obscure, cloudy: *'ai* *'tai* obscure, as when clouds cover the sun.

代

Tai.

A generation, an age; to change, for, instead of; in the place of one, a substitute; delegated, deputed: in the coll. read *tó* q. v.: *'sè* *'tai* an age; *'ngu* *'tai* the Five Dynasties, A. D. 907-959; *lik*, *'tai* successive generations or reigns; *'ngu* *'tai* *tung* *tong*, five generations living at once; com., *'tai* *t'á* instead of, to act as a substitute; *'tai* *paing* to manage for one; *'tai* *pek*, the writer, the amanuensis or clerk; *'tai* *neng* to be surety for.

玳

Tai.

Tortoise shell: com., *'tai* *ngwoi* the tortoise-shell of commerce—used in ornamental work.

岱

Tai.

The most eastern of the five mountains of China, the high peak in Shang-tung, also called *'t' ai* *sang*, or Great Mountain.

貸

Tai.

T'ai.

To lend, to loan on interest; to intrust to another; to give, to confer; to pardon, to release; also to borrow: *'pong* *'tai* to borrow for another; *ch'a* *'tai* to vary from a rule; *'tèing* *chaik*, *pok*, *'tai* to punish severely and not pardon; com., *kó* *'tai* *u* *mwong*, to inquire and find no

1 大 3 大 5 大 7 大 9 大 11 追 13 駿 15 五 17 同 19 代 21 泰 23 重  
網 限 約 道 學 今 隤 代 堂 筆 山 責  
2 大 4 大 6 大 8 大 10 逮 12 逮 14 世 16 五 18 代 20 玳 22 旁  
千 家 局 黃 及 格 代 代 替 瑁 貸 貸



way of borrowing; COLL., 'chiok, tai' to borrow.

**黛**  
Tai.

To mark or blacken the eyebrows; to shave off the eyebrows and make black marks instead: 'ch'ing tai' an invisible green.

**袋**  
Tai.

A bag, a sack; a case or cover to inclose things; a purse, a pocket; a satchel: in the coll. read *tóí* q. v.

**待**  
Tai.

To wait for, to expect, to wait upon; to await, to provide against; to treat, to behave to: 'teng tai' to "wait for one; 'tai' ka' "wait for the price"—i. e., till invited to office, as Confucius said; COM., 'k'ang' tai' to treat well or ill; 'chiék, eng' tai' k'ah, to entertain guests; COLL., tai' neng ngai, to treat persons ill.

**怠**  
Tai.

Careless, negligent, remiss; lazy, indolent; inattentive, wanting in courtesy: 'tai' tó' indolent; 'tai' hwang' slow, sluggish; COM., 'hai' tai' remiss, lazy; tai' mang' to treat disrespectfully; COLL., 'chi pong, nu tai' mang' this time I have failed in courtesy.

**殆**  
Tai.

Used for the last in the sense of lazy; imminent, perilous, dangerous; to expose, to hazard; near, familiar, approaching; to begin, about to do; nearly at, on the limits, almost: 'heng tai' to run into danger; 'ngui tai' hazardous; 'tai' kik, nearly, about.

**殆**

Used for the last in the sense of lazy; imminent, perilous, dangerous; to expose, to hazard; near, familiar, approaching; to begin, about to do; nearly at, on the limits, almost: 'heng tai' to run into danger; 'ngui tai' hazardous; 'tai' kik, nearly, about.

Tai.

A coll. word: to throw, to cast away, to reject:

tai' k'ó' to throw away; tai' k'ó' to sell cheap, as in competition; tai' jeng, to cast into the (money) tube — gather the tithings, as from the members of a guild.

Tai.

A coll. word: a matter, a business: sié' nóh, tai' kié' (for ié'), what business? what's the matter? chó' tai' tó do work.

Tai.

A coll. word, as in tai' tong, in the middle, the midst; tai' tong tong, in the very center.

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Talk.

**得**  
Ta.

Used erroneously for the next: the appearance of water; water; humid; watery.

**得**  
Ta.  
Tei.

To get, to obtain, to attain, to acquire; to have, to be or become; to wish; to desire; as an auxiliary, may, can; able to be done; after a verb, expresses completion of action, for which sense tek, is used in the coll.; in the coll. slyly, secretly: COM., 'taik, pang' to be sick; 'taik, e' pleased with; 'siong taik, mutually agreeable; 'taik, t'á, to be just, as in bargains; 'taik, tung, medium, fair, as a price; 'taik, ma, to become a cavalry-soldier; 'taik, chói' to sin against, to offend; 'taik, té le' to have a lucrative place (for trade); 'pok, taik, i, remediless, must be so; pok, taik, pok, kong, can't help speaking of; COLL., taik, taik, or 'tau taik, secretly; taik, taik, hwang' h'í, secretly rejoiced; taik, ki taik, sek, ki sek, there must be gainers and losers:

借<sup>8</sup>等<sup>5</sup>看<sup>3</sup>待<sup>10</sup>怠<sup>12</sup>行<sup>14</sup>殆<sup>16</sup>得<sup>18</sup>得<sup>20</sup>得<sup>22</sup>  
貸<sup>2</sup>待<sup>4</sup>待<sup>6</sup>客<sup>7</sup>緩<sup>9</sup>殆<sup>11</sup>及<sup>13</sup>意<sup>15</sup>體<sup>17</sup>馬<sup>19</sup>地<sup>21</sup>已<sup>23</sup>  
青<sup>2</sup>待<sup>4</sup>接<sup>6</sup>怠<sup>7</sup>懈<sup>9</sup>危<sup>11</sup>得<sup>13</sup>相<sup>15</sup>得<sup>17</sup>得<sup>19</sup>利<sup>21</sup>偷<sup>23</sup>  
黛<sup>2</sup>價<sup>4</sup>應<sup>6</sup>惰<sup>7</sup>怠<sup>9</sup>殆<sup>11</sup>病<sup>13</sup>得<sup>15</sup>中<sup>17</sup>罪<sup>19</sup>不<sup>21</sup>得<sup>23</sup>



**德**  
**惠**

Tè.

Virtue, moral excellence; favor, beneficence; the virtue, quality, or efficacy of; to be affected by favors, grateful; to increase; happy: com., 'sèü' *taik*, the four (female) virtues; 'taik, haing' virtuous actions; 'kang ong kang taik, grateful for favors; 'kung taik, meritorious acts; certain rites for the dead; 'song taik, to impair virtue, as by vice; *Taik, hwa* a district of Yungchun prefecture, Fookien; *taik, cheng*, 'kio, a bridge in Foochow; coll., 'mò taik, 'haing, 'vicious, immoral, wicked.

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Taing.

**店**

Tien.

A place to put goods in, a shop, a stand; an eating-house, an inn: com., 'taing' 'tau, a shop; 'k'ah, 'taing' a tavern, caravan-sary; 'mi taing' a rice-shop; 'taing' k'o' the treasure-room, a strong apartment back of the front shop; 'taing' 'chio, or 'taing' ka, a shopkeeper; 'siu taing' to shut shop; 'to taing' a shop failing; 'hiok, 'taing' to put up at an inn; coll., 'laung' taing' to open a new shop; 'pwong' taing' an eating-house.

**凳**  
**檯**

Teng.

A bench, a stool, a form, a seat without a back: 'tong taing' a long bench; 'pang taing' a wooden stool.

**蹬**

Teng.

Also read *taing'*: to step, to tread; to miss a step: 'cheng taing' wearied, exhausted; at one's wits' end, in despair.

**鐙**

Teng.

Also read *taing'*: com., 'ma taing' a stirrup. Read *teng*: a dish, a sacrificial vessel; formerly used for *teng*, a lamp, a candlestick.

**鄧**

Teng.

A surname; an ancient feudal state, now a district of Nanyang-fu in Honan.

**殿**

Tien.

A lofty hall, the imperial hall of audience; a palace; a temple, the main hall of a temple: com., 'king, 'hwang taing' the palace, the audience chamber; 'hwong tá' taing' the emperor's temple—where his tablet is worshiped; *tai*, 'hung 'pó taing' the "large precious hall" in Buddhist temples; 'taing' ha' a title of the crown-prince; the imperial kindred; 'taing' se' the examination for Hanlin degrees. Read *tieng'*: the rear of an army, to bring up the rear of flying troops; fixed; inferior merit.

**靛**

Tien.

Indigo, an indigo color; to dye blue: coll., 'taing' k'wong, an indigo-tub; *taing' hwa* (or *p'wook*), scum on native indigo.

**墊**

Tien.

Read *tieng'*; coll. *taing'*: a cushion, a large mat; to bear the burden of, to pay for another; to place under, to wedge, to use blocking: 'pui taing' to stand surety, as in paying another's debt; 'taing' tong, to bear all the burden or brunt of; 'pai' taing' a cushion to kneel on in worship; 'ie taing' a chair-cushion; 'taing' 'hó, to block up properly; *taing'*

1 四 2 德 3 功 4 德 5 店 6 頭 7 米 8 店 9 店 10 主 11 長 12 凳 13 蹬 14 馬 15 金 16 鑾 17 殿 18 帝 19 殿 20 殿 21 試 22 墊 23 墊 24 拜 25 墊 26 墊 27 好

'tá, "propping at the bottom"—vegetables in a dish under the meat.

**痕** Read *āng*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *taing*<sup>2</sup> as in 'mwong *taing*<sup>2</sup> the threshold of a door.

**有** A coll. character: firm, solid, durable; hard, not soft; stupid, obtuse: 'cheng' *taing*<sup>2</sup> very hard; 'taing' *tó*<sup>2</sup> firm, strongly made; 'taing' *ch'a*, hard wood; 'taing' *t'ang* hard-wood charcoal: 'taing' *sing*, the hard center of anything; obtuse, dull; *taing*<sup>2</sup> *ch'a kong* a hard-wood stick or club.

(783) Taiu.

**鬥** To fight, to wrangle, to squabble; to contest, to compete for, to strive for the precedence; to contend, to debate sharply: in the coll. read *tau*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: 'cheng *tau*<sup>2</sup> to fight; a brawl; *tau*<sup>2</sup> *hwak*, competitive arts or tricks; COM., 'tau' *k'e* bellicose, pugnacious; 'tau' *ch'oi*<sup>2</sup> to wrangle; *tau*<sup>2</sup> *'eu ang*<sup>2</sup>

lawsuits about brawls; COLL., 'hai' *tau*<sup>2</sup> to fight with weapons.

**吊** Read *tieu*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *tau*<sup>2</sup>: to hang down; suspended, as from a ceiling; to hang one's self; to let down, to lower by cords: 'tu tu *tau*<sup>2</sup> suspended; 'tau' *ch'ek*, to hang a thief (by the hands); *tau*<sup>2</sup> *löh, k'ó*<sup>2</sup> to lower, as by a cord; 'tau' *'si*, to hang one's self; 'tau' *söh*, a suicide's rope; 'tau' *kwi*, the ghost of a suicide—supposed to tempt others

to the same crime; 'tau' *siang*, to scale the city wall by a cord; *tau*<sup>2</sup> *pwoi*<sup>2</sup> inverted tile-work, as to cover joints on roofs.

**竇** A hole, an aperture; a den, a burrow, a cavern; a drain, an aqueduct; to dig through, to burrow; to lead off, to drain: 'keu *tau*<sup>2</sup> a dog's kennel; 'tau' *hiék*, a hole, a burrow; 'chui *tau*<sup>2</sup> a drain, a channel for water.

**讀** A sentence, a period or full stop in reading: also read *trak*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: 'kroo' *tau*<sup>2</sup> periods and sentences; punctuated, as a writing.

**豆** A trencher, a platter; sacrificial dishes; an ancient weight equal to 16 grains of millet, and the 144th of a tael; beans, pulse, for which the usual sound is *tau*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: 'pieng *tau*<sup>2</sup> a sacrificial vessel; 'muk, *tau*<sup>2</sup> a wooden trencher. Read *tau*<sup>2</sup>: a peck; to measure.

**荳** Used for the preceding: peas, beans, legumes, for which *tau*<sup>2</sup> is the common term: COM., 'tau' *k'aiu*<sup>2</sup> nutmeg.

**條** A bamboo basket, used by farmers to carry hay or muck; grain sprouting; 'hó' *tau*<sup>2</sup> to carry a basket.

**逗** To detain; to stop, to delay, to loiter; to remain without leave, to skulk about in order to avoid: 'tau' *liu*, to loiter, to skulk.

1 門 3 有 5 有 7 爭 9 門 11 吊 13 吊 15 吊 17 竇 19 句 21 木 23 荷  
 痕 道 炭 鬥 嘴 賊 索 城 穴 讀 豆 蓳 蓳  
 2 盡 4 有 6 有 8 門 10 械 12 吊 14 吊 16 狗 18 水 20 邊 22 荳 24 逗  
 有 柴 心 氣 門 死 鬼 竇 竇 豆 蓳 溜

**Taiu<sup>5</sup>.** A coll. word: to cast, to pitch, to throw in a level position, as in the game of pitching cash; *taiu<sup>5</sup> chieng<sup>5</sup>*, to pitch cash; *taiu<sup>5</sup> sang p'ok<sup>5</sup>*, to pitch and get three reverse sides up; *taiu<sup>5</sup> má<sup>5</sup> 'hiong<sup>5</sup>*, throw it down and it does not ring, as a bad dollar.

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Tak.

**答**  
**答**

**Ta.** A bamboo-rope to track boats; to reply, to answer, to rejoin; an answer, an echo; to recompense; to sustain, to feel an obligation; agreeable, suitable, corresponding; coarse: *'tak, pwo<sup>5</sup>* coarse cloth; com., *'tak, siá<sup>5</sup> 'hung ong<sup>5</sup>*, to recompense your great favor—words on votive tablets to the gods; *'ong<sup>5</sup> tak<sup>5</sup>*, question and answer; *'tak, eng<sup>5</sup>* to reply; *'tak, lá<sup>5</sup>*, to respond to the politeness, as relatives of the dead do by beginning to wail when friends call to condole with them; *'su ong<sup>5</sup> hi<sup>5</sup> su tak<sup>5</sup>*, an inappropriate reply to a question; coll., *'tak, k'eu<sup>5</sup>*, a mere taste—only a small part of the debt received; *tak, tak, k'eu<sup>5</sup>*, to take a little in the mouth, to taste.

**苔**  
**苔**

**Ta.** The contracted form of the last: a kind of pulse; to bear, to sustain, to assume; *'kü tak<sup>5</sup>*, a sort of chevaux-de-frise; *'cha tak<sup>5</sup>*, ox-bezoar.

**搭**  
**搭**

**Ta.** To sip, to taste, to lick. Read *tak<sup>5</sup>*, to forget, to lose one's self-possession, in a flurry; to throw off care: *'tak, yong yok<sup>5</sup>*, *saung<sup>5</sup>* bewildered, as from grief.

**搭**  
**搭**

To strike, to smite; to lodge at, to become a guest; to add to; joining on, attached; to erect, to build up, to construct; to hang, to suspend; to take passage; to avail of an opportunity, as to send goods; in the coll. to save, to rescue; to take shares in: com., *'tak, ka<sup>5</sup>* to make a frame or stand; *'tak, hié<sup>5</sup>*, *tai<sup>5</sup>*, to put up a theatrical stage; *'tak, sung<sup>5</sup>*, to take passage on a boat; *'tak, hwo<sup>5</sup>* to send goods (by boat); *'tak, ch'eng<sup>5</sup>* or *tak, ch'eng<sup>5</sup> t'au<sup>5</sup>*, to put more on the scales in weighing; *tak, ié tak, tóh<sup>5</sup>*, to smite chairs and tables (in a rage); coll., *k'á<sup>5</sup> nu tak, k'ó<sup>5</sup>* take it along for me; *tak, keu<sup>5</sup>* to save, to deliver; *tak, sióh<sup>5</sup> ku<sup>5</sup>*, to take a share (in business). Read *tak<sup>5</sup>*, to touch, to rub gently, to handle.

**Tak<sup>5</sup>.** A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to fit closely, as a joint; to suit, to agree precisely; literal, exact, as a definition or translation: *'yá tak<sup>5</sup>*, fitting closely; *'tak, chieng<sup>5</sup>* to adjust the arrow (to the string); *'tak, tóí<sup>5</sup>* a cash-bag, made of cloth with an opening in the center; *tak, kang<sup>5</sup>* perspiration coming through one's clothes.

**姐**  
**姐**

Also read *tang<sup>5</sup>*: occurs in the name *'Tak, ki<sup>5</sup>*, or Tanki, the infamous concubine of the tyrant Chau-sin, B. C. 1130; *met<sup>5</sup>*, a vile woman.

**組**  
**組**

Read *teng<sup>5</sup>*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *tak<sup>5</sup>*, to baste, to sew slightly: *'tak, i, sióng<sup>5</sup>*, to

1 答 鴻 4 答 6 所 答 答 然 架 13 搭 15 搭 17 搭 19 組  
布 恩 應 問 答 若 架 船 秤 袋 衣  
2 答 8 問 5 答 7 答 9 鮓 12 搭 14 搭 16 搭 18 姐  
謝 問 答 非 口 鮓 戲 貨 箭 已 裳  
3 答 9 問 6 所 8 渠 10 搭 11 搭 13 搭 15 搭 17 姐  
謝 問 答 非 口 鮓 戲 貨 箭 已 裳



baste clothes, to take a tuck in a garment; *tak, siang'* basting-thread.

**錫**

A hook, a grapnel; to hook; to draw up with a hook; a strap, or clasp of a door: *com.*, *'tak, kau*, a hook, as on the end of a boat-pole; *'mwong tak*, a door-clasp of iron, or brass; *coll.*, *tak, tsih*, hooked up; fastened, latched; *'mwong tak, sioh*, a just latch the door.

**達達**

Read *tak*, *coll. tak*, as in *'tak, chü*, a name for the Tartars; *'tak, pó chong*, the Manchóo female costume; the dress of the small-footed Chinese women, as worn by the large-footed; *'tak, kiáng 'ka 'mwang chiu*, "a Tartar pretending to be a Manchóo"—said of one who uses a foreign costume, etc.

**踏**

To step, to tread; to trample on; to take measured steps in singing: *'chiéng tak*, to trample on; *com.*, *'tak, teu*, a footstool; steps, stairs; *'tak, peng*, a step attached to the front of a bed; *'tak, tai*, a pestle or beater, worked with the foot; *'tak, 'mwong*, to kick a door open; *'tak, k'a*, to tread on; something to rest the foot on; *'tak, kieu*, á, bridal shoes; *coll.*, *tak, hai*, the step of an actor; *tak, tio*, to "tread the path"—to pave one's way in a business; *tak, k'a chieh, tá*, to trample under foot; to impose on, to abuse; *sioh, k'a tak, 'iong sung pong*, one foot treading on the edges of two boats; *met.*, to attempt two things at once.

**逕**

Many, abundant; mixed, repeated: *'chak, tak*, things mixed up, a medley.

**達**

Open, pervious, permeable; to pervade, to permeate, to extend all about; to see through, to perceive clearly, as a subject; intelligent; intelligible; to penetrate, as water; to transfer to, to give or hand over to; to promote, to advance; to spring, as plants; all, every, universal; suitable, fit: used for the *coll. tak*, q.v.: *'siong' tak*, rising, as in fame or honor; also to inform the throne; *'tak, ing*, a shrewd man; *'chiéng' tak*, to introduce, to recommend; *com.*, *'tung tak*, to understand fully; ready, intelligent; *'hwak, tak*, rising, prosperous.

**蓬**

The name of a plant: *'chieu tak*, the plantain.

**沓**

Water rippling or bubbling up; prattling, jabbering; joined, united; to pile up; covetous, greedy; rash, blindfold, foolhardy; slow, leisurely, remiss.

**磬**

The sound of a drum: *coll.*, *tak, tak*, or *tak, tak*, *'ku*, a low, one-headed drum, also called *'ching 'ku*, or the clear drum; *tak, tak*, is also a small toy drum and drummer on wheels.

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**丹**

A carnation color; red; *met.*, sincere; a medicine, a remedy, a prescription: *'ek, piéng' tang sing*, wholly sincere, devoted,

- |     |      |      |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 錫 | 3 達子 | 救    | 滿   | 7 踏 | 9 踏  | 11 踏 | 鞋    | 14 上 | 16 薦 | 18 發 | 20 一 |
| 2 門 | 4 達婆 | 5 達仔 | 6 踐 | 8 踏 | 10 踏 | 12 踏 | 13 雜 | 15 達 | 17 通 | 19 蕉 | 片    |
| 錫   | 達    | 假    | 踏   | 板   | 門    | 轆    | ○    | 人    | 達    | 蓬    | 心    |

loyal; com., *'tang sa*, vermillion, cinnabar ore; *'tang hwong*, a good recipe; *'tang p'ui*, a medicinal bark—to reduce flatulence; *'tang kié*, the red-hearted cassia; *'tang tá*, a yellowish earth, used in paints; *'sing siéng liéng tang*, the genii distill medicines; *met.*, said of an excellent recipe; *'tang tiéng*, the lower part of the abdomen—source of strength, as in voice.

珊  
珊

Shan.  
San.

Coral: also read *sang*, q. v.: *tang tang*, the jingling sound, as of girdle ornaments; com., *tang hu*, coral; *tang hu ting*, a red coral button, the highest in rank; *tang hu sēu*, branched coral; *tang hu chio*, coral beads.

跚  
跚

Shan.

To walk as if lame, to halt, to hobble; unable to advance, making slow progress: properly read *sang*, q. v.

聃  
明

Tan.

Dull of hearing; a man's name; *'Ló tang*, commonly called *'Ló kung*, or *'Ló chū*, the founder of Taoism or Rationalism.

耽  
耽

Tan.

Also read *t'ing*, and interchanged with the next: long ears, the ears hanging down—a mark of wisdom; addicted to pleasure; to delight in.

耽  
耽

Tan.

Also read *t'ing*: to look at and yet think of something else; lustful, given to pleasure; to look about, as tigers while eat-

ing: *'tang tang*, a fierce, grand look, as of a tiger.

單  
單

Tan.  
Shan.

Single, one, alone, solitary, isolated; a single garment; only, simply; wholly, entirely; exhausted, poor, thin, bad; around, pervading; a bill, a receipt; a check, an agreement: the 1st also

read *siéng* q. v.: com., *'tang tang*, or *tang chiáh*, single, the only one; *'tang t'ung*, a single thickness; *'tang 'ch'iu*, single-handed, working alone; *'tang pok*, poor, thin; few, reduced, as a family; *'tang sing kó*, a bachelor, one who has no family; *'ku tang*, orphaned; isolated; *'hwo tang*, an invoice of goods; *'k'wi tang*, to make out a bill; *'ti tang*, a circular, a note of information; *'sié tang*, a note of thanks (for presents); coll., *tang t'uk*, *ng siéng p'á*, a single bamboo can't make a row; *met.*, to need others' help to succeed well; *tang hwang só kong wa* to talk unreasonably; *tang 'tiu tang*, one to one (in a fight).

殫

Tan.

Also read *tang*: to carry to the utmost; the extreme, last stage of; exhausted: *'tang lik*, the whole strength.

禪

Tan.

A single garment, one having no lining: *'tang í*, a single, inner garment.

啞

Tan.

To breathe hard, to pant; to rejoice; asthmatic, broken-winded, as a horse; slow, easy; full, many: *tang tang*, many; vigorous.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |   |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|
| 1 丹 | 8 丹 | 5 丹 | 7 珊 | 9 老  | 11 耽 | 13 單 | 15 單 | 哥 | 18 貨 | 20 知 | 22 殫 |
| 沙   | 皮   | 底   | 瑚   | 君    | 耽    | 重    | 薄    | 孤 | 單    | 單    | 力    |
| 2 丹 | 4 丹 | 6 丹 | 8 老 | 10 老 | 12 單 | 14 單 | 16 單 | 單 | 19 開 | 21 謝 | 23 禪 |
| 方   | 桂   | 田   | 聃   | 子    | 單    | 手    | 身    | ○ | 單    | 單    | 衣    |

鹽

Tan.  
Tieu.

**簞** A small, round basket of bamboo or rush, for holding rice; a calabash: Tin. 'ek, 'tang sēu' a basket of Tieu. rice; 'tang tēuk, a kind of bamboo, having large leaves and long joints.

鄴

Tan.

**鄆** A region in the south of Chihli province, now the district of Hantan in Kwangping prefecture.

擔担

Tan.

**擔担** To carry on the ends of a stick across the shoulders ; to bear, to sustain a responsibility ; to be security for ; in the coll., delay, delayed ; also read *tan*.  
*tan* q. v. : com., *'tang* ; *tang* to carry a load ; *'peng tang*, a carrying-stick or yoke ; *'tang keng*, coolidge ; *'tang sing*, to act as security ; *'tang iu*, to be anxious about, solicitous ; *'tang tong*, to be responsible for ; coll., *o' tang tong* and *mo tang tong*, can and cannot ; *tang tek*, *'k'i pong tek*, 'to, can carry a load and set it down ; *met.*, able to do it without trouble ; *tang kóh*, delayed ; retarded ; *tang kóh, nik*, 'chi, days wasted by delay. Read *sieng* : to borrow ; false ; pretend-  
ing.

儋

Ген.

**儋** Interchanged with the last: to bear, to carry; a load of two piculs of grain; a large town in the north-west of Hainan Island: 'ka, u tang sik, no food in the house, destitute.

伶

1

伶 A coll. character: now, the present time: "tang cheu' k'ó" to go immediately; "kau' tang, till

now; "*tang, ki, nǎng*, the men of the present time.

淇

Chan:

**滄** Given to pleasure, indulging to excess : also read *t'ing*, q. v. : Read *'tang* : a northern affluent of the Yellow river near Shansi ;  
 Chan: to sink into ; to soak, to immerse ;  
 to plunge in ; deep, limpid, still ;  
 clear, calm ; liberal.

*Tang.* A coll. word: on the contrary, by contraries; reversely, backwards: *tang tó'* on the contrary, wrongly, reversely; *tang tó' chó'* to do the wrong thing first; *tang tó' t'au*, the wrong end first.

*Tang.* A coll. word, as in:  
'*ch'iu tang*, the elbow;  
'*k'a tang*, or '*k'a au' tang*, the  
heel; '*ch'iu tang tung*, to knock  
with the elbow.

‘膽’  
‘胆’

Tan.

**膽** The gall, the gall-bladder; courage, bravery; fortitude; to rub, as the down from fruit: COM., <sup>1</sup>'*kang*'*tang*, the liver and gall; *met.*, the very heart; very intimate; <sup>1</sup>'*wa*'*tang*, great courage; <sup>1</sup>'*tang k'e*' a courageous spirit; <sup>1</sup>'*tang*'*sieu*, cowardly, timid; <sup>1</sup>'*tang kang*, his bravery has died out; <sup>1</sup>'*tang hwang*, vitriol; COLL., *kiang p'wai*'*tang*, seared enough to split his gall-bladder!

癰

TAD

**瘡** Also read *tang*: disease from overwork; fatigued, wearied; ulceration, sores; erysipelas; a disease of children, like the piles or strangury: <sup>19</sup>*tang auk*, to vex the wicked; com., <sup>20</sup>*meŋ' sion' wong' tang*.

<sup>1</sup>一 <sup>2</sup>簞 <sup>3</sup>食 <sup>4</sup>○  
<sup>5</sup>簞 <sup>6</sup>竹 <sup>7</sup>擔 <sup>8</sup>担  
<sup>9</sup>板 <sup>10</sup>擔 <sup>11</sup>工  
<sup>12</sup>擔 <sup>13</sup>承 <sup>14</sup>憂  
<sup>15</sup>擔 <sup>16</sup>當 <sup>17</sup>家  
<sup>18</sup>無 <sup>19</sup>食  
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the jaundice appearing on the face.

**統**

Tan.

Fringes on the border of a coronet to cover the ears; flaps or pendants on caps; sound of a drum.

**實**

Tan.

True, sincere; to trust; plentiful, abundant; name of a far country beyond the sea.

'*Tang*. A coll. word, often, frequently, constantly: '*tang* '*chiong wang*' repeatedly so; '*tang* '*tang ch'eng*' constantly cold, as the weather.

**但**

Tan.

But, only, simply; whenever, as soon as; exposed, unrestrained; adds force to the beginning of a clause: '*k'i tang*' how only; '*pok, tang*' not simply; '*tang*' '*hwang*', but, however, whoever; com., '*tang*' '*ngwong*' only wish that! would that!

**旦**

Tan.

Sun-rising, the morning, dawn; light, clear, bright; men who act as females in plays; anciently used for '*sing*', a spirit, a god: '*tang*' '*sik*', morning and evening; '*ngwong tang*' new year's day; '*sauk, tang*' the 1st day of a month; '*ek, tang*' in a morning, instantly; com., '*sieu tang*' actors in female dress; '*u tang*' the character of a female warrior in plays; '*hwa tang*' actors who personate girls; '*paik, mang tang*' the eight actors—on horseback in certain idol processions.

**簪**

Ta.

Also read '*tang*': to strike, to brush away; a small basket; bamboo mats for a roof. Read

*t'ak*: the heavens suddenly becoming dark.

**擔**

Tan.

A burden, a load carried at the ends of a stick across the shoulder; a load of 100 catties, a picul; in the coll. a numerative of carrying - ropes: also read '*tang*', q. v. com., '*taeng tang*' a heavy load; '*lai tang*' a load carried in baskets; a pair of carrying-baskets and stick; '*chiek, tang*' to go and relieve one of his load; coll., '*ch'eng soh, soh, tang*' a set of palm-coir ropes, a hank of two such ropes.

**誕**

Tan.

To talk wildly, to boast, to brag; incoherent, fabulous, idle, nonsensical; to enlarge, to magnify; great, vast; to bear, to nourish, to bring up: '*hwong tang*' to lie, to brag; '*tang*' '*ch'ü*', to bear a son; '*sing tang*' a god's birthday.

**蛋**

Tan.

An egg; a tribe of the Miautsz': commonly read '*laung*' q. v.

*Tang*'. A coll. word: to force, to exert the muscles violently, as in speaking; to strain, as at stool: '*tang*' '*k'i, hó, l'eng k'eng nau*' to strain one's windpipe by outcries.

*Tang*'. A coll. word: to spread, to extend, to enlarge, as a spot of grease or ink on paper; a copy-slip placed under and showing through the paper, called '*che tang*'; '*tang twai*' the spot much enlarged; '*tang*' '*t'eng tau*' it has wet through; '*k'wong tang*'

<sup>11</sup>豈 <sup>8</sup>但 <sup>6</sup>旦 <sup>7</sup>朔 <sup>9</sup>小 <sup>11</sup>花 <sup>旦</sup> <sup>14</sup>策 <sup>15</sup>接 <sup>16</sup>棕 <sup>17</sup>放 <sup>19</sup>神  
 但 凡 夕 旦 旦 旦 <sup>18</sup>重 擔 擔 索 誕 誕  
<sup>2</sup>不 <sup>4</sup>但 <sup>6</sup>元 <sup>8</sup>一 <sup>10</sup>武 <sup>12</sup>八 <sup>旦</sup> <sup>16</sup>一 <sup>18</sup>誕  
 但 願 旦 旦 旦 蠻 ○ ○ ○ 擔 子 ○

a ruled form, as placed under paper to write by.

**談** To converse; to discuss, to talk about; to prate, to cavil, to dispute; talk, chit-chat: <sup>1</sup>*mi tang*, pleasant talk; <sup>2</sup>*hang tang*, chit-chat; <sup>3</sup>*ch'iu tang*, to play chess; com., <sup>4</sup>*kong ch'ieu tang*, to laugh and chat; to jest; <sup>5</sup>*tang king pauk ku*, to converse about things ancient and modern; <sup>6</sup>*tang luang* to discourse about.

**燄** To serve up food; to bait, to allure with a bait; to eat, to devour; cakes with flesh rolled in, a sandwich.

**壇** An altar of sacrifice, an altar before idols and shrines; a terrace or high place for worship; an arena, a public hall: <sup>1</sup>*tang tang*, a hall for literary meetings; com., <sup>2</sup>*siá chek tang*, an altar to Ceres; <sup>3</sup>*tiéng té tang*, an altar or terrace to heaven and earth; <sup>4</sup>*pá tang*, to arrange an altar; coll., <sup>5</sup>*chiek, sió, tang*, to have charge of an altar-service.

**檀** A hard, tough wood, suitable for axles; sandal-wood: in the coll. read <sup>1</sup>*t'ang*, q. v.

**𣎵** A coll. word; to shine, the reflection of the sun's rays; to dart, as rays of light; to expose in the sun; to place so as to show through, as a copy-slip: <sup>1</sup>*tó k'ó tang tang*, take and put it in the sun; <sup>2</sup>*tang tié lí*, to shine into; <sup>3</sup>*tang k'ang* to hold to the light and examine; <sup>4</sup>*tang ong*, a shadow cast on to; <sup>5</sup>*tang che*

*tang* (or *task*.) to place a copy-slip under (thin paper) to write by.

**彈** To fillip, to snap with the fingers; to thrum, to play on stringed instruments; to snap, to bow or whip, as cotton; to accuse, to report against: also read <sup>1</sup>*Tan*. <sup>2</sup>*Tan tang* q. v.: <sup>3</sup>*tang chi*, to snap the fingers; com., <sup>4</sup>*tang king*, to play on lutes, etc.; <sup>5</sup>*tang niéng*, to dye by sprinkling; <sup>6</sup>*tang miéng*, to bow cotton: <sup>7</sup>*tang t'ui*, a bowing-stick; *met.*, to pound each other; as in a quarrel; *tang ak*, to subdue, to subject; <sup>8</sup>*tang hung siéng* to mark with a marking-line, as tailors do.

**彈** A ball, a pellet, a bullet; to shoot with a pellet-bow; any thing small, a plat of ground: also read <sup>1</sup>*Tan*. <sup>2</sup>*Tan tang*, q. v.: <sup>3</sup>*k'ui tang* injurious meteorological phenomena, malarious influences; com., <sup>4</sup>*tang chi*, or *tang wong*, a pellet; coll., *tang ch'ok, k'ó* shot out from a pellet-bow; *hwang tang tik*, *tang* to cross-question, to harass with words.

**憚** Sincere, in earnest, the whole heart engaged; hasty, urgent: <sup>1</sup>*tang no* heavy wrath. Read *siéng* to move about, to disturb.

**憚** To dread trouble or pain; sore, fatigued; fearful, apprehensive: <sup>1</sup>*u ké tang* not fear any one, disrespectful, reckless; *pok tang kai*, not dread (the trouble of) reforming.

<sup>1</sup>美談 <sup>2</sup>閒談 <sup>3</sup>手談 <sup>4</sup>講笑 <sup>5</sup>談今博 <sup>6</sup>談論文 <sup>7</sup>古 <sup>8</sup>社稷壇 <sup>9</sup>天地壇 <sup>10</sup>排壇 <sup>11</sup>彈指 <sup>12</sup>彈琴 <sup>13</sup>彈染 <sup>14</sup>彈棉 <sup>15</sup>彈槌 <sup>16</sup>彈粉 <sup>17</sup>線 <sup>18</sup>彈子 <sup>19</sup>彈鬼 <sup>20</sup>怒無忌憚

鄭<sup>1</sup>  
Chêng.

A feudal state in the Chau dynasty, now the prefecture of Kaifung in Honan: COM., 'tang' t'èng' earnest, diligent; respectful.

啖<sup>1</sup>  
啗<sup>1</sup>  
啜<sup>1</sup>  
Tan.

To eat, to taste; to chew, to masticate and swallow; to entice, to hold out baits, to allure; a bite, a morsel, a swallow; wild, incoherent.

淡<sup>1</sup>  
澹<sup>1</sup>  
Tan.

Fresh, tasteless, flat, insipid; thin, weak, watery, the opposite of 'nūng'; light, as color; 'tang' chong, to use light cosmetics; 'leng tang' indifferent to; insipid; few, reduced, as a family; dull, as a market; 'tang' 'chui, Tamshui in Formosa; COLL., 'tang' 'ta 'ch'āng tang' k'ah, to treat distant guests to weak tea, as sometimes said jocosely by the host.

Tang<sup>1</sup>. A coll. word: to err, to mistake; an error, a fault; wrong, erroneous: 'mó tang' no error, right; 'nū o' tang' you are in fault; tang' 'tio' the wrong road; met., a vicious course; tang' 'lau tang' 'ch'āng, wrong already and finish it wrong!

Tang<sup>1</sup>. A coll. word: a cooper's block to drive down hoops

with; to drive hoops: tang' tang' 'stoh, tang' 'a' to give (the hoop) one or two (more) blows.

(786)

Tau.

兜<sup>1</sup>  
兜<sup>1</sup>  
兜<sup>1</sup>  
Tou.

Also read 'tau: a sort of helmet or morion; helmet-shaped; to incite, to provoke; in the coll. at, by, near in time or place; to fit closely: COM., 'tau mau, an iron or brass helmet; 't'uk, tau mau, a helmet-shaped bamboo hat; COLL., 'chuik, tau, near the time of a festival; 'nang m'wong tau, at the south gate; 'tau tak, fitting closely, as a sheath.

攬<sup>1</sup>  
Tou.

Also read 'tau: to strike, to grasp, to seize; to scheme after, to engross, to monopolize; to criticise, to correct; in the coll. to draw, to bring near to; to befriend, to care for; to tuck, to press, to fold under: 'tau lang, to grasp after, to engross; COM., 'tau liāng, to get commissions; to monopolize, as trade; COLL., 'p'woi' tau 'tié, to tuck the quilt under; 'tau sing piēng, to bring near to one's self; to befriend, as an orphan; 'tau m'wong 'tau, to get people's custom; tau 't'iong 'ma 'tau, to turn a horse's head.

株<sup>1</sup>  
Chu.

Read 't'ü; coll. tau: the classifier of posts, pillars, trees, round timbers, etc.: 'sioh, tau 'ch'eu' a tree: 'sioh, tau 't'eu' a post.

<sup>1</sup>鄭 <sup>8</sup>淡 <sup>5</sup>冷 <sup>7</sup>淡 <sup>客</sup>客 <sup>堦</sup>堦 <sup>11</sup>南 <sup>搭</sup>搭 <sup>領</sup>領 <sup>16</sup>攬 <sup>門</sup>門 <sup>模</sup>模  
<sup>重</sup>重 <sup>色</sup>色 <sup>淡</sup>淡 <sup>茶</sup>茶 <sup>堦</sup>堦 <sup>南</sup>南 <sup>13</sup>攬 <sup>15</sup>被 <sup>攬</sup>攬 <sup>身</sup>身 <sup>頭</sup>頭 <sup>19</sup>一  
<sup>2</sup>淡 <sup>淡</sup>淡 <sup>6</sup>淡 <sup>請</sup>請 <sup>10</sup>節 <sup>堦</sup>堦 <sup>堦</sup>堦 <sup>攬</sup>攬 <sup>裏</sup>裏 <sup>17</sup>攬 <sup>株</sup>株 <sup>株</sup>株  
<sup>鼓</sup>鼓 <sup>粧</sup>粧 <sup>水</sup>水 <sup>淡</sup>淡 <sup>竹</sup>竹 <sup>堦</sup>堦 <sup>堦</sup>堦 <sup>堦</sup>堦 <sup>堦</sup>堦 <sup>堦</sup>堦 <sup>堦</sup>堦



**斗** Read 'tau; coll. 'tau: a dry measure of 10 *ching* or pints, but varying in size; vessels like pecks: 'kwang 'tau, the legal peck, containing about 15 pounds; 'mi 'tau, the common rice-peck; 'ch'ong 'tau, the granary-peck, containing 6½ catties, and measuring 1½ gallons; 'tau ek, those who measure rice at public granaries; 'tau lik, a broad-brimmed rain-hat of bamboo splints and leaves; 'tau lang, a storied basket; 'tau aeng' a sort of small earthen jar with a large mouth; 'tak, 'tau, a foot-stool; steps, stairs.

'Tau. A coll. word: to shake, as clothes; also to count, to reckon up: 'tau 'tau, shake it; 'tau ung ting, to shake out the dust; 'tau so' to reckon the account, as of a day's gains.

**罩** A kind of basket to catch mud-fish by covering them; to cover; a shade, a cover: com., 'ting tau' a lamp-globe; a screen or cover for lamps; 'kieu' tau' a sedan-cover; 'kwang, 'ch'ai tau' a pall of cloth of simple or mixed colors; 'kie, lēng tau' a movable bamboo coop for covering over fowls; tau' kwo' 'tau, to cover the head, as with the bedclothes.

**鬥** Read tau'; coll. tau': to strive for superiority, to compete, to contest: 'tau' k'á' to compete in speed; 'tau' k'e' a spirit of competition; 'tau' nguang' to contend

stiffly, as in law suits; tau' sio yang, to strive for superiority in; tau' liong sung, to race dragon-boats.

Tau'. A coll. word: midday, noon; met., dinner: nik, 'tau tau' the sun at the meridian, 12 M.; siong' tau' and a' tau' forenoon and afternoon; p'wai' tau' mid-day, in the heat of the day; tau' sidh, 'tau, have eaten dinner.

**骰** Formerly used for 'ku (the thigh): dice, called 'Shai. 'tau' chi: com., 'tau saik, the numbers on dice; 'tau ka, the keeper of a gambling den; 'tau, puong, a dice bowl, set in a clay mold; 'yeu tau, to shake the dice; coll., 'tau 'chi tau' as large as a die; tau ka kieng 'tu sio 'nū mó 'chu, if the gaming-house keeper joins in the game, it is not clear whether he loses or not!

**投** Read 'tau; coll., tau: to throw, to cast down, to reject; to drop, to fall into; to go to, to engage one to do, to intrust; to submit; to throw one's self on another; to report, to inform; to lodge information against: tau i 'lá, to throw one's self on him for support; 'tau tó' to report one's arrival; 'tau kung, or, tau yang, to enlist; 'tau hong, to return to allegiance; 'tau sēk, to beg a night's lodging; 'tau pōh, to cleave to, to depend on, as an orphan does; 'tau 'ai, preternatural conception in the womb; tau 'pó' tióng, to inform the constable; tau tēng tau sá, to tell east and west—tell everybody;

1官 2倉 5斗 7斗 9燈 11鬥 13鬥 15骰 17骰 19投 21投 23投  
斗 斗 笠 甕 罩 快 硬 色 盆 到 降 泊  
米 斗 斗 踏 轎 鬥 骰 骰 搖 投 投 投  
斗 乙 籃 斗 罩 氣 子 家 骰 軍 宿 胎

*tau, mwong chā*, to send in an official document.

*Tau.* A coll. word, corrupted from *ta* (tea), as in *tau kwang taing* a restaurant.

**豆**<sup>1</sup> Beans, peas, legumes: also read *tau* q. v.: COM., *'king tau* peas; *'kong tau* a sort of white bean with spotted eyes; *'ch'ang tau* or *tau* *'ch'ang*, green pot-beans; *'tau* *kiék*, the long-pod, or string, bean; *'tau* *sié* salt-bean relish; *'tau* *ho* bean curd; *'tau* *kang* (coll. *tau* *kwang*), cakes of bean curd; *'tau* *nga*, bean sprouts, made by covering so as to heat or ferment; *'tau* *ho* *tēu* "curd-chopsticks"—the film from the surface of the curd made into rolls; *'tau* *ho* *'peng*, a bean-curd press; COLL., *'ch'eng tau* or *'ch'eng tau* the common field-bean; *'tau* *'peng tau* *'leng* crushed beans; *'tau* *'chio*, fermented bean-relish.

**痘**<sup>1</sup> The small-pox: COM., *'tau* *'ma*, the goddess of small-pox; *'ch'ēung* *tau* to inoculate; *'yong tau* the foreign vaccine-virus; *'tau* *'chiong*, the virus of a pustule; *'tau* *'siong* *'chiong*, the pustules suppurating; *'ch'ok*, *tau* to have the small-pox; COLL., *'tau* *'seng* *'mēng hain* before the pox and after the measles — are critical periods.

**脰**<sup>1</sup> Read *tau*; coll. *tau* as in *'tau* *kauk*, the neck; *'tau* *'liang*, the collar or neck of a garment; *tau*

*kauk*, *t'ēnk*, to contract the neck; a short neck.

(787)

Tauk.

啄

Cho.

To peck; to pick up, as grain with the bill; to eat, as fowls do: *'pauk*, *tau*, to knock at a door; COLL., *tau*, *sioh*, *ch'oi* to pick up a bill full; to peck at; *tau*, *'cheu*, a game with cards in which each takes three at a time; *tau*, *'cheu kwa* to divine by the pecking of birds; *tau*, *'cheu* to peck through the shell, as chicks do.

琢

Cho.

To work gems; to cut, carve, and dress stones; to choose: *'tung tau*, to select; *'tau*, *'mó*, to carve and polish; COM., *'nguk*, *pok*, *tau*, *pok*, *'sing k'e* if the gem is unwrought, it will not become a useful ornament; *met.*, the duty of diligence in study, etc.; *'tau tau*, to cut and dress, as gems.

琢

Cho.

To beat, to strike; to push, to shove; to carve, as letters; to peck, to pierce; the noise of rapping.

涿

Cho.

To fall in drops, to drop, to trickle down; to strike on the water; a stream and district south-west of Peking.

琢

Cho.

To pound on wood, to bang; to castrate, as a punishment: *'ta u k*, *'ch' teng*, *teng*, to strike with repeated blows.

卓

Cho.

Firm, stable; high, eminent, surpassing the multitude, exalted above others; lofty and pro-

<sup>1</sup>金 <sup>8</sup>青 <sup>5</sup>豆 <sup>7</sup>豆 <sup>9</sup>痘 <sup>11</sup>洋 <sup>13</sup>出 <sup>15</sup>脰 <sup>17</sup>敦 <sup>19</sup>玉 <sup>21</sup>成 <sup>23</sup>琢  
<sup>2</sup>豆 <sup>4</sup>豆 <sup>6</sup>豉 <sup>8</sup>乾 <sup>10</sup>媽 <sup>12</sup>痘 <sup>14</sup>痘 <sup>16</sup>領 <sup>18</sup>琢 <sup>20</sup>不 <sup>22</sup>器 <sup>24</sup>之  
<sup>3</sup>豇 <sup>5</sup>豆 <sup>7</sup>豆 <sup>9</sup>豆 <sup>11</sup>種 <sup>13</sup>痘 <sup>15</sup>脰 <sup>17</sup>琢 <sup>19</sup>琢 <sup>21</sup>雕 <sup>23</sup>丁  
<sup>4</sup>豆 <sup>6</sup>結 <sup>8</sup>腐 <sup>10</sup>芽 <sup>12</sup>痘 <sup>14</sup>骨 <sup>16</sup>啄 <sup>18</sup>磨 <sup>20</sup>琢 <sup>22</sup>丁





**段**<sup>1</sup> To push away; a part, a piece, a fragment, a section; a piece of silk; a numerative of sections, pieces, affairs, plats, etc.;

Tuan. skill, workmanship: *ek, taung' tē* a plat of land, a spot; com., *'pek, taung'* skill in writing, penmanship; *'hó 'ch'iu taung'* good skill, workmanship.

**緞**<sup>1</sup> Glossy silk; satin: com., *'tiu taung'* silks and satins; *'tiu taung' taing'* a silk mercer's; *'hwa taung'* brocade; *'kwong taung'* plain satins; *'kong' taung'* satins of the best quality; *'taung'*

*'hwo*, satin boots; *'ch'au taung'* sleazy satin.

**靛**<sup>1</sup> The heel of a shoe; also a shoe-lining.

**遁**<sup>1</sup> To run away, to hide one's self; to skulk; to disappear unaccountably; to retire, as into privacy; the 33d diagram: *'ung taung'* to retire to private life; coll., *'taung' ch'ang*,

"escaped alive" — to disappear unaccountably, as frogs from a jar tightly covered.

**撞**<sup>1</sup> Read *tung* and *tong'*; coll. *taung'*: to pound, to strike violently, to thump; Chuang. to dash against; to meet accidentally or abruptly;

to intrude; *met.*, to cheat, to swindle: *'taung' 'tō*, to knock over; *'taung' 't'ak*, to knock out; *'taung' 'tiē*, to go in abruptly, to intrude; *taung' ch'ang*, to pound bells (in worship); *'pah, taung' ch'ek*, a thief who goes in on a pretence;

*ch'ieu, yeu taung' p'iēng'* to over reach, to swindle; *taung' nuk, ch'ung*, to "beat the wooden bell" — to claim the pay on pretence of having rendered the service.

**斷**<sup>1</sup> Read *tuang'*; coll. *taung'*: to interrupt, to stop; broken off, discontinued; clean, free from: *'taung' ch'ang* (or

*ch'iāng*), to stop coming, fail to appear; *'taung' t'io* "the road cut off"; *met.*, to break off intercourse, as friends; *'taung' ong*, long discontinued; *'taung' k'e* to die; *'taung' neng*, to wean; *taung' sang 'yong*, to cease bearing; *taung' 'teng o* without a spot; quite new, as clothes; *'taung' ch'ek*, the last of the seven funeral rites, the 49th day.

**湯**<sup>1</sup> To miss, to err: to slip, to fall; in the coll. to let fall, to drop; to rain: coll., *'taung' k'ó* dropped, lost; *taung' mó*, lost, gone! *'taung' lang'* to fall and become wet; *'p'ah, taung'* to let fall; *'taung' 'ü*, to rain; *'taung' hwo'* or *taung' pwo, si 'ü*, a summer shower or gust; *taung' lóh, lí*, to fall down, as things; *taung' sioh, chak*, a rain, a shower; *taung' i 'tiāng 'lá*, to drop into his frying-pan; in a *met.* sense, to stop and eat with him; also to fall into his toils.

**碭**<sup>1</sup> Also read *t'auk*: a variegated stone, a stone with streaks or veins through it; to exceed, to overrun, to pass by; an excess: *'taung' sang*, a district in the west of Kiangsu.

<sup>1</sup>筆 <sup>8</sup>花 <sup>5</sup>貢 <sup>7</sup>隱 <sup>9</sup>撞 <sup>11</sup>撞 <sup>18</sup>斷 <sup>15</sup>斷 <sup>17</sup>斷 <sup>19</sup>湯 <sup>21</sup>拍 <sup>23</sup>湯  
<sup>1</sup>段 <sup>8</sup>緞 <sup>5</sup>緞 <sup>7</sup>遁 <sup>9</sup>倒 <sup>11</sup>入 <sup>18</sup>生 <sup>15</sup>久 <sup>17</sup>乳 <sup>19</sup>去 <sup>21</sup>湯 <sup>23</sup>禍  
<sup>1</sup>綢 <sup>8</sup>光 <sup>5</sup>緞 <sup>7</sup>遁 <sup>9</sup>撞 <sup>11</sup>撞 <sup>18</sup>斷 <sup>15</sup>斷 <sup>17</sup>斷 <sup>19</sup>湯 <sup>21</sup>湯 <sup>23</sup>湯 <sup>24</sup>碭  
<sup>1</sup>緞 <sup>8</sup>緞 <sup>5</sup>靴 <sup>7</sup>生 <sup>9</sup>榻 <sup>11</sup>賊 <sup>18</sup>路 <sup>15</sup>氣 <sup>17</sup>七 <sup>19</sup>濫 <sup>21</sup>雨 <sup>23</sup>山

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The 2d also read *t'aung'*: large, vast, magnificent; slow, leisurely; agitated, shaking, ready to run over; vagrant, unsettled; dissolute, extravagant; to squander, to run riot, to waste wantonly; the 2d also means a house like a cave: *'huang' taung'* careless, profligate; *'taung' taung'* vast and deep, vague; to overturn, as the laws or regulations.

A washing tub; disturbed, moved about; large, great; depraved: also read *t'aung'* q. v.: *'tik, taung'* to shake things, as in washing; *'taung' taung'* licentious; *'t'ien' taung'* in a panic; COM., *'sa taung'* to wash and rinse; COLL., *'ko taung'* (or *laung'*), to rinse.

Read *tiong'*; coll. *taung'*: ten feet in common measure, about equal to 117½ English inches: *'taung' ek, ne'* 11 or 12 feet; *'taung' siong'* over 10 feet; *'taung' ko, a* measuring-pole.

(789) Te.

The peduncle or foot-stalk of flowers; the stem of leaves or fruit; what fruit hangs by; *met.*, unfounded: COM., *'ho te'* stems of lily-leaves — the infusion used as a cooling drink; *'peng' te', leng,* a double-flowered lotus; COLL., *'ti te'* a stem; *'piu te'* a gourd-stem; *met.*, the tuft of hair on the side of a child's head; *siaung' te'* remnants of threads, as left in

sewing. Read *tai'*: the roots of plants; *'tai' kai'* prickles, motes, trifles.

**智**

**知**

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Wisdom, understanding; knowledge, judgment, discretion; wise, intelligent; able, clever, shrewd: the 2d also read *ti, q. v.*: *'te' Chih. ngü,* clever and stupid; *'siong' te'* superior wisdom; *'te' ung,* wise and brave; COM., *'te' hié'* wisdom, intelligence.

**致**  
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Sometimes used for the next: to go; unto, leading, tending to; to visit; to invite, to induce, to lead on; to intimate to, to inform; to regulate, to order, to manage; to resign a place; to venture, to risk, to hazard; to investigate; the form, appearance of; a causative before verbs, to cause one to do; that, in order to; an object, an end, a tendency; to exert, to carry to the utmost; very, extremely; thoroughly; secret, close, subtle; *'ek, te'* a single aim; *te' säu'* to resign an office; *te' meng'* to risk life for; COM., *'te' e'* or *te' te' e'* to intimate, to signify by a nod; to bow slightly.

**緻**  
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Fine, close, as texture; soft, delicate; handsome; to mend clothes; torn, tattered: COM., *'piu te'* fine, elegant, pretty.

**置**  
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Chih.

To establish, to found, to set up; to appoint; to place, to arrange; to lay aside; to decide, to judge; to punish; to purchase for one's own use: *'te' sing, u te'* no place to hide, ashamed; failing in

1 放 3 滌 5 跳 7 丈 9 上 12 蒂 14 蒂 16 上 18 智 20 致 22 置  
蕩 盪 盪 盪 一 二 三 丈 篙 荷 蒂 蒂 芥 智 愚 智 勇 一 致 標 緻 身 無 地

one's plans, destitute; com., 'te' hwo' to buy goods, lay in a fresh stock; coll., te' má' 'k'i, not rich enough to buy it; te' má' cheng' can't finish the purchases!—*scil.*, for there are so many things that must be got.

**寘**  
**寘**

Chih.

Like the last: to place, to set down; to receive; to stop; to put aside, to reject; 'ang te' to put by securely.

Te'. A coll. word: to poke, to butt, to push with the head; to raise, as with the head and hands: te' ch'ok, to push and get out; te' siong' to raise with the head and hands; te' má' 'k'i, can't raise it, as a very heavy article.

**地**

Ti.

The earth, the globe, the ground; one of the three powers; a place, a site, a situation, a spot; terrestrial, earthy; the foundation of; the ground, the first color in painting; only, merely: com., 'te' 't'u, the ground, the soil; 'te' k'e' the quality of soils; te' soi, the ground barren; 'te' le' products of the ground; advantages of a locality; strategic points; 'te' lung, an earth-worm; 'sing te' the mind, perceptive power; 'te' 'chio, a landlord; 'p'ong te' native; 'u te' a remnant of land; *met.*, a resource, something reserved for the future; 'te' kong' the bully of the place; 'te' loi, a mine, or underground infernal-machine; 'te' 'peng, the bottom-board of a coffin; te' a' on the ground; 'te' 'li, geomancy; te'

oi' or te', *tióng*, a place, a locality; Te' chau'ng' *wong*, a deified Buddhist, named *Muk, liéng*; coll., te' kang' (or ang'), an underground store-room; te' 't'au, on the ground; p'ah, te' to prime in painting; te' 't'au sing, the local deity; *met.*, a chief, a leader.

**治**

Chih.  
Ch'ih.

A stream in the east of Shantung; to rule, to govern, to regulate; to manage, to oversee; to heal; to form, to construct; to try causes; talented, as in ruling; good government; the capital, the seat of government; the retired chambers of Taoists: "ping te' general tranquility; com., "tung te' the style of the emperor T'ung-chih, A. D. 1862; "li te' to manage, to arrange for; "ch'ü te' to punish a criminal; te' 'tiéng a' to rule the empire; "te' ch'oi' to inflict punishment; "i te' to cure; "te' pang' to heal a sickness; 'u huak, 'k'ó te' no way of managing him. Read ti: to initiate rule, to set about regulating.

**滯**

Chih.

Water impeded; to obstruct, to stop; a hindrance, a stoppage: to congeal, to condense, any obstruction in the system, indigestible: "te' ch'ü' a stoppage; "te' k'e' an inactive mind; com., te' te' obstructed, *met.*, a dull, heavy look; "k'e' te' stoppage of secretions; *nging te'* congealed, hardened; "chek, te' a fit of indigestion; *met.*, goods accumulating, dull trade. Read che': discordant.

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貨 土 利 地 地 雷 理 治 治 治 住 滯  
'安 4 地 6 地 8 地 10 地 12 地 14 平 16 理 18 治 20 治 22 滯 24 積  
寘 氣 籠 主 棍 板 治 治 罪 病 氣 滯



**穉**<sup>1</sup> Young grain or that which ripens late; small, delicate; young, tender; also self-conceited, haughty: *'tung te'* or *te' 'chā*, a youngster, a boy; *te' k'e'* childish, immature, delicate.

Chih.

**雉**<sup>1</sup> Wild fowl, of which there are said to be 40 kinds; pheasants, francolins; to rule, to regulate; an embrasure on a wall; fragrant herbs: *te' tiék*, parapet-walls; *te' m'wong*, the south door of a se-raglio; com., *te' kié*, a pheasant; *te' kié mó*, pheasant's feathers—worn by military actors in plays.

**痔**<sup>1</sup> The piles; to gnaw, as insects: com., *te' ch'ong*, ulcers of the anus, piles; *nóí' te'* and *'ngwoí' te'* the internal and external, or bleeding and blind, piles.

**殛**<sup>1</sup> A sow, a pig: *'ing te'* a corpse cut into pieces—allusion to a speech of a princess of the Han dynasty.

**Tē.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *te' tai'* to throw away; *te' tá'* to screen; *te' tiéu'* to set in order, to assign, as workmen to their tasks.

(790) Tē.

**Tē.** A coll. word: used for *'si*, to die; *te' k'ó'* dead! he is dead!

**Tē.** A coll. word: an exclamation, as in directing another's attention, there! there it is!

(791)

Tek.

**的**<sup>1</sup>

Ti.

Clear, bright; true, real, authenticated; an important circumstance; a target, the bull's eye; a spot appearing distinctly; after nouns and pronouns, a sign of the possessive; after adjectives, implies personality, quality, or comparison; in the coll. used for must, positively, certainly; after verbs, it is a euphonic particle and denotes completion of the action; after *'chieu* and *tó*, makes an adverbial sense: *"sieu tek*, the little one, I, your servant! *"ngó tek*, mine; *"k'üing' tek*, the nearer; com., *"tek, pek*, one's own handwriting; *"tek, 'ch'iu*, with his own hand, he managed it; *"tek, taung'* trustworthy; *"tek, t'üing'* good, reliable; *"tek, yeu'* important; *"tek, sik*, or *tek, k'auk*, true, fully substantiated; honest, trusty; coll., *"tek, lik*, aiding, helping in emergencies; *tek, n'eng' t'iang'* loved, esteemed by others; *'hó tek, sá'* much better; *'kong tek, k'á'* to speak rapidly; *á' 'hieu tek*, to know it; *má' k'ang' tek, kieng'* can't see it, invisible; *"tek, se'* it certainly is; *tek, tek, ó'* must be or have; *"tek, t'ioh*, must, positively, absolutely; *"chieu tek, lí*, to come seldom; *tó tek, lí*, to come often.

**勒**<sup>1</sup>

Ti.

A bridle: *"chek, kié tek*, to hold the reins.

**桎**<sup>1</sup>

Chih.

Also read *tik*, and *chek*, stocks of wood or iron, fetters, gyves; to manacle; to pierce; a spike, a thorn; to stop, to close; a thing

童<sup>1</sup>穉<sup>2</sup>穉<sup>3</sup>穉<sup>4</sup>穉<sup>5</sup>穉<sup>6</sup>穉<sup>7</sup>穉<sup>8</sup>穉<sup>9</sup>穉<sup>10</sup>穉<sup>11</sup>穉<sup>12</sup>穉<sup>13</sup>穉<sup>14</sup>穉<sup>15</sup>穉<sup>16</sup>穉<sup>17</sup>穉<sup>18</sup>穉<sup>19</sup>穉<sup>20</sup>穉<sup>21</sup>穉<sup>22</sup>穉<sup>23</sup>穉<sup>24</sup>穉<sup>25</sup>穉<sup>26</sup>穉<sup>27</sup>穉<sup>28</sup>穉<sup>29</sup>穉<sup>30</sup>穉<sup>31</sup>穉<sup>32</sup>穉<sup>33</sup>穉<sup>34</sup>穉<sup>35</sup>穉<sup>36</sup>穉<sup>37</sup>穉<sup>38</sup>穉<sup>39</sup>穉<sup>40</sup>穉<sup>41</sup>穉<sup>42</sup>穉<sup>43</sup>穉<sup>44</sup>穉<sup>45</sup>穉<sup>46</sup>穉<sup>47</sup>穉<sup>48</sup>穉<sup>49</sup>穉<sup>50</sup>穉<sup>51</sup>穉<sup>52</sup>穉<sup>53</sup>穉<sup>54</sup>穉<sup>55</sup>穉<sup>56</sup>穉<sup>57</sup>穉<sup>58</sup>穉<sup>59</sup>穉<sup>60</sup>穉<sup>61</sup>穉<sup>62</sup>穉<sup>63</sup>穉<sup>64</sup>穉<sup>65</sup>穉<sup>66</sup>穉<sup>67</sup>穉<sup>68</sup>穉<sup>69</sup>穉<sup>70</sup>穉<sup>71</sup>穉<sup>72</sup>穉<sup>73</sup>穉<sup>74</sup>穉<sup>75</sup>穉<sup>76</sup>穉<sup>77</sup>穉<sup>78</sup>穉<sup>79</sup>穉<sup>80</sup>穉<sup>81</sup>穉<sup>82</sup>穉<sup>83</sup>穉<sup>84</sup>穉<sup>85</sup>穉<sup>86</sup>穉<sup>87</sup>穉<sup>88</sup>穉<sup>89</sup>穉<sup>90</sup>穉<sup>91</sup>穉<sup>92</sup>穉<sup>93</sup>穉<sup>94</sup>穉<sup>95</sup>穉<sup>96</sup>穉<sup>97</sup>穉<sup>98</sup>穉<sup>99</sup>穉<sup>100</sup>穉<sup>101</sup>穉<sup>102</sup>穉<sup>103</sup>穉<sup>104</sup>穉<sup>105</sup>穉<sup>106</sup>穉<sup>107</sup>穉<sup>108</sup>穉<sup>109</sup>穉<sup>110</sup>穉<sup>111</sup>穉<sup>112</sup>穉<sup>113</sup>穉<sup>114</sup>穉<sup>115</sup>穉<sup>116</sup>穉<sup>117</sup>穉<sup>118</sup>穉<sup>119</sup>穉<sup>120</sup>穉<sup>121</sup>穉<sup>122</sup>穉<sup>123</sup>穉<sup>124</sup>穉<sup>125</sup>穉<sup>126</sup>穉<sup>127</sup>穉<sup>128</sup>穉<sup>129</sup>穉<sup>130</sup>穉<sup>131</sup>穉<sup>132</sup>穉<sup>133</sup>穉<sup>134</sup>穉<sup>135</sup>穉<sup>136</sup>穉<sup>137</sup>穉<sup>138</sup>穉<sup>139</sup>穉<sup>140</sup>穉<sup>141</sup>穉<sup>142</sup>穉<sup>143</sup>穉<sup>144</sup>穉<sup>145</sup>穉<sup>146</sup>穉<sup>147</sup>穉<sup>148</sup>穉<sup>149</sup>穉<sup>150</sup>穉<sup>151</sup>穉<sup>152</sup>穉<sup>153</sup>穉<sup>154</sup>穉<sup>155</sup>穉<sup>156</sup>穉<sup>157</sup>穉<sup>158</sup>穉<sup>159</sup>穉<sup>160</sup>穉<sup>161</sup>穉<sup>162</sup>穉<sup>163</sup>穉<sup>164</sup>穉<sup>165</sup>穉<sup>166</sup>穉<sup>167</sup>穉<sup>168</sup>穉<sup>169</sup>穉<sup>170</sup>穉<sup>171</sup>穉<sup>172</sup>穉<sup>173</sup>穉<sup>174</sup>穉<sup>175</sup>穉<sup>176</sup>穉<sup>177</sup>穉<sup>178</sup>穉<sup>179</sup>穉<sup>180</sup>穉<sup>181</sup>穉<sup>182</sup>穉<sup>183</sup>穉<sup>184</sup>穉<sup>185</sup>穉<sup>186</sup>穉<sup>187</sup>穉<sup>188</sup>穉<sup>189</sup>穉<sup>190</sup>穉<sup>191</sup>穉<sup>192</sup>穉<sup>193</sup>穉<sup>194</sup>穉<sup>195</sup>穉<sup>196</sup>穉<sup>197</sup>穉<sup>198</sup>穉<sup>199</sup>穉<sup>200</sup>穉<sup>201</sup>穉<sup>202</sup>穉<sup>203</sup>穉<sup>204</sup>穉<sup>205</sup>穉<sup>206</sup>穉<sup>207</sup>穉<sup>208</sup>穉<sup>209</sup>穉<sup>210</sup>穉<sup>211</sup>穉<sup>212</sup>穉<sup>213</sup>穉<sup>214</sup>穉<sup>215</sup>穉<sup>216</sup>穉<sup>217</sup>穉<sup>218</sup>穉<sup>219</sup>穉<sup>220</sup>穉<sup>221</sup>穉<sup>222</sup>穉<sup>223</sup>穉<sup>224</sup>穉<sup>225</sup>穉<sup>226</sup>穉<sup>227</sup>穉<sup>228</sup>穉<sup>229</sup>穉<sup>230</sup>穉<sup>231</sup>穉<sup>232</sup>穉<sup>233</sup>穉<sup>234</sup>穉<sup>235</sup>穉<sup>236</sup>穉<sup>237</sup>穉<sup>238</sup>穉<sup>239</sup>穉<sup>240</sup>穉<sup>241</sup>穉<sup>242</sup>穉<sup>243</sup>穉<sup>244</sup>穉<sup>245</sup>穉<sup>246</sup>穉<sup>247</sup>穉<sup>248</sup>穉<sup>249</sup>穉<sup>250</sup>穉<sup>251</sup>穉<sup>252</sup>穉<sup>253</sup>穉<sup>254</sup>穉<sup>255</sup>穉<sup>256</sup>穉<sup>257</sup>穉<sup>258</sup>穉<sup>259</sup>穉<sup>260</sup>穉<sup>261</sup>穉<sup>262</sup>穉<sup>263</sup>穉<sup>264</sup>穉<sup>265</sup>穉<sup>266</sup>穉<sup>267</sup>穉<sup>268</sup>穉<sup>269</sup>穉<sup>270</sup>穉<sup>271</sup>穉<sup>272</sup>穉<sup>273</sup>穉<sup>274</sup>穉<sup>275</sup>穉<sup>276</sup>穉<sup>277</sup>穉<sup>278</sup>穉<sup>279</sup>穉<sup>280</sup>穉<sup>281</sup>穉<sup>282</sup>穉<sup>283</sup>穉<sup>284</sup>穉<sup>285</sup>穉<sup>286</sup>穉<sup>287</sup>穉<sup>288</sup>穉<sup>289</sup>穉<sup>290</sup>穉<sup>291</sup>穉<sup>292</sup>穉<sup>293</sup>穉<sup>294</sup>穉<sup>295</sup>穉<sup>296</sup>穉<sup>297</sup>穉<sup>298</sup>穉<sup>299</sup>穉<sup>300</sup>穉<sup>301</sup>穉<sup>302</sup>穉<sup>303</sup>穉<sup>304</sup>穉<sup>305</sup>穉<sup>306</sup>穉<sup>307</sup>穉<sup>308</sup>穉<sup>309</sup>穉<sup>310</sup>穉<sup>311</sup>穉<sup>312</sup>穉<sup>313</sup>穉<sup>314</sup>穉<sup>315</sup>穉<sup>316</sup>穉<sup>317</sup>穉<sup>318</sup>穉<sup>319</sup>穉<sup>320</sup>穉<sup>321</sup>穉<sup>322</sup>穉<sup>323</sup>穉<sup>324</sup>穉<sup>325</sup>穉<sup>326</sup>穉<sup>327</sup>穉<sup>328</sup>穉<sup>329</sup>穉<sup>330</sup>穉<sup>331</sup>穉<sup>332</sup>穉<sup>333</sup>穉<sup>334</sup>穉<sup>335</sup>穉<sup>336</sup>穉<sup>337</sup>穉<sup>338</sup>穉<sup>339</sup>穉<sup>340</sup>穉<sup>34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to clog wheels: 'tek, kok, fetters and manacles; 'tek, hak, alinchpin; met., a guide, one who controls, a censor of manners.

**捏** Also read *tiék*: to cut grain; the noise of reaping; to strike, to beat with the fist.

**窒** To close, to stop, as a mouth or opening; to hamper; the moon in opposition: 'tek, ngai' hindrances, obstructions.

**嫡** The first or wedded wife, a consort: 'tek, sek, the wife; com., 'tek, 'chü, children of the wife; 'tek, 'mu, the wife-mother, as related to a concubine's children; 'tek, 'ch'ing, or tek, tek, 'ch'ing, blood relations; 'tek, 'chiong s'eu' 'pwang' (children of) the wife have whole, (those of) a concubine have half, shares.

**滴** To drop, to drip, to ooze; a drop; met., a very little: 'tek, lik, to fall by drops; com., 'tek, 'chui, eaves; beads worn on a bride's forehead; coll., tek, sioh, tek, to drop a drop; 'sioh, tek, 'kiäng, a little; sioh, tek, 'tu mó, not the least particle, not a bit; mek, 'chai tek, tek, lóh, tears falling; tek, tek, 'king, a squib which emits yellowish globules of fire.

**甌** A tile: 'ling tek, a large tile; a jar or amphora with ears on the neck.

**鐏** Ti.

The point of an arrow or dart; a barb, a sharp point: 'ming tek, a whizzing arrow.

**蹄** Ti.

The hoof of a beast, especially of a pig or horse; to go over to, to join a party. Read *tik*: to stop the foot: 'tik, 'ch'èuk, uneasy, irresolute, not knowing what to do.

**Tek**. A coll. word: to seize firmly, to gripe: tek, 'king 'king, to grasp tightly, as the reins, or a cue.

**Tek**. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in tek, tak, to baste; to paste together; to erect, as a staging; to latch, to hook; to attach, as grappling irons; tek, tauk, to carry with both hands; tek, taek, to cover over; tek, tok, to dot, to punctuate; to light, as a lamp.

**值** Chih.

Read *sik*, and *tik*; coll. tek: the price, cost, worth of; to cost, to be worth: 'tek, 'chiäng, it's worth money, dear; tek, ng' tek, is it worth (so much) or not? 'tek, 'nioh, wai' what is it worth? 'ting tek, well worth—cheap at that.

**擇** Chai. Tsè.

To choose, to select, to prefer: in the coll. read tal, q. v.: 'tek, kau, to select associates; com., 'tek, kek, to choose lucky days—words on fortune-tellers' signs; 'keng tek, to select; 'tek, 'hiäng, to choose a good one, as a child for adoption; tek, 'sá, to select a son-in-law.

<sup>1</sup>桎 <sup>8</sup>窒 <sup>5</sup>嫡 <sup>7</sup>嫡 <sup>10</sup>滴 <sup>13</sup>鳴 <sup>15</sup>值 <sup>17</sup>壞 <sup>19</sup>交 <sup>21</sup>擇  
<sup>2</sup>桎 <sup>4</sup>嫡 <sup>6</sup>嫡 <sup>8</sup>嫡 <sup>9</sup>滴 <sup>11</sup>一 <sup>14</sup>甌 <sup>16</sup>值 <sup>18</sup>擇 <sup>20</sup>揀  
<sup>3</sup>桎 <sup>5</sup>窒 <sup>7</sup>嫡 <sup>9</sup>嫡 <sup>11</sup>滴 <sup>13</sup>甌 <sup>15</sup>錢 <sup>17</sup>頂 <sup>19</sup>吉 <sup>21</sup>擇  
<sup>4</sup>嫡 <sup>6</sup>嫡 <sup>8</sup>嫡 <sup>10</sup>滴 <sup>12</sup>甌 <sup>14</sup>蹄 <sup>16</sup>值 <sup>18</sup>擇 <sup>20</sup>揀  
<sup>5</sup>窒 <sup>7</sup>嫡 <sup>9</sup>嫡 <sup>11</sup>滴 <sup>13</sup>甌 <sup>15</sup>錢 <sup>17</sup>頂 <sup>19</sup>吉 <sup>21</sup>擇  
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<sup>9</sup>嫡 <sup>11</sup>滴 <sup>13</sup>甌 <sup>15</sup>錢 <sup>17</sup>頂 <sup>19</sup>吉 <sup>21</sup>擇  
<sup>10</sup>滴 <sup>12</sup>甌 <sup>14</sup>蹄 <sup>16</sup>值 <sup>18</sup>擇 <sup>20</sup>揀  
<sup>11</sup>滴 <sup>13</sup>甌 <sup>15</sup>錢 <sup>17</sup>頂 <sup>19</sup>吉 <sup>21</sup>擇  
<sup>12</sup>甌 <sup>14</sup>蹄 <sup>16</sup>值 <sup>18</sup>擇 <sup>20</sup>揀  
<sup>13</sup>甌 <sup>15</sup>錢 <sup>17</sup>頂 <sup>19</sup>吉 <sup>21</sup>擇  
<sup>14</sup>蹄 <sup>16</sup>值 <sup>18</sup>擇 <sup>20</sup>揀  
<sup>15</sup>錢 <sup>17</sup>頂 <sup>19</sup>吉 <sup>21</sup>擇  
<sup>16</sup>值 <sup>18</sup>擇 <sup>20</sup>揀  
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<sup>18</sup>擇 <sup>20</sup>揀  
<sup>19</sup>吉 <sup>21</sup>擇  
<sup>20</sup>揀  
<sup>21</sup>擇

澤

Chai.  
Tsò.

A marsh, a fen, a bog, a pool; to moisten, to soften, to enrich, to fertilize; to anoint, to cause to shine; to favor, to benefit, to show kindness; favor, kindness; to make to grow; rich, fertile; redolent, as with fragrance: "a *tek*, moistened by rain; 'üng' *tek*, to enrich; moist and fresh; 'tek, siä' a marshy plant like purslane; com., 'ong *tek*, favor, beneficence.

*Tek*. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to drip, to drain, to draw off, to filter: *tek, ta*, drained dry; *tek, mi*, to dip up rice with a filtering-dipper; *tek, tek, lóh*, dripping down.

特

Tè.

The male of beasts; a single bullock; a victim; an animal three years old; a team of four; to pair, to mate, to match; to stand forth alone; single, solitary, alone, insulated; only, specially, of set purpose: 'tek, seng, an ox for sacrifice; com., 'tek, ü' a special edict; 'tek, e' or *tek, tik*, with special design or purpose; 'tek, che' tung *ti*, I write specially to inform you.

(792)

Tèk.

毒

Tü.

Read *tuk*; coll. *ték*; a poison, a bane; noxious, venomous; cruel, malevolent, baneful; to hate, to injure: 'ték, yoh, a bane; violent remedies; 'ch'oi' *ték*, malicious talk; 'ték, sing, cruel, malevolent; 'ték, m'eng, noxious gnats.

*Ték*. A coll. prefix, as in *ték, taék*, a cover; to cover, to coop up.

*Ték*. A coll. corruption of *tek*, as in *ték, e'* and *ték, tik*, specially, purposely.

(793)

Teng.

登

Tèng.

To ascend; to advance, to go up higher; to begin, to start, as on a journey; to gain a degree; to record, to note; to become perfect; complete; ripened; at once, as soon: "teng, si, immediately; "hung *teng*, abundant, as harvests; "teng *teng*, responsive, as voices; "teng *chik*, to take a census; com., "ngu 'chü *teng* k'oo, to have five sons all graduates; "teng *sang to* 'chui, to climb hills and cross rivers—to travel; *teng tai pai* 'chiong' to mount the stage and receive the appointment of general; coll., *teng kó pong* 'chai *yeu* to ascend heights and fly kites—on the 9th of the 9th moon. Read *taing*: to tread on.

燈

灯

Tèng.

A lamp; a lantern; *met.*, moral light, the precepts of Budh: in the coll. read *tíng* and *tièng*, q. v.: "teng 'chó, the Scirpus capsularis, Lour., a pith used for wicks; "teng *ngó*, a miller, a moth.

簷

Tèng.

A bamboo mat or covering, such as hucksters use to keep off the rain; a sort of umbrella.

葶

Tèng.

Name of a plant: "king *teng*, a kind of golden rod or hypericum.

Teng.

A coll. word: to prick, to bruise, as the foot by treading on things; *met.*, to in-

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| 1雨 | 2澤 | 3澤 | 4潤 | 5澤 | 6恩 | 7澤 | 8澤 | 9特 | 10特 | 11意 | 12特 | 13字 | 14毒 | 15藥 | 16毒 | 17心 | 18嘴 | 19毒 | 20毒 | 21蠅 | 22登 | 23登 | 24登 | 25登 | 26登 | 27登 | 28登 | 29登 | 30登 | 31登 | 32登 | 33登 | 34登 | 35登 | 36登 | 37登 | 38登 | 39登 | 40登 | 41登 | 42登 | 43登 | 44登 | 45登 | 46登 | 47登 | 48登 | 49登 | 50登 | 51登 | 52登 | 53登 | 54登 | 55登 | 56登 | 57登 | 58登 | 59登 | 60登 | 61登 | 62登 | 63登 | 64登 | 65登 | 66登 | 67登 | 68登 | 69登 | 70登 | 71登 | 72登 | 73登 | 74登 | 75登 | 76登 | 77登 | 78登 | 79登 | 80登 | 81登 | 82登 | 83登 | 84登 | 85登 | 86登 | 87登 | 88登 | 89登 | 90登 | 91登 | 92登 | 93登 | 94登 | 95登 | 96登 | 97登 | 98登 | 99登 | 100登 |
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jure: *teng tóh*, to bruise, as the foot; *'kong vu' teng tóh*, 'ngoai, he injured me by what he said.

**等** Tēng. A class, kind, degree, sort, species; the same, like, equal; a grade, a rank; to wait, to attend; a sign of the plural; to compare: used for the coll. *'tēng*, q. v.: *'tēng ngek*, official grade; *'tēng haiu'* to wait for; *'tēng loi'* sorts, classes; *'tēng āng*, or *'tēng iu*, such like causes or circumstances; *'ngó' tēng*, we, us; *'i' tēng*, you all; com., *'sióng' tūng ha'* *'sang' tēng*, the three classes, upper, middle, and lower; *ek' tēng*, the first class of; *pok' tēng*, or *chak' pok' tēng*, different, unlike; mixed kinds.

**點** Tien. Read *'tiēng*; coll. *'tēng*: a dot, a black spot; a stain, spotted; the stroke of a clock, an hour; to count, to reckon, to look over and see that a number is complete; to call a roll; to detail, to draft, as troops; to appoint; to discover, to bring to light: *'tēng o'* a spot, a stain; *'k'w' tēng chūng*, what o'clock is it? *'lang' tēng kwo'* past two o'clock; *'tēng kwo'* to count over; *'tēng saung'* to reckon, to count up; *'tēng hwa'* metamorphoses, as of Budhas and elves; *'tēng p'ó'* to detect and expose (a fault); *'tēng ping*, to detail troops; *'tēng ka'* to take an inventory of goods, as on re-opening shop in the 1st month; *'tēng miàng*, to call the roll; *'tēng tiék' sing king*, can turn iron into gold! — has superior talent.

**典** Tien. Read *'tiēng*; coll. *'tēng*: to mortgage: *'tēng taurng'* to mortgage and pawn; to pawn; *'tēng ngiék'* to mortgage property; *'tēng k'ie'* a mortgage; *'tēng kwo'* *'chio*, mortgaged to another person; *'tēng' chio*, the mortgagee; *ch'ok' tēng*, to mortgage; *'tēng k'ie'* *'mwoi' tuang'* only mortgaged, not sold—hence redeemable.

**碇** Ting. Ballast; a stone used for an anchor; in the coll. an anchor, a grapnel: coll., *'tēng' sóh*, an anchor-cable; *'p'a tēng'* to cast anchor; *'k'itēng'* to weigh anchor; *'p'ah' tēng'* to anchor, to moor.

**定額** Ting. The forehead, the front of anything; to capitalize by placing a character higher in the line: the 1st also read *tēng'* q. v.: *tá tēng'* the forehead, the front of.

**鎮** Chén. To press down; to repress, to keep in subjection; to pacify; to quell, to overrule evil influences, as hills do; to guard, to protect; a mart, an entrepôt; in the coll. paper-ingots: *'tēng' ak*, to quell disturbances; com., *'tēng' siu*, to guard, as a frontier; *tēng' tai*, a brigadier; *'ch'ē tēng'* a market, a busy mart; coll., *tēng' k'o'* to "keep the treasury" — the first ingot which is put in and retained for luck; paper ingots in idolatry; *tēng' tiāng' mó tek' kwo' oi'* to be confined to a place or employment, to be "a fixture".

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**釘**  
Ting.

To nail, to fasten with nails; to bind, as books: in the coll. to sting, as bees; severe, as blows: also read *ting*, q. v.: COM., *'teng'* *ting*, to drive a nail; *'teng'* *chü*, to bind books; *'teng'* *si*, to kill by nailing fast; *'teng'* *'peng pang*, to lay a floor; COLL., *'p'ung teng'* the bee stings; *'p'ah*, *'yǎ teng'* to strike heavy blows, to beat severely.

*Teng'*. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to stitch: *'teng'* *'á*, to stitch shoes round the tops and on the toes; *'teng'* *tek*, *ch'u*, coarsely stitched or seamed.

**訂**  
Ting.

To revise, to criticise; to edit, to collate; to arrange, to adjust, as taxes; to settle the terms, to make an agreement; to fix upon, as a day; to delay: *'kau teng'* to collate and edit a work; COM., *'loi' teng'* to make a collection; a collection, as of model essays; *'teng' yok*, to enter into an agreement.

*Teng'*. A coll. word: strong, high flavored, as infusions; deep, as colors: *ta k'ak*, *teng'* the tea is too strong; *teng'* *lang*, a deep blue; *teng'* *t'ó*, *eng*, a deep peach-red.

*Teng'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *teng' taung'* to pawn; to jolt, to jounce up and down.

**澄**  
T'eng.  
Ch'eng.

Still water; pure, clear, limpid: *'teng' ch'ing*, very limpid; still, quiet, as a place.

**瞪**  
T'eng.

To look straight at, to fix the eye on, to gaze, to stare: *'teng se'* to gaze at.

**棖**

The side posts of a door; to follow; a staff: *'teng ch'ên'* to cause one to comply.

**疼**  
T'eng.

A pain, an ache; acute pain; used by some in the sense of affection, extreme regard for: *'teng t'ong'* severe pain, as in the bowels.

**滕**  
T'eng.

Water spurting and dashing about; to mouth words, to brag; vacant, empty; a feudal state, now the district of T'eng in Shantung.

**騰**  
T'eng.

A flying serpent, fabled to rise to the clouds and cause rain.

**騰**  
T'eng.

To leap, as a horse; to run, to gallop; to mount up, to ascend: COM., *'teng chung ka' o'* to mount to the clouds and ride the mist, as said of Budhs and fairies.

**謄**  
T'eng.

To copy, to transcribe: COM., *'teng lioh*, to copy out; *'teng lioh*, *ch'iu*, the copyists of essays at examinations; *'teng lioh*, *k'w an g*, a superintendent of copyists; *'teng wong*, written on yellow paper.

**填**  
T'ien.  
T'ien.

To stop, to fill up; to make up a deficiency, to add to; to pay; to forfeit, as life; flowing, confluent; complying; a rumbling, as of drums: also read *tieng*,

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釘 死 蜂 釘 的 約 視 痛 霧 錄 官  
釘 釘 釘 釘 粗 清 棖 騰 騰 手 謄  
書 板 拍 鞋 校 清 柱 雲 錄 謄 黃

q. v.: COM., 'teng 'mwang, filled up, entirely stopped; 'teng 'siá, to fill blanks in writing; 'teng piéng' 'lang, to note in the schedule or register, as a student's name and antecedents; 'teng kèng, to fill the river; met., hope you'll be drowned! COLL., 'teng 'mai, to spoil a sale, as by depreciating the goods. Read 'ting: to fix, to settle. Read 'ting: a long time. Read 'tiéng: exhausted, diseased; liberal.

**還** Read 'hwang; used for the coll. 'teng: to repay, to cancel a debt; to restore, to give back, as a borrowed article: 'teng 'chai' to pay a debt; 'teng 'pwong chéu' 'le' to pay principal (by installments) without interest; 'teng 'ngwai, to pay me; to return it to me; 'teng 'ka' to offer one a lower price; 'teng 'ch'ing, to let a daughter go to be married; 'teng 'so' 'mèk, to settle an account.

**定** Settled, fixed; tranquil, secure; surely, certainly; positively, absolutely; to set, to fix, to settle on; to bring to a state of rest; to decide, to determine, to adjust: also read 'teng' q. v.: 'ang 'teng' at rest; 'teng' 'yong, absolutely; COM., 'pek, 'teng' it must be; 'ek, 'teng' positively; 'teng' 'sing, to quiet the mind; 'teng' 'p'eng' to agree definitely on a betrothal; 'ik, 'teng' in a trance, abstracted, as Buddhists; COLL., 'teng' 'chü, to recite by reading, not repeating memoriter.

**綻** A rent seam; to rip, to tear; a hint, an inkling: 'teng' 'liék, to rip seams; COM., 'p'ó' 'teng' to hint a matter, to divulge inadvertently.

**錠** A salver or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or tutenag; an ingot, a shoe of bullion, in which sense read 'tiáng' in the coll. q. v.

**陣** A rank, a battalion, a file of soldiers; an army; a company, a flock; to marshal, to place in ranks; a while, transitory; a gust, a shower; a spell, as of pain: the 2d also read 'ting, q. v.: 'pwo' 'teng' to marshal columns; COM., 'pá 'teng' to post troops; in rank, in file; 'chiéng' 'teng' an army in battle; 'pai' 'teng' a defeated army; 'teng' 'wong, to die in battle; 'teng' 'sié, the ranks, files; COLL., 'sioh, 'kung 'teng' a company, a squad; a flock, a herd; 'jung 'sioh, 'teng' a gust of wind; 'sioh, 'teng' 'kwo' 'sioh, 'teng' 'tiáng' successive pains, as in parturition; 'chó' 'teng' to bear (one) company.

**朕** Anciently used for I; now used only by the Emperor, We, Ourselves: 'teng' 'tieu' subtle, recondite; incipient springs of action.

Chên.  
Chêng.  
Shên.

**Teng.** A coll. word: to place or set in, as a cup of tea in water to cool it: 'tó 'teng' 'sioh, a' take and set it in (the water).

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9 填 4 還 7 還 9 定 11 一 13 定 15 綻 17 布 19 戰 21 陣 23 朕  
寫 債 利 價 然 定 聘 裂 陣 陣 亡 兆



*Teng*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *teng' taēng'* to move; shaken, agitated; *teng' taung'* to fall down, to drop, as rain; *teng' tang'* to drive hoops, as a cooper does.

(794) Tēng.

**冬** The winter season; the close, the end; to store up: *'chang tēng*, the 12th month; com., *'tēng t'au*, the beginning of winter; harvest in the 10th month; *'tēng t'ieŋ*, or *tēng kié* the winter season; *'tēng che* the winter solstice—22d solar term; *tēng chaik, mang hā che' nik*, the night of the winter, and day of the summer, solstice—are the longest; coll., *tēng chaik, ch'á' wang' t'ong wang*, to barter the solstice rice-flour for boiled dumplings; met., to gain nothing by the process; *tēng 'chi*, chilblains.

**佟** A surname: *'Tai tēng*, a famous sorcerer in the Han dynasty.

**東** Read *tung*; coll. *tēng*: the east; met., this, this one; here: *'tēng hwong* or *'tēng sié* the east quarter; *'tēng paek*, north-east; *'tēng óh*, a title of the god *T'ai' sang*; *tēng 'tó sá wai*, to lounge here and there; *tēng t'wa sá pek*, or *tēng 'ch'rang sá ch'wí*, pulled here and there, pressed with invitations from different parties; *tēng 'tó ló sá 'tó ku*, the east demands gongs and the west demands drums—dunned by many creditors.

*Tēng*. A coll. word, as in *tēng 'nē* (brogue *'tēng 'nē*), where? whither? whence? how? *tēng 'nē lí*, whence did you come? *tēng 'nē se' chiong wang'* how is it thus!—it is not so; *tēng 'nē, nēng*, whence is he? what is his native place?

**同** Read *tung*; coll. *tēng*: the same, alike, agreeing; of the same place or age; together, fellow, associate: *'tēng yong'* the same sort; *"tēng hwo'* of the same age; *"tēng hó'* the same mark, of the same stamp or quality, as goods; *"tēng hiong*, fellow-citizens; *"tēng k'wo*, fellow graduates or Kūjin.

**筒** Read *tung*; coll. *tēng*: a tube, a pipe, a hollow cylinder; a tubular cup: *'Tung. "hó' tēng*, a trumpet; *"tēng tēng*, or *yēng tēng*, a chimney, a flue; *"hong tēng*, a tobacco-pipe; *"pek tēng*, a pencil-cup; *"iu tēng*, an oil-receiver—made of a joint of bamboo; *"hwa tēng*, a kaleidoscope.

**銅** Read *tung* in the dictionaries: copper, brass, called the red metal; of *'Tung. copper, brazen: com., "tēng taing'* a copper smith's; *tēng k'e'* brass or copper utensils; *tēng hwo'* "brass goods"—counterfeit head-gear; *pah tēng*, white copper, tutenag; *"wong tēng*, brass; *"tēng loh*, verdigris; *"tēng ch'eng*, cash; *tēng yék*, "brass leaves"—the round bits of gilt paper in the flowers of a graduate's cap; *tēng sing triék, kank*, an iron constitu-

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| 冬 | 天 | 佟 | 勢 | 嶽 | 歲 | 鄉 | 筒 | 筒 | 筒 | 店 | 綠 |
| 冬 | 冬 | 東 | 東 | 同 | 同 | 同 | 烟 | 筆 | 花 | 黃 | 銅 |
| 頭 | 至 | 方 | 北 | 樣 | 號 | 科 | 筒 | 筒 | 筒 | 筒 | 錢 |

tion; COLL., *těng ch'au'* smells coppery—said of one who buys office.

**僮** Read *tung*; used for the coll. *těng*, as in '*těng ch'í*, or *těng s'ing*, a medium, one who pretends to inspiration; '*ho' t'ěng*, and '*t'ěng t'au*, those who support the *těng ch'í*, and invoke the god; '*p'ah, lóh, t'ěng*, to enact the above ceremony; '*t'ěng t'au k'í m'ui*, the beginning of the *těng*, and the end of the *k'í*, (ceremonies)—are efficacious or important.

(795) Teu.

**兜** A kind of helmet, a morion; shaped like a helmet; to excite, to irritate; to doubt: commonly read *tau*, q. v.

**攬** To correct, to criticise; to clip, to cut off; to grasp; to strike; to scheme after, to engross: commonly read *tau*, q. v.

**筴** Also read *tau*: a trough, or pail, for giving a horse drink; a light mountain-sedan: COM., '*teu k'ieu*' or '*k'uo' sang teu*, a mountain chair, or light traveling sedan; '*teu hu*, the bearers; COLL., '*ié kiáng teu*, a small, uncovered chair, having a stick attached by cords to rest the feet on.

**雕** Read *tieu*; coll. *teu*: to engrave, to cut figures on, to carve; to polish, as an essay; ornamented: '*teu k'auk*, to carve, to

cut, as characters; '*teu tank*, to cut gems; *met.*, to elaborate, as an essay; '*teu ló*, an engraving-tool; '*teu hwa*, to adorn with carvings; '*teu tek, 'hó*, well-engraved; '*teu s'ioh, p'wo*, to carve a flower; '*teu so' s'ing ch'iong*' to carve and mold idol-images.

**Teu.** A coll. word: bitterish, harsh in taste: '*teu m'ui*, a bitter taste left (in the mouth); '*k'u teu teu*, very bitter.

**斗** A dry measure of ten *ch'ing* or pints—varies in size; vessels like pecks; Tou. the 8th of the 28 constel- T'ou. lations; the 68th radical; a wine-vessel: in the coll. read '*tau*, q. v.: COM., '*pa'ek, 'teu*, the Dipper, Ursa Major—rules life; '*nan'g 'teu*, the southern polar star—rules death; '*teu mu*, "Peck-mother"—a guardian of children: till they are 16 years old; '*teu mi, sang ung*, a peck of rice for three cash—used as a felicitous phrase; COLL., '*teu tang*, with great boldness, to presume—a polite, deprecatory phrase.

**抖** To take, to raise; to lift up; to arouse: COM., '*teu 'seu ch'ing sing*, to rouse up one's spirits.

**料** The capital, the square block on the top of a pillar. Read '*ch'ü*: a long-handled ladle.

**蚪** A tadpole: '*teu ung*, the tadpole head or style; an ancient form of character.

<sup>1</sup>僮 <sup>8</sup>僮 <sup>9</sup>僮 <sup>10</sup>尾 <sup>11</sup>山 <sup>12</sup>雕 <sup>13</sup>雕 <sup>14</sup>雕 <sup>15</sup>一 <sup>16</sup>南 <sup>17</sup>斗 <sup>18</sup>抖 <sup>19</sup>蚪  
子 頭 僮 筴 筴 刻 刀 的 朵 斗 擻 文  
<sup>2</sup>護 <sup>3</sup>拍 <sup>4</sup>頭 <sup>5</sup>轎 <sup>6</sup>筴 <sup>7</sup>雕 <sup>10</sup>雕 <sup>11</sup>雕 <sup>12</sup>好 <sup>13</sup>北 <sup>14</sup>斗 <sup>15</sup>斗 <sup>16</sup>精 <sup>17</sup>神  
僮 落 乚 過 夫 琢 花 斗 母 神 ○

**糾** Also read 'teu: a sort of yellow silk; to announce, to inform; to accuse, to blame or warn.  
Tou.

**陡** Used in the *Paik, Ing* for suddenly; com., "teu yong, kang, suddenly, quickly, unexpectedly.  
Tou.

**'Teu.** A coll. word: to strike with something limber, to whip, to switch, to lash; pendent: 'teu má' tloh, failed to hit it; 'teu meng' seng, hanging down in front, as the ends of strings; 'ti 'teu 'teu, hanging in tatters.

**'Teu.** A coll. word: to tremble, to shiver, to quake, as with fear: 'teu 'teu chieng' in a tremor, trembling.

**投** To throw, to cast down; to reject; to give, to present; to receive; to take away, to remove; to engage to do, to commission, to intrust to; to cast one's self on another, to go to; suiting, agreeing; to cover; to raffle or bid for: in the coll. read 'tau, q. v.: 'teu, 'ki 'su hó' to like what he likes, sycophantic; 'chëu' 'teu, lô 'wong, fell into his own snare; com., 'teu hak, unanimous, agreeing; 'teu ki, corresponding, suiting, as words pleasing the listener; 'k'e' ang' 'teu ming, to reject the dark and come to the light; met., to reform.

**條** A twig, a small branch; applied to certain things that are long and slender; a numerative of long things, as chains, threads,

strings, spires of grass, worms, streams, streets, hairs, boats, towels, needles, chopsticks; a bill, an item, an article, a section, a theme; a law, a rule: com., 'liu 'teu, a narrow map or hanging scroll; 'teu pwang' a piece and a half; 'teu, teu, all the items; 'pieu 'teu, a notice, a posted slip; 'kie 'teu, regulations; 'teu 'li, reason, reasonable; 'hwak, 'teu, the main-spring of a watch; coll., 'ek, 'teu lung, a continuous thread, not spliced; siang' sioh, 'teu, one thread; 'teu, teu o' 'li, it is all reasonable; 'teu tik, a corruption of 'tieu tik, all right; honest, straightforward. Read 'tieu, as in 'tieu lok, the fall of leaves.

**鯪** A long, slender fish, called 'pah, 'teu, a species of *Thriasa*?

**條** A pair of leathern reins; a bridle.  
'Tiao.

**芳茗** A kind of edible plant, growing in the summer; a reed or rush, whose tops are fit for brooms: 'ling 'teu, a marshy plant, whose juice dyes the hair black; 'teu, teu, high, lofty.  
'Chao.

**調** Read 'tieu; coll. 'teu: to blend ingredients, to compound, to mix in; to spice: 'teu, sieng, to season with salt; 'teu pwong' to mix (ingredients) in rice; 'teu hwak, hwak, to mix it of a ropy consistence.  
'Tiao.  
'Tiao.

陡 其 投 合 暗 條 條 條 條 15 條 17 白 19 調  
然 所 羅 5 投 條 10 標 12 條 14 一 條 直 鱸 鹽  
間 好 網 6 機 半 條 理 條 落 陵 調  
2 投 8 自 4 投 6 棄 7 柳 9 條 11 規 13 法 龍 落 落 落 落 飯  
飯



**Teu.** A coll. word, analogous to 'teu: to beat, to castigate, to whip, as with a stick; 'teu 'heng 'heng, to whip severely.

**宙**  
Chou.

To contain, as the earth does; the whole period from ancient times to the present, all ages: 'ü teu' the universe.

**冑**  
Chou.

Often confounded with the next: a helmet, a morion: 'kak, teu' cuirass and helmet.

**冑**  
Chou.

Posterity, descendants: 'sié' teu' generations of men; 'teu' 'chü, the eldest son; 'yo' teu' posterity.

**稃**

The grain of rice in the ear; the ripe grain; rent, taxes: com., 'teu' sük, rice ripened; 'teu' 'kó, rice stalks; 'teu' 'ch'ok, soi' the rice has

headed; 'kak, teu' to reap rice; coll., 'saëk, teu' to thresh rice; 'teu' 'k'wong and 'teu' 'ma, frames or stands on which rice is threshed—the former is used in the fields, the latter at home.

**酎**

New spirits, liquor thrice distilled; pure, strong wine; rich, mellow spirits, used in ancestral temples.

**紂**  
Chou.

Used for the next: a crupper; a silk trace; used in epitaphs for cruel, unjust, as applied to emperors or officers: com., 'teu'

'wong, the infamous prince, Chou-sin, who ended the Shang dynasty.

**鞣**  
Chou.

A crupper; also a horse's bridle.

**Teu.**

A coll. word: to dwell, to reside, to live in or at; also a suffix having the force of able at the end of some English words: 'teu' 'ch'io' to live in a house; 'tëng 'në teu' where do you reside? 'teu' 'sük, or 'teu' 'kaing' accustomed to or acquainted by long residence; 'eng teu' to stay at home with nothing to do; 'tong má' teu' intolerable; 'k'wang á' teu' can be governed, manageable.

(796)

**Tëü.**

**著**

To manifest, to set forth; clear, conspicuous; to narrate, to compose and publish books; to settle; a

Chu.  
Cho.  
Chao.  
Ché.

porch: also read 'chiok, q. v.: 'tëü' 'ming or 'ming 'tëü' an illustrious name,

famed; 'hiëng 'tëü' to manifest; 'tëü' 'sük, to write a narrative; com., 'tëü' 'chü lik, siok, to compose a book.

**箸**

Chopsticks: com., 'nga 'tëü' ivory chopsticks; 'tëü' 'p'wi, chopsticks in the rough, common unpainted ones; 'ki, kang 'tëü' chopsticks rounded like a flag-staff; 'tëü' 'tëng and (coll.)

'tëü' 'laëng' (or 'taëng'), two sorts of cups for holding chopsticks; 'chio 'tëü' red painted chopsticks; coll., 'tëü' 'sioh, 'k'ia, one chopstick.

**Teü.**

A coll. word, used in the sense of 'tioh, to be at or in a place, present; 'tëü' 'mó

1 宇宙 3 世 5 裔 7 稃 9 穗 10 稃 12 稃 14 著 16 著 18 立 20 筯 22 筯  
2 宙 4 冑 6 冑 8 稃 11 稃 13 馬 15 名 17 述 19 說 21 坏 23 筯  
3 甲 5 冑 7 稃 9 稃 12 紂 14 顯 16 著 18 牙 20 旗 22 筒  
4 冑 6 子 8 熟 11 稃 13 王 15 著 17 書 19 筯 21 杆 23 筒

tēu' is he present or not? tēu' tēng 'nē, where is he or it?

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Tēük.

竹

Chu.

The bamboo; one of the eight musical notes: 'tēük, 'choi' nik, the 13th day of the 5th month; 'tēük, 'wong, tabasheer; com., 'tēük, 'sung, bamboo sprouts; 'tēük, 'chaik, the joints of the bamboo; 'tēük, 'si, bamboo shavings, as for calking, etc.; 'tēük, 'ü, (or 'äng), the outer coat of the bamboo—contains silex and is used as a medicine; 'tēük, 'móh, the inner pellicle of bamboo—used for flute-stops; 'tēük, 'kó, poles for propelling boats; 'tēük, 't'au, 'mau, a sort of bamboo helmet; 'tēük, 'lek, 'siéng, salted sap of the lek, bamboo—a febrifuge; coll., 'tēük, 'p'ie, a bamboo stick for punishing children.

竺

Chu.

A kind of bamboo; a surname and name of a country: com., 't' i é n g tēük, 'kuok, India, the land where Budh was born.

筑

Chu.

A sort of bamboo dulcimer having 13 cords; also to collect, to gather up.

築

Chu.

To pound earth as in making pavements of cement; to make adobe bricks; to pile and beat earth solid; to flap the wings; to incite, to urge one; a dwelling: 'ch'wi tēük, to urge, to prompt; com., 'tēük, 'ch'iong, to make a wall of earth by pounding it between

two sets of boards; coll., tēük, 't'u, 'tong, to make adobe bricks; tēük, 'sang kak, 't'u, to make a cement pavement; coll., tēük, 'kai, to stuff a fowl's crop; tēük, 'ch'ü, a pounder used in making mud walls. Read tük, a pestle with a handle.

Tēük, . A coll. word, about the same as kek, to stir up, to excite, as to anger: 't'iu tēük, to excite, to move one to do.

Tēük, . A coll. word: to reckon without the abacus, to sum up mentally: tēük, 'siong' to reckon up; 'ch'oi' tēük, to reckon with the mouth or mentally.

(798)

Tēüng.

中

Chung.  
Ch'ung.

To hit the center; struck, hit; to attain, to accomplish; fit, suitable, exact; also read t'ung, q. v.: com., 'tēüng' 'e' to suit one's wish, to like, pleased with; 'tēüng' 'äng' (coll. tēüng' 'sai), fit for use; 'tēüng' 'sidh, good to eat; 'tēüng' 'hung, palsied; 'tik, tēüng' to have an apoplectic fit; 'tēüng' 'kü, to become a Kujin; 'tēüng' 'kie' entrapped; coll., ng' tēüng' 'tih, not desirable, wholly worthless, as men or things; tēüng' 'sioh, 'chiéng' to hit (the mark) with an arrow.

仲

Chung.  
Ch'ung.

The second of three; the second brother; the second month of a season; a musical instrument: 'p'aik, tēüng' two brothers; tēüng' 'ná, name of Confucius, who was the second brother; com., 'k'ong tēüng' brothers; tēüng' 'ha' the 5th month.

1竹 2黄 3節 4茹 5簋 10竹 披 18推 15中 17中 19直 21中  
醉 8竹 9竹 7竹 8竹 11竹 天 14築 16中 18中 20中 22伯  
日 第 絲 膜 頭 鹽 竺 築 中 中 中 仲  
'竹 '竹 '竹 '竹 簋 11竹 國 墻 用 風 舉

**重** Heavy; important, momentous; severe, heinous; respectable, grave, decorous; to attach importance to; expresses a superlative degree of: also read *tüng*, and in the coll. *taëng* and *t'üng*, q. v.: *'seng' t'üng* careful, grave; com., *'ch'üu' t'üng* self-respect; *'t'üng' t'üng* to employ one in weighty matters; *'t'üng' ngië* to give importance to right; *'ung t'üng* steady, trusty; *'t'üng' ho' k'i ping*, to court the rich and despise the poor. (799) **Ti.**

**知** To know, to understand; to perceive, to apprehend; acquainted with; to be intimate, as a friend, an associate; to inform; knowledge, prudence; ruling, as applied to certain magistrates: also read *te' q. v.*: com., *'u ti*, ignorant; *'ti sek*, knowledge, understanding; *'ti tö* to understand; *'ti kauk*, to perceive, to notice; *'t'ung ti*, to tell, to inform; *'ti ch'üuk*, contented; *'u' supok, ti*, omiscient; *ti k'ah*, or *ti k'ah, sü*, those who receive guests, as at a monastery; *'ti ing*, or *ti sing*, intimate, as friends; *'ti hu*, a prefect; *'e' pok, siëng ti*, to know without resorting to divination; coll., *ti 'si pang k'i ng' 'sai ch'üëng* a crab that knows how to die needs no stabbing; *met.*, one conscious of his guilt need not be charged with it.

**茹** A plant, affodile: com., *ti mu*, affodile, used as an expectorant. **Chih.**

**抵** Also read *chie*: thick, indurated skin, as on the hands; to grow callous; corns on the feet. **Ti.**

**Ti.** A coll. word: hanging, suspended: *ti tu tu*, or *ti ti tu tu*, hanging all about, as things from a ceiling.

**Ti.** A coll. word: a corruption of *tië*, which? what? *ti sioh, chiah*, which one?

**Ti.** A coll. word, as in *sioh*, *ti ti*, very little of, a mere mite; *sioh, pi ti* (or *ti*), a bunch, a cluster.

**氏** To arrive at; reaching, arriving at; to return or revert to; the origin; radical, fundamental; low, as in price; base, inferior; a lodging place for the night; the 3d of the 28 constellations, *a, b, g*, and *i* in Libra: *'ti 'siu*, to bow the head; *'ti ing*, the people of a certain country, described as mermaids.

**抵** To push with the horns, to gore; to come in contact with, to oppose: *'tai' ti*, generally speaking; *'kaëk, ti*, to butt and gore; mixed music.

**邸** The place where feudatories lodged at the capital; a hotel, a lodging-house; a court or royal residence; the bottom, the basis or support; a stand for a scepter; a screen outside a door; to reach, to arrive at: *'ti' ti*, an inn; *'ti king*, to reach the capital.

1 慎 8 重 5 穩 欺 9 知 10 知 12 知 不 15 知 先 18 氏 20 角  
重 用 重 貧 識 覺 足 知 府 知 人 抵  
自 重 重 無 知 通 無 知 未 氏 大 族  
重 義 富 知 道 所 音 卜 首 抵 邸



**抵**  
Ti.

To oppose, to resist; to stop, to ward off, to rush against; to sustain, to bear the blame; to offend, to transgress; to forfeit; to reach, extending, up to; equal in value, to pay an equivalent: in the coll. read *tá*, q. v.: *'tai'* *'ti*, for the most part; com., *'ti tong*, to sustain or bear the blame of; *'tói'* *'ti*, to barter, to exchange; *'ti siong*, to atone for, to forfeit, as one's life; *'ti chai'* or *'ti so'* to pay a debt with an equivalent; coll., *'ti 'la kek*, to meet a pressing exigency, as by borrowing; *'ti tek, tik*, to make both ends meet, to cancel outlays by gains; *'ti má'* *'k'wi*, unable to meet all expenses.

**抵**  
Ti.

The trunk of a tree, the part near the ground; the root, the foundation: *'kong 'ti*, the root; the origin, foundation.

**砥**  
Ti.

A grindstone, a millstone; a hone or whetstone; level, smoothed; met., to polish one's conduct, as by regarding rules: *'ti lí'* a grindstone; to reform one's self.

**詆**  
Ti.

To scold, to blame; to charge falsely; to vilify: *'ti paung'* or *'ti u*, to slander, to defame; *'ch'iu 'ti*, to vilify.

**輶**  
Ti.

The back part of a large carriage; the nave or hub of an axle, projecting beyond the wheel.

**弤**  
Ti.

The famous bow of the emperor Shun; a red bow; a bow with ornamental carvings on it.

**舐**  
Ti.

To lick; to lap; to take up with the proboscis.

**底**  
Ti.

To dwell at the foot of a mountain; the base, bottom, foundation; below, beneath, at the bottom; a first copy; sediment, remnant; to stop at, to reach the bottom; to impede, to obstruct; low, menial, as a servant; but, only: in the coll. read *tá*, q. v.: *'u 'ti*, bottomless; *'sieu 'ti*, attendants; coll., *'ti 'chi*, the antecedents of, a clue to; *'mó 'ti 'chi*, no antecedents or clue to; no bottom to—no way of counting the articles, because so many.

**褫**  
Ch'ih.

To take off clothes, to denude, to disrobe; to take away insignia; a fringe: *'ti kaik*, to degrade; *'ti 'chiéng*, plush, felt.

**𪔐**

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'ti 'tau*, to shake things; *'ti 'teu 'teu*, suspended, hanging in shreds or tatters; *'ti 'tó*, or *'ti 'ti 'tó 'tó*, to recline, to lie down.

**羴**  
Ti.

Read *ti* in the dictionaries; a ram three years old; a ram, a buck, a he-goat.

**𪔐**  
Ti.

The eggs or larvae of ants: *'lung 'ti*, a fabulous animal, described as a horned pig.

<sup>1</sup>大抵 <sup>3</sup>對抵 <sup>5</sup>抵債 <sup>6</sup>根抵 <sup>7</sup>砥礪 <sup>8</sup>詆謗 <sup>9</sup>醜詆 <sup>10</sup>無底 <sup>12</sup>底止 <sup>15</sup>褫革 <sup>16</sup>輶𪔐  
<sup>2</sup>抵當 <sup>4</sup>抵償 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 小底 <sup>11</sup> <sup>13</sup>底止 <sup>14</sup>輶𪔐 <sup>17</sup>輶𪔐

**坻** An islet; a bank or ledge in a stream; an embankment; to bank in, to stop: <sup>1</sup>*'pang ti*, a bank, a levee.

**墀** A porch, a portico; a vestibule or piazza at the top of steps; a slightly elevated walk between the gate and the palace: <sup>2</sup>*'tang ti*, the vermilion porch or avenue—the emperor's palace.

**遲** To delay, to walk leisurely; slow, dilatory; late, tardy; to procrastinate; hesitating: <sup>1</sup>*'ch'á ti*, to lodge at, to stop and wait for; <sup>2</sup>*'ti te'* impeded; COM., <sup>3</sup>*'ti yong* or *'ti huang'* (coll. *'ti maing'*), late, tardy; <sup>4</sup>*'ti 'cha*, late and early: <sup>5</sup>*'ti ngi pok, kiok*, hesitating and unable to decide; <sup>6</sup>*'ti sang nik*, after three days; COLL., <sup>7</sup>*'óí' hwoi' k'ak, ti*, to repent too late; <sup>8</sup>*'li tek, ti*, to come late. Read *te'*: to wait for.

**馳** Also read *'ti*: to ride rapidly, to gallop, as couriers; to go fast; a fleet horse; far, spread abroad: <sup>1</sup>*'ti tó'*, the middle road, that one over which the emperor travels.

**Ti.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'ti tui*, to beat, to hammer; *'ti teu*, to mix, to stir in; *'ti tau*, to inform, to tell, as one's grievances; *'ti tu*, to plaster; *'ti tó*, to take.

(800)

**爹** Tieh.

**Tiā.** A father: *'tiā tiā*, papa! COM., <sup>10</sup>*'tiā 'ná*, father and mother; <sup>11</sup>*'ló tiā*, his Honor, the officer; COLL., <sup>12</sup>*'i tiā*, papa! *'tiā mó ch'ing 'ná mó ch'ek*, not related to him either on father's or mother's side; *'tiā o' 'ná o' mó náih, ch' o' papa* and *mamma's having (money) is not like having it one's self!*

**Tiā.** A coll. word; weak, debilitated, drooping; dull, lifeless, as poor eyes; *'tiā tiā*, or *'yā tiā*, very weak; *'mek, chiu tiā tiā*, his eyes are dull and leaden.

(801)

**摘** Chai. Tsē.

**Tiāh.** Read *ch'ai*,; used for the coll. *tiāh*,: to lay hold of; to pick, to pluck, to cull; <sup>13</sup>*'tiāh, hwa*, to pluck flowers; <sup>14</sup>*'tiāh, ta*, or *'tiāh, ta nioh*, to pick tea; <sup>15</sup>*'tiāh, eng'* to take away (an officer's) seal; <sup>16</sup>*'tiāh, kiang*, "nip the root"—nip it in the bud, as a youth's vice.

**糴** Ti.

Read *tik*,; coll. *tiāh*,: to buy, to lay in a supply, as of rice: <sup>17</sup>*'tiāh, 'mí*, to buy rice; <sup>18</sup>*'tiāh, tau'* to purchase beans; <sup>19</sup>*'tiāh, ki kiang*, a purchased boy; <sup>20</sup>*'tiāh, 'ang' ch'ioh*, to buy blighted rice; *met.*, to buy poor cash to mix with the good, as bankers do.

**Tiāh.** A coll. word: to throw dice, called *'tiāh, tau*; *'tiāh, laung'* to throw for eggs; *'tiāh, neng' kiang*, to throw for toy-images; *'tiāh, chó, ngwong, 't'iu*,

<sup>1</sup>坂 <sup>8</sup>棲 <sup>5</sup>遲 <sup>7</sup>遲 <sup>9</sup>馳 <sup>11</sup>老 <sup>18</sup>摘 <sup>15</sup>摘 <sup>17</sup>糴 <sup>19</sup>糴 <sup>20</sup>糴  
<sup>2</sup>坻 <sup>6</sup>遲 <sup>10</sup>延 <sup>12</sup>疑 <sup>14</sup>三 <sup>16</sup>道 <sup>18</sup>爹 <sup>20</sup>爹  
<sup>3</sup>丹 <sup>4</sup>遲 <sup>5</sup>遲 <sup>6</sup>遲 <sup>7</sup>遲 <sup>8</sup>遲 <sup>9</sup>遲 <sup>10</sup>遲 <sup>11</sup>遲 <sup>12</sup>遲 <sup>13</sup>遲 <sup>14</sup>遲 <sup>15</sup>遲 <sup>16</sup>遲 <sup>17</sup>遲 <sup>18</sup>遲 <sup>19</sup>遲 <sup>20</sup>遲  
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a game with bamboo slips, inscribed with literary grades.

(802) Tiāk.

*Tiāk*, A coll. word: to cheat, to overreach, to cozen: *tiāk, kwo' 'ch'iu* (or *siēng*), to succeed in cheating one; *tik, tiāk*, or *hak, tiāk*, to humbug by crying up one's goods.

*Tiāk*, A coll. word: to expose to, to let the wind blow on; borne by the wind, as perfume; *tiāk, taēng'* to cool by exposure to the wind; *tiāk, p'e'* to scent it; *hiōng k'e' tiāk, kwo' li*, the fragrance wafted over to one.

(803) Tiāng.

**偵** Read *t'ing*; coll. *tiāng*: to spy; to lie in wait, to watch for: *'tiāng ch'ek*, to watch for thieves; *'tiāng k'aēng'* (or *lāēng*), a brief respite in watching; *met.*, an interval of leisure; *'tiāng 'tiāng hū*, the watch intermitted, off one's guard; *ma 'tiāng 'ch'ū*, a cat watching rats; *met.*, to do or act on the sly, as when the master is out.

**鼎** Read *t'ing*; coll. *tiāng*: a frying pan of brass or iron: *'tiāng chau* pans and furnaces; *'tiāng mūo*, molds for casting pans; *Ting*. *'tiāng, sai*, the center of a pan's bottom on the outside; *'tiāng kah*, a steaming-grate; *'tiāng piēng* a flat pan-cover; *'tiāng 'tē* (or *ch'iah*), a small shovel for turning things in cooking; *'kauk, 'tiāng*, to scrape pan-bottoms; *'tiāng piēng kōh*,

cakes steamed on the pan's side; *'p'ok, 'tiāng*, the convex top of a grave; *'tiāng piēng ku, ung 'la cheu' sūk*, rice-batter on the pan's side cooks through as soon as thrown on; *met.*, very sociable, soon acquainted.

*Tiāng*. A coll. word: strong, intense, as a scent; intensely fragrant: *'ē 'yā tiāng'* the scent is very strong.

**呈** Also spoken *t'iang*: a statement, a plea; a written accusation; to present *'Ch'ēng*. a statement; to show, to set forth, to petition; also read *t'ing*, q. v.: *com.*, *'tiāng sū*, a written statement; *'tiāng ki*, the set days for sending in petitions—the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, 28th of the month; *'tiāng kwang keu' tē* to petition a magistrate to investigate and decide; *'tā' 'tiāng*, to present a petition; *'ch'ēng tiāng*, a united petition or accusation.

**埕** An unauthorized character, used for the coll. *'tiāng*: an area, a space *'Ch'ēng*. before a house: *'k'ēng 'tiāng*, or *t'ū tiāng*, a plat; *'pong' tō' 'tiāng*, ground where refuse is thrown; *'p'woh, 'ch'ioh, 'tiāng*, an area for drying grain.

*Tiāng*. A coll. word: to fall on, to crush; knocked, banged; to pour in, to add to; to give a hint; also to rebound, to bounce; to splash; to fall from concussion: *'tiāng 'si*, crushed to death; *'tiāng t'ioh, 't'an*, to get a thump on the head; *'tiāng 'ch'ui*,

偵 鼎 鼎 鼎 刮 擱 呈 呈 遞 簽 空 埕  
賊 灶 臍 片 鼎 覆 詞 官 呈 埕 曝  
偵 鼎 鼎 鼎 鼎 鼎 呈 究 呈 糞 粟  
空 模 格 鏟 邊 ○ 期 治 ○ ○ 倒 埕



to add water; to water, as swill or milk; *tiàng siàng*, to give a hint in words; to give a broad hint, as in dismissing a bore; *tó*, *tiàng siàng*, an echo; *tiàng k'í*, *li*, to rebound; to splash, as rain; *tó*, *tiàng tung*, to fall and rebound.

**定** *Tiàng*. A coll. word: a peg, a pin or nail for hanging things on: *k'a' tiàng*, to drive in a peg; *taiu' tiàng*, to "hang by a peg", as one says who has no place to sleep.

**定** *Ting*. Read *teng'*; coll. *tiàng'*: steady, fixed; really, surely, absolutely; brought to a state of rest; to fix, to settle on, to adjust; tranquil, serene, peaceful: *mó tiàng'* or *mó tiàng' tloh*, uncertain; *tiàng' chiàng*, bargain-money; *tiàng' hwo'* to contract for goods; *tiàng' ngiáh*, a fixed amount; *tiàng' t'èng*, a lazy lout; *tiàng' chó'* to engage to do or make; *tiàng' tiàng' sié'* in a fixed form; fast, held still; *tah, tiàng'* to settle a betrothal; *tiàng' tiàng' óh*, clever without parade or show; *sin tiàng'* to receive bargain-money; *pauk, tiàng'* to return bargain-money; *tiàng' kang p'au'* the signal gun of the 1st watch; *sing 'pa tiàng' tiàng' tloh*, keep your mind at rest!

**錠** *Ting*. Read *teng'*; coll. *tiàng'*: an ingot, a shoe of bullion: *'ngwong 'pó tiàng'* an ingot of sycee; a door-button; paper-ingots to burn to gods; *'sek, 'lióng tiàng'* a ten-ounce ingot; *'chié, king tiàng'* a medical preparation for sores.

(804)

Tié.

**入** *Ju. Erh.* Read *ik*; used for the coll. *tié*: to go in, to enter; to enter (and remain), to become a member of; entrance: *'tié k'ó'* to go in; *'tié ch'ok*, in and out, ingress and egress; *'tié ch'iu*, got, obtained; *'hó 'tié 'k'eu*, good to eat; *'tié yéng'* to enter the lazaretto, as a leper; *'tié siàng*, to go into the city; *'tié tióng*, to attend the examinations for Kújin.

**裡裏** *Li.* Read *'li*; coll. *tié*: similar to the last; in, within, inside; nearly related: *'tié tié'* in, within; *'tié ngié'* within and without; *'ch'io'* *'tié*, in the house; a term for wife; *'tié 'ma ngié'* 'ma, paternal and maternal grandmothers; *'tié eng' ngwoi' hak*, treasonable intercourse with outside (enemies).

**池** *Ch'ih.* A pond, a pool, a tank; a moat, a ditch, a fosse; stagnant water; the ornamental cover of a coffin: *'tùng tié*, the heart; *'ngúk, tié*, the kidneys; *ch'a tié*, flying, fluttering; *'tié tong*, a fish-pool; com., *ngú, tié*, a fish-pond; *tié chu*, the rent of a pond; *ngau' tié*, a lotus-pond; *tié loi*, a fresh water snail with a greenish shell. Read *tó*: diverging streams.

**簾** *Ch'ih.* A bamboo musical pipe, a sort of seven-holed flute; its sound resembles 'ho wailing of children: *'kung tié*, the eight-holed and

無<sup>1</sup>定<sup>2</sup>元<sup>3</sup>兩<sup>4</sup>錠<sup>5</sup>入<sup>6</sup>好<sup>7</sup>入<sup>8</sup>入<sup>9</sup>厝<sup>10</sup>外<sup>11</sup>玉<sup>12</sup>  
定<sup>13</sup>貨<sup>14</sup>寶<sup>15</sup>錠<sup>16</sup>入<sup>17</sup>出<sup>18</sup>院<sup>19</sup>媽<sup>20</sup>池<sup>21</sup>  
'定<sup>22</sup>'定<sup>23</sup>'錠<sup>24</sup>'紫<sup>25</sup>去<sup>26</sup>入<sup>27</sup>入<sup>28</sup>裡<sup>29</sup>裡<sup>30</sup>中<sup>31</sup>池<sup>32</sup>  
錠<sup>33</sup>額<sup>34</sup>十<sup>35</sup>金<sup>36</sup>○手<sup>37</sup>○城<sup>38</sup>外<sup>39</sup>媽<sup>40</sup>池<sup>41</sup>塘<sup>42</sup>

seven-holed instruments (played together); *met.*, fraternal love.

**TĪĒ.** A coll. word, as in *mek*, *chün tiē*, *tiē*, the eyes dull and heavy—about the same as in *tiē*, q. v.

**弟** Read *tí*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *tiē*<sup>2</sup>: a younger brother; a boy, a lad; a junior, used as a compellation: '*hiāng tiē*<sup>2</sup> brothers; '*sá*<sup>2</sup> *tiē*<sup>2</sup> a lad; *tiē*<sup>2</sup> *tiē*<sup>2</sup> or '*i tiē*<sup>2</sup> my boy! my lad! *tiē*<sup>2</sup> *ing*, or '*tiē*<sup>2</sup> *sing mo*<sup>2</sup> a younger brother's wife; *tiē*<sup>2</sup> *ma*<sup>2</sup> *hiāng siong*<sup>2</sup> *kwung tiēng*, a younger brother, railing at an elder one, must be taken to the magistrate!

**蠣** Read *lí*<sup>2</sup>; coll. *tiē*<sup>2</sup>: an oyster: '*tiē*<sup>2</sup> *pwo*, oysters in the shell; '*tiē*<sup>2</sup> *kang*, dried oyster - meat; '*tiē*<sup>2</sup> *piāng* and '*pau tiē*<sup>2</sup> two sorts of oyster-fritters; '*sioh*, *tiē*<sup>2</sup> a marine shell-fish, like an oyster.

**TĪĒ.** A coll. word: an interrogative pronoun, qualifying the following noun, which, what, whose; whoever, whatever; preceded by *k'ó*, why? wherefore? *tiē*<sup>2</sup> *nēng*, who? *tiē*<sup>2</sup> *nēng* *tiē*<sup>2</sup>, at whose house? *tiē*<sup>2</sup> *oi*<sup>2</sup> *nēng*, what place is he from? *tiē*<sup>2</sup> *sioh*, *chidh*, which one? '*ngwai* *oi tiē*<sup>2</sup> *tio*<sup>2</sup> *ngai*, in what matter am I bad? '*k'ó tiē*<sup>2</sup> or '*k'ó tiē*<sup>2</sup> *tai*<sup>2</sup> wherefore? why so?

**TĪĒ.** A coll. corruption of *te*<sup>2</sup> (ground), as in *tiē*<sup>2</sup> *tau*, on the ground.

(805)

TĪĒK.

**哲** Wise, sage, intelligent, perspicacious; to know intuitively; versed in, fully aware of: '*ming tiēk*, to understand clearly; '*pok*, Chên. *tiēk*, dull, slow in apprehending.

**蜚** The sting of insects, any part of them which inflicts a poisonous wound. Châ.

**TĪĒK.** A coll. word: dishonored, disgraced, put to shame: *tiēk*, *k'ó*<sup>2</sup> or *tiēk*, *ku*, to be disgraced, in ignominy; *tiēk*, *pauk*, or *pauk*, *tiēk*, reduced in estate, ruined by misfortune.

**啞** To bite, to gnaw. Read *he*<sup>2</sup>: to laugh aloud: '*he*<sup>2</sup> *he*<sup>2</sup> *ngong*, the sound of merriment, boisterous laughter. Tieh.

**喋** To talk readily; fluent, loquacious; the flowing of blood; to taste blood: Tieh. *tiēk*, *tiēk*, verbose, talkative, wordy. T'ieh.

**牒** A block or tablet for writing on; a certificate, a diploma; a record, a genealogical register; official instructions or dispatches: '*tó*<sup>2</sup> *tiēk*, a priest's certificate, which entitles him to three days' lodging; '*ngük*, *tiēk*, a royal genealogy; '*p'wo* *tiēk*, family records; '*ang* *tiēk*, or *tiēk*, *ang*, a government dispatch. Tieh.

1 兄弟 3 阿弟 4 弟媳 5 蠣房 6 蠣乾 7 蠣餅 8 包蠣 10 明哲 12 啞然 13 道牒 14 玉牒 15 譜牒  
2 細弟 9 石蠣 11 不哲 16 文牒

諜

Tieh.

Interchanged with the last two: to spy, to intrigue, to sound others' views; to tamper with soldiers of the opposite side; a prepared statement, a minute of, chronicles: 'kang' tiék, a spy or secret agent.

垤

Tieh.

A hillock, high ground; an ant-hill; a cavern: 'k'iu tiék, mounds, hillocks.

堞

Tieh.

A parapet with embrasures, a battlement; to surround with parapets.

揲

Tieh.

Also read siék, and siék, in the dictionaries: to hold, to grasp; to take up and count, to estimate; to take the divining reeds or straws.

漑

Tieh.

Also read siék, and siék, to exclude; to clean a well; to scatter, to disperse; to stop and rest, to cease; to disclose; through, pervious; to leak; foul, dirty; to defile, to disgrace; waves surging on.

帙

Tieh.

A cover for a book; a book-wrapper; a small bag, a satchel; to arrange, to put in order: 'kwong' tiék, a book-envelope.

秩

Tieh.

Also read tik, order, succession; in a series, regular; to dispose in order; to multiply; an office, a post, a station; usual, constant; acquainted, versed in, wise; clear, as teaching; a decennium: 'luk, tiék, official salary; 'i pang tiék, according to the order of rank.

裹

Tieh.

Interchanged with the last two: a covering or wrapper for a book, a satchel; a decennium, or period of 10 years; to pierce with a needle, to stitch: 'pwang tiék, a satchel.

瓠

Tieh.

Young melons, those just set; small cucumbers, gherkins: 'kwa tiék, large and small melons; mel., children and grandchildren, posterity.

疊

Tieh.

To pile up, to make a heap; to repeat, to reiterate; to add to; to fold, to double; a fold, a doubling; alarmed, trembling with fear: in the coll. read 'ak, q. v.: 't'ung tiék, to pile up, to reiterate; 'tiék, ch'èu repeated, as visits.

碟

Tieh.

Read siék, (to curry leather); in the coll. read tiék, a small plate, a saucer: 'tiék, 'kiang, a saucer, a cup-plate; 'sek, ne' tiék, the twelve small plates—containing seeds, fruit, etc., for the first course; 'wang tiék, bowls and small plates; 'ch'a tiék, lacquered plates; 'siong tiék, a dour to a cook.

經

Tieh.

Mourning badges of coarse cloth, worn on the head and waist, mourning scarfs: 'pieng' tiék, a cap with a mourning badge.

耄

Tieh.

Seventy or eighty years of age, an octogenarian; old, infirm; hard-featured, as the aged are.

1 間 2 諜 3 卷 4 帙 5 祿 6 秩 7 依 8 班 9 秩 10 繁 11 麥 12 瓜 13 重 14 疊 15 次 16 仔 17 十二 18 碗 19 碟 20 柴 21 燂 22 賞 23 燂 24 弁 25 經



蛭

Tieh.

A leech, of which several kinds are enumerated: 'chwei tiék, a leech, a blood-sucker.

蝶

Tieh.

Tieh.

A butterfly: com., 'hu tiék, a butterfly; 'tiék, kié' the butterfly-shaped casia; 'hu tiék, t'au, an embroidered butterfly; 'hu tiék, ch'ai hwa, the butterfly sips the flower.

艘

Tieh.

A small boat, a punt, such as poor people use.

蹀

Tieh.

To move the feet, to step, to walk along; to stamp with the foot.

跌

Tieh.

To kick out, to slip, to stumble and fall; to pass or jump over; to walk quickly: used for the coll. 'tiék, and 'pwak, q. v.: 'tiék, ch'èuk, to lose one's footing.

迭

Tieh.

Tieh.

To change, to alternate; reciprocal, alternating; to change places; rotation; to rush out suddenly: 'tiék, h'ing tiék, hié' now rising and then declining.

輶

Ch'è.

Ch'è.

The rut of a wheel: 'k'auk, tiék, a dry rut; met., in great straits; 'ing tó, 'chiéng tiék, to go in the old rut—to act badly again.

輶

Ch'è.

Sh'è.

The sides of a carriage, where arms are placed; suddenly, abruptly; uncere- monious, without leave; a kind of disease of the feet: 'tiék, yong, directly, forth- with.

鞞

(806)

恬

甜

話

Tien.

癲

Tien.

癩

Tien.

顛

Tien.

Tien.

Tien.

Tien.

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Tien.

A thumb-ring, an archer's thimble of stone or ivory, commonly called pang 'chi, in the coll.

Tiêng.

Sweet in taste; pleasant, agreeable, savory; good, excellent; met., smooth, honeyed, as words: the 3d also read 'tiêng, q. v.: 'tiêng soi' sweet sleep; com., 'tiêng ngiong mik, 'ng ü, smooth, deceitful words; 'tiêng song' mellow, as wine; tiêng t'au, sweetness; tiêng 'mwi, a sweet taste left; 'tiêng chiong' a sort of bean-relish.

Deranged, crazed, insane; foolish, confused in mind; insanity, as shown by silliness and giggling; mad, raving, frantic; fits, convulsions; to act as if crazy, to act wildly: com., 'tiêng kwong, raving mad; 'tiêng chü, a madman; 'tiêng sing, the demon of insanity; 'tiêng k'e' incipient madness; 'tiêng k'eng mó, a mad slut; met., a bad woman; 'tiêng h'ing tiêng ch'au' you act as if crazy! COLL., 'tiêng p'a, wild, confused, incoherent; ta' tiêng, to feign insanity.

Sometimes used for the preceding: the top, the apex, summit; the head, beginning of; to fall down; to upset, to subvert; overthrown, destroyed: tiêng tó, inverted, turned upside down; tiêng p'auk, to fall, to topple over; tiêng m'wak, beginning and end. Read tiêng, as in tiêng

1 水 2 蛭 3 蝶 4 桂 5 頭 6 跌 7 足 8 迭 9 輶 10 輶 11 輶 12 輶 13 輶 14 輶 15 輶 16 輶 17 輶 18 輶 19 輶 20 輶 21 輶 22 輶 23 輶 24 輶 25 輶 26 輶 27 輶 28 輶 29 輶 30 輶 31 輶 32 輶 33 輶 34 輶 35 輶 36 輶 37 輶 38 輶 39 輶 40 輶 41 輶 42 輶 43 輶 44 輶 45 輶 46 輶 47 輶 48 輶 49 輶 50 輶 51 輶 52 輶 53 輶 54 輶 55 輶 56 輶 57 輶 58 輶 59 輶 60 輶 61 輶 62 輶 63 輶 64 輶 65 輶 66 輶 67 輶 68 輶 69 輶 70 輶 71 輶 72 輶 73 輶 74 輶 75 輶 76 輶 77 輶 78 輶 79 輶 80 輶 81 輶 82 輶 83 輶 84 輶 85 輶 86 輶 87 輶 88 輶 89 輶 90 輶 91 輶 92 輶 93 輶 94 輶 95 輶 96 輶 97 輶 98 輶 99 輶 100 輶

<sup>tiéng</sup>, singly devoted to; sorrowful.

**巔** The summits of hills, the apex or highest peak of a mountain.  
Tien.

**踣** To trip, to stumble, to fall: <sup>tiéng p'auk</sup>, to slip and fall down.  
Tien.

**驥** A horse with a white spot on his forehead.  
Tien.

**燈** Read <sup>teng</sup>; used for the coll. <sup>tiéng</sup>, as in <sup>tiéng sing</sup>, a wick; <sup>tiéng sing ch'au</sup>, a pith used for wicks, the scirpus capsularis; <sup>tiéng sing taung t'iong k'au</sup> to use a wick for a staff—to depend on one beyond his ability; <sup>tiéng sing chó ku t'ui naung naung p'ah</sup>, to use a wick for a drumstick and beat lightly—to do by piecemeal, afraid to make large ventures; also to harry, to annoy one with much work.

**典** A classic, a standard work, a canon, a ritual; a code, statutes; documents, records; a law, a constant rule; to rule, to control, to have charge of; to mortgage: in the coll. read <sup>teng</sup>, q. v.: <sup>tiéng sin</sup>, to keep, to have control of; <sup>tiéng chiong</sup>, classics; <sup>tiéng chik</sup>, books, documents; COM., <sup>che tiéng</sup>, a dictionary; <sup>ku tiéng</sup>, ancient records; <sup>tiéng ko</sup> (it is quoted) from the standards; <sup>ong tiéng</sup>, favor, grace.

**渾** Foul, dirty, muddy; to sink in the water: <sup>tiéng</sup> <sup>tiéng</sup>, filthy, muddy.  
Tien.

**腆** Also read <sup>t'ién</sup>: an abundance; much, plentiful, enough: good, excellent; rich, thick, as food; to forget; a long time: <sup>pok</sup>, <sup>tiéng</sup>, deficient, not worth receiving; <sup>u pok</sup>, <sup>tiéng</sup>, by no means unsavory.

**點** A dot, a spot; stained, spotted; an hour, the stroke of a clock; to designate; to detail, to draft, as troops; to count, to reckon, to prick off, as in calling the roll; a comma, a point in punctuation; to italicise with dots; to blot out, to mark for correction; to disgrace one's self; to nod in assent; to light, as lamps; a luncheon: in the coll. read <sup>teng</sup>, q. v.: <sup>ek</sup>, <sup>tiéng</sup>, a dot, a point; a little; COM., <sup>chi tiéng</sup>, to direct, to show to one; <sup>tiéng sing</sup>, a tiffin; <sup>tiéng hui</sup>, to light a fire; <sup>tiéng lang</sup> (coll. <sup>tiéng tang</sup>), burnt wholly or in part, as a candle; <sup>tiéng hui si</sup>, at candle-lighting; <sup>tiéng tau yá</sup> will burn all night; <sup>tiéng chui u kau</sup>, not intimate in the least; COLL., <sup>tiéng sing chá</sup> just enough to buy tiffin with—a mere trifle. Read <sup>tó</sup>: grass and leaves decaying.

**展** To unroll, to open out; to arrange and examine; to expand, to stretch out; to judge of; true, sincere; a cheerful look: <sup>ch'ü tiéng</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> 躡 <sup>2</sup> 仆 <sup>3</sup> 草 <sup>4</sup> 燈 <sup>5</sup> 杖 <sup>6</sup> 具 <sup>7</sup> 典 <sup>8</sup> 章 <sup>9</sup> 字 <sup>10</sup> 典 <sup>11</sup> 故 <sup>12</sup> 恩 <sup>13</sup> 渾 <sup>14</sup> 忍 <sup>15</sup> 不 <sup>16</sup> 腆 <sup>17</sup> 點 <sup>18</sup> 指 <sup>19</sup> 點 <sup>20</sup> 心 <sup>21</sup> 點 <sup>22</sup> 火 <sup>23</sup> 點 <sup>24</sup> 時 <sup>25</sup> 關 <sup>26</sup> 點 <sup>27</sup> 水 <sup>28</sup> 無 <sup>29</sup> 交





**𨳊**

T'ien.

To level land and prepare it for cultivation, to till, to cultivate; also to hunt, to fish: *'tiéng lak*, to go on a hunt.

**填**

T'ien.

T'ien.

To fill up, to fill in; to supply a deficiency; to add to; to pay; to forfeit, as life; flowing along; a rumbling, as of drums; noted for, characteristic of, as said of officers; to exhaust; liberal; a long time: commonly read *teng*, q. v.

**滇**

T'ien.

Full, abundant: *'tiéng miéng*, a wide expanse of water. Read *tiéng*: tribes of Laos near Yunnan: *'tiéng tié*, a lake in the east of Yunnan; *'ku tiéng*, a name for Yunnan.

**磧**

T'ien.

The noise of falling stones or rocks; the stone base of a pillar,

**闐**

T'ien.

T'ien.

To fill up, to stuff; full, abundant; a noise, a sound: *tiéng tiéng*, the rattling of drums; rumbling of carriages; *tiéng mwong*, to fill the door, as a crowd.

**塵**

Ch'an.

Ground allotted to one serf; a shop, a bazaar or market: *'tiéng ch'e'* or *ch'e' tiéng*, a bazaar; *'tiéng sêu'* a shop.

**纏**

Ch'an.

To wind around, to bind; to wrap, to swathe, to bandage; entwined; *met.*, to involve, to molest, to implicate: *'tiéng nau*, to convolve, to cord; *met.*, to im-

plicate; *com.*, *'tiéng niéng*, bound by many ties; in the coll. protracted, as rain or sickness; *'tiéng k'a*, compressed feet—a small-footed woman; *'tiéng pwang'* caught, tripped up, as by a rope; involved, obscure, as one's words; *coll.*, *'tiéng nau'* wound, twisted, as the hook-cord of a steelyard; *met.*, indistinct, involved, as words or acts; *tiéng tiéng siok*, staying, hanging about; *'tiéng yeu sié*, herpes, shingles; *'tiéng neng k'a pwang'*, *neng 'ch'iu*, to "fetter people's feet and hands"—in one's way, as children.

**躔**

Ch'an.

To tread, to walk on; to go in order, to follow; to turn in an orbit; a course, an orbit; a trodden path, a track: *'chek tiéng*, a foot-print, a vestige; *'tiéng to'* an orbit.

**佃**

T'ien.

Also read *tiéng*: to till, to cultivate fields; to farm on shares; to hunt; an ancient carriage: *'tiéng hu*, or *tiéng' t'ing*, a husbandman; *'sing tiéng'* to till on shares; *com.*, *'tiéng ho'* a plowman, one who farms on shares; *coll.*, *'k'iu tiéng' siáng ngiék'*, *'chio*, to become the proprietor by tilling long on shares—said of claims founded on long possession.

**甸**

T'ien.

The royal domain, extending 500 *li* around the capital; land measuring 64 square roods, which furnished a war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 71 soldiers; to plow, to cultivate; to extend; frontier lands: *tiéng' ing*, royal foresters.

1 𨳊 8 滇 5 塵 7 纏 9 纏 11 纏 蛇 絆 14 跡 16 佃 17 佃 成  
 獵 池 市 繞 肢 鬧 纏 佃 夫 戶 業  
 2 滇 4 闐 6 塵 8 纏 10 纏 12 纏 18 纏 15 躔 17 承 19 久 主  
 溺 門 肆 綿 絆 腰 18 纏 15 躔 17 承 19 久 主  
 〇 度 佃 佃 〇

蚶<sup>2</sup>  
Tien.

Inlaid shell-work, inlaid figured work: 'loi tiéng' lacquered ware having shells and figures inlaid.

鈿<sup>2</sup>  
Tien.  
Tien.

Also read *tiéng*: flowers, inlaid work in gold, nacre or feathers for a head-dress; also used for bracelets of the best kinds: com., 'ch'ai tiéng' hairpins and bracelets; 'king tiéng' gold bracelets; coll., 'yéng kuang tiéng' bracelets having a round surface.

奠<sup>2</sup>  
Tien.

Fixed, settled, as mountains, and streams; to offer sacrifices and libations to gods; to place, to lay down: com., 'chié' tiéng' to offer in sacrifice; sacrifices and libations; 'tiéng' 'chiu, to pour out libations; 'tiéng' 'ngi, "respectfully presents a gift"—as written on a present to friends of the deceased.

電<sup>2</sup>  
Tien.

Lightning; electricity: 'loi tiéng' thunder and lightning; 'tiéng tiéng' "respectfully presented to your glance"—an epistolary phrase; 'siéng tiéng' a flash of lightning; com., 'tiéng' 'mu, the goddess of lightning.

*Tiéng*. A coll. word: full, up to the brim: *tiéng' tiéng'* brimful; *tió tiéng' tiéng'* filled full; *k'ak, tiéng' á' p'ak*, too full, it will overflow.

(807)

Tien.

刁<sup>2</sup>  
Tiao.

Read *tieu*; coll. *tieu*: perverse, rebellious, reckless; to make difficulties, to insist perversely; exacting: *tieu ngoang*, perverse, reckless, overbearing; *tieu*

*mu*, a rebellious slave; *tieu nang*, exact unreasonably, to oppress; to object, to bring up difficulties.

啁<sup>2</sup>  
Tiao.

Talkative, verbose; the chirping of birds: used for *chau* (to deride); also read *chiu*, q. v.: 'tieu ken, loquacious.

琯<sup>2</sup>  
Tiao.

To work gems, to cut and engrave precious stones; a pebble like a gem: 'tieu tauk, to polish gems.

凋<sup>2</sup>  
Tiao.

To fade and fall, as the sere leaf; injured, exhausted: *tieu ling*, fallen and faded, dying, as plants; 'tieu siá' fading, withered, as flowers.

雕<sup>2</sup>  
Tiao.

To cut, to engrave, to carve figures; *met.*, to polish, as essays; to tattoo; ornamented, engraved; the first also means a kind of hawk, a sparrow: in the coll. read *teu*, q. v.: 'tieu k'aik, to engrave.

鵂<sup>2</sup>  
Tiao.

A species of eagle or lammergeir, a large bird of prey, whose presence is said to make other birds cast their feathers.

蜩<sup>2</sup>  
Tiao.

A cicada or broad locust: 'tieu kak, the cast skin or exuviae of the cicada.

朝<sup>2</sup>  
Chao.  
Ch'ao.

The dawn, morning; early: also read *tieu*, q. v.: 'tieu wang, morning and evening; 'ek, *tieu*, in a morning, quickly; *tieu tieu*, every morning; 'tieu siéng, Corea.

1螺 2金 3鈿 4奠 5奠 6雷 7呈 8閃 9啁 10凋 11蜩 12一  
蚶 鈿 祭 酒 儀 電 電 電 嘯 謝 甲 朝  
2釵 4圓 奠 11電 18琯 16雕 17朝 19朝  
鈿 管 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ 母 琢 刻 晚 鮮

貂

Tiao.

The marten or sable, called *tieu* 'ch'ü. "keu 'mwi sük, *tieu*, a dog's tail tacked to a sable—incongruous, as when an unlearned man holds office; com., 'tieu 'p'ü, marten furs; 'tieu 'mwi, fur tails, worn by military officers; 'tieu 'hó 'k'ai, a pencil of marten hair.

*Tieu*. A coll. word, as in *tieu* 'mieu, lively, playful, as a child.

味

Chu.

The bill of a bird; to peck with the bill; the twittering of birds. Read *chio*: loquacious, chattering, as birds.

弔吊

Tiao.

To condole with mourners; to visit mourners and worship the deceased; to compassionate, to sympathize with; condolence; to suspend, to hang up; to order a rehearing of a case: in the coll. read *taiu* q. v.: com., 'tieu' ang' to order a second trial; 'tieu' song, or *chauk*, *tieu* to condole and wail over the dead; 'sü' *tieu* to decline visits—a notice posted after funeral rites; 'k'wi *tieu* to prepare for a funeral; 'tieu' t'aik, the visitor's card—on white paper; 'tieu' ch'ok, kang, to bring one out of prison (for trial); 'tieu' 'sing, to summon parties to a trial; coll., 'ie *tieu* loose, not tight in, as a tooth or nail.

*Tieu*. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to draw, to produce suppuration, as digestives do; to stretch, as furs

in making robes; *tieu* 'kó, a digestive plaster; *tieu* 'siong, to extract (the pain of) a wound; *tieu* 'p'ü, to make fur garments.

紉

To bind or confine a person; to tie things; to suspend, to hang up.

晝

Chou.

A day, the daytime, daylight: 'tieu' y á' day and night, incessantly; 'pek, *tieu* in broad daylight, openly.

釣

Tiao.

Shao.

To fish, to angle; a fish-hook; to bait, to set a trap for one; to use, as a means; to fish, to seek after, as praise: com., 'ngü *tieu* or *tieu* 'kau, a fish-hook; 'tieu' ne' a bait; 'tieu' 'ha, to angle for prawns; 'tieu' ngü, to angle for fish—a game at cards with three players in the set.

*Tieu*. A coll. word, used for *ch'íeng*, a thousand cash; *chiéng* sioh, pah, *tieu* a hundred thousand cash.

朝鼎

Chao.

Ch'ao.

To attend an audience, as ministers; to go to court, to show fealty, as nobles or princes; an audience, the imperial presence; the court, the palace, to enter the court, to hold an audience; a dynasty; courtly, pertaining to the court, as dress; in the coll. towards, fronting, facing: the 2d read *tieu* is a surname and name of a district: also read *tieu*, q. v.: 'se' *tieu*, H. I. M. entering court; 'tieu' kong' to present tribute; com., 'tieu' kiéng' to see the em-

1 狗 2 貂 3 貂 5 吊 7 謝 9 弔 監 12 晝 14 魚 16 釣 18 視 20 朝  
尾 皮 毫 案 弔 帖 吊 夜 釣 蝦 朝 見  
續 貂 楷 弔 開 吊 白 釣 釣 朝  
貂 尾 ○ 喪 弔 出 ○ 晝 餌 魚 貢 ○



peror; <sup>1</sup>*tieu ting*, the court; His Majesty; <sup>2</sup>*tieu hó* the Imperial title; <sup>3</sup>*tieu tói* a dynasty; <sup>4</sup>*chó tieu*, the morning audience; <sup>5</sup>*tieu huk*, (or *i*), a court dress; <sup>6</sup>*tieu sieng*, Corea—usually called *kó lá kwok*; <sup>7</sup>*tieu ting kwang ká*, public roads; COLL., *tieu ch'ok*, facing outward; <sup>8</sup>*tieu siong* turned upward; <sup>9</sup>*tieu nang sói* <sup>10</sup>*paek*, fronting south with the back to the north, as a house; *tieu 'ong*, shaded, shadowed.

**潮**

The morning tide; a flood tide; damp: <sup>1</sup>*song* *tieu*, to go with the tide; *tieu sek*, moist; COM., *tieu twai* spring tides; <sup>2</sup>*Tieu chiu*, a prefecture in the east of Kwangtung; *tieu lang*, a blue color; COLL., *tieu tong ch'oi*, the flood tide.

**惆**

To suffer failure; frustrated, disappointed; *tieu tong* sad, vexed, sick at heart.

**調**

To harmonize, to blend; to mix, to compound, as medicines; to season, to spice; to adjust, to make up differences between parties; to attend to one's health; to tune, as an instrument; to regulate, to modulate; to combine properly, as initials and finals, to spell words; to laugh at, to deceive: also read *tieu* q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*tieu ch'ien* to ridicule; COM., <sup>2</sup>*tieu ing*, to harmonize sounds; <sup>3</sup>*tieu e* to spice; <sup>4</sup>*tieu hwo*, moderate, regulated, as the air, temperature, sounds, health; <sup>5</sup>*tieu t'iong* well

and happy, joyous; <sup>6</sup>*tieu 'yong*, to nurse one's self; <sup>7</sup>*tieu te* to heal, to cure; *tieu ting*, to settle a quarrel, to be a mediator; *tieu 'ch'u*, to manage or settle, as lawsuits; COLL., *tieu tik*, (or *deu tik*) straight, proper; honest, outspoken.

**調**

A tune, a song, a ballad; tones in vocal and instrumental music; to select; to move, to change about; to change places; to transfer, as officers; to seek, to ask:

also read *tieu*, q. v.: COM., <sup>1</sup>*k'iong tieu* a ditty, a ballad; <sup>2</sup>*tieu 'sü*, to hold an office temporarily; <sup>3</sup>*tieu to* to depute, to change (agents) about; to arrange or move things about; *tieu' oi* to change one's place, as at a gaming table.

**召**

To summon, to cite, to order one to come; to dispatch, to send, as officers to their posts: also read *sieu* q. v.: COM., <sup>1</sup>*tieu*

<sup>2</sup>*kieng* to call to court; <sup>3</sup>*tieu' oi* to seat guests (at a feast); *tieu' kwei* (coll. *tieu' ch'ing*), to call ghosts to eat, as priests do; *tieu' pek*, *'seng*, to send (an officer) to another province.

**兆**

A prognostic, an omen; an altar; the ground of a tomb; one million: <sup>1</sup>*e* *tieu* myriads; <sup>2</sup>*tieu' ming*, millions of men, the people; <sup>3</sup>*kek, tieu* a lucky omen; COM., <sup>4</sup>*hó tieu* a good omen; *hung tieu* an unpropitious sign; <sup>5</sup>*'pai' tieu* "prognostic of ruin"—said of vicious children.

1朝 8朝 5朝 7順 9調 11調 13調 15調 17調 19召 21億 23吉  
廷 代 服 潮 笑 味 暢 治 署 見 兆 兆  
2朝 4早 6朝 6潮 10調 12調 14調 16腔 18調 20召 22兆 24敗  
號 朝 鮮 州 音 和 養 調 度 位 民 兆

**旐**<sup>2</sup> A banner with dragons and tortoises on it, to represent some superstitious idea: <sup>1</sup>*tieu*<sup>2</sup> *hwang*, banners and scrolls, as borne at a father's funeral.

**肇**<sup>2</sup> To strike; to begin, to institute or lay the foundation of; to devise; to rectify; to extend; capable, intelligent: <sup>2</sup>*tieu*<sup>2</sup> *k'eng*<sup>2</sup> a department west of Canton, once the provincial capital.

**趙**<sup>2</sup> To hasten to; to announce to a suzerain, to pay court to one's feudal lord; a long time; a few; a surname; a feudal state in the south of Shansi and Chihli.

(808) Tih.

**值**<sup>2</sup> Read *sik*<sub>2</sub> and *tik*<sub>2</sub>; used for the coll. *tih*<sub>2</sub>: to wish, to desire: <sup>2</sup>*tih*<sub>2</sub> *ng*<sup>2</sup> *tih*<sub>2</sub> wish it or not? <sup>4</sup>*ngwai*<sup>2</sup> *pwoh*<sub>2</sub> *tih*<sub>2</sub> I wish for it; <sup>6</sup>*oi*<sup>2</sup> *tih*<sub>2</sub> to desire, to want; <sup>2</sup>*tih*<sub>2</sub> *sié*<sup>2</sup> *nóh*<sub>2</sub> what do you wish? <sup>2</sup>*tih*<sub>2</sub> *tek*<sub>2</sub> *k'ó*<sup>2</sup> want it all—will take or buy all of it.

**Tih**<sub>2</sub>. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *tih*<sub>2</sub> *tiáh*<sub>2</sub> to buy (rice); *tih*<sub>2</sub> *tuh*<sub>2</sub> to pierce; to thrust, as the middle finger toward one insultingly.

**Tih**<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: to stutter, to stammer: same as *chih*<sub>2</sub> q. v.: *tih*<sub>2</sub> *má*<sup>2</sup> *ch'ok*, stuttering and unable to enunciate; *tih*<sub>2</sub> *pwang*<sup>2</sup> *seng* (or *sá*) *nik*<sub>2</sub> he stammers half-a-day!

(809) Tik.

**直**<sup>2</sup> Used for the next in the sense of worth, value: to look ahead; straight, not crooked; honest, true, upright; blunt, outspoken; just, exact; to proceed, to go direct; to rectify, to straighten; suitable, proper; to wait upon; but, only, merely; purposely: com., <sup>2</sup>*tik*<sub>2</sub> *lá*<sup>2</sup> Chihli; <sup>2</sup>*tek*<sub>2</sub> *tik*<sub>2</sub> purposely; <sup>10</sup>*tik*<sub>2</sub> *tó*<sup>2</sup> right principles; coll., <sup>11</sup>*tik*<sub>2</sub> *něng*<sub>2</sub> a blunt, honest man; <sup>12</sup>*ek*<sub>2</sub> *tik*<sub>2</sub> *kiáng*<sub>2</sub> to walk straight on; <sup>13</sup>*pek*<sub>2</sub> *tik*<sub>2</sub> to stretch out, to straighten; <sup>14</sup>*móh*<sub>2</sub> *seng*<sup>2</sup> *tik*<sub>2</sub> *tung*<sup>2</sup> *tik*<sub>2</sub> don't believe everything that is strongly asserted; *tik*<sub>2</sub> *kě*<sup>2</sup> *laeng*<sup>2</sup> very blunt, boorish; to blab, as a child; *tik*<sub>2</sub> *teu*<sub>2</sub> the rib-pieces (of pork); *t'au*<sup>2</sup> *hwok*<sub>2</sub> *p'ah*<sub>2</sub> *tiu*<sup>2</sup> *tiu*<sup>2</sup> *tik*<sub>2</sub> her hair knocked out straight (in a quarrel).

**值**<sup>2</sup> To take, to hold; to manage; the price, value, worth: also read *sik*<sub>2</sub> and in the coll. *tek*<sub>2</sub> and *tih*<sub>2</sub> q. v.: com., <sup>11</sup>*tik*<sub>2</sub> *nik*<sub>2</sub> to serve in turn (in a yamun); <sup>12</sup>*tik*<sub>2</sub> *nik*<sub>2</sub> *hu*<sup>2</sup> *sěu*<sup>2</sup> attendants of a god, serving in rotation—called *hu*<sup>2</sup> *sěu*<sup>2</sup> because their services are engaged by burning the *hu* or charms; <sup>14</sup>*tik*<sub>2</sub> *tong*<sub>2</sub> those who serve in turn in yamuns, as scribes or interpreters.

**姪**<sup>2</sup> A brother's children: com., <sup>11</sup>*tik*<sub>2</sub> *í*<sup>2</sup> a nephew; <sup>12</sup>*tik*<sub>2</sub> *nü*<sup>2</sup> a brother's daughter, a niece; <sup>10</sup>*ngw*<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>*tik*<sub>2</sub> a wife's nephews; <sup>20</sup>*leng*<sup>2</sup> *tik*<sub>2</sub> Chih. your nephew; *tik*<sub>2</sub> *sá*<sup>2</sup> husband of a brother's daughter; *tik*<sub>2</sub> *song*<sub>2</sub> sons of a nephew;

<sup>1</sup>旐 <sup>8</sup>值 <sup>3</sup>剝 <sup>6</sup>值 <sup>9</sup>特 <sup>11</sup>直 <sup>14</sup>行 <sup>17</sup>姪 <sup>19</sup>外  
<sup>2</sup>旐 <sup>4</sup>值 <sup>5</sup>欲 <sup>7</sup>值 <sup>8</sup>直 <sup>10</sup>直 <sup>12</sup>一 <sup>15</sup>值 <sup>16</sup>值 <sup>18</sup>姪 <sup>20</sup>令  
<sup>2</sup>肇 <sup>4</sup>我 <sup>7</sup>值 <sup>8</sup>直 <sup>10</sup>直 <sup>12</sup>一 <sup>15</sup>值 <sup>16</sup>值 <sup>18</sup>姪 <sup>20</sup>令  
<sup>2</sup>肇 <sup>4</sup>我 <sup>7</sup>值 <sup>8</sup>直 <sup>10</sup>直 <sup>12</sup>一 <sup>15</sup>值 <sup>16</sup>值 <sup>18</sup>姪 <sup>20</sup>令

*tik*, *ho'* a nephew's wife; *niéng tik*, sons of alumni of the same year; *ngü tik*, your foolish nephew! — used in writing to a senior.

擲

Chih.  
Jéng.

To throw down; to cast away, to reject; to waste, as one's time: '*tik*, *ke'* to discard; '*tik*, *hwang*, to return disdainfully; '*hü tik*, to waste, as time.

螻

Chih.

A large green caterpillar, called '*tik*, *sük*, or *tik*, *ch'ëuk*, which feeds on pulse.

躑

Chih.

To go back and forth; impeded, embarrassed, undecided: '*tik*, *ch'ëuk*, unable to advance, irresolute.

敵

Ti.

A foe, an enemy; a competitor, an antagonist; equal, matched; to oppose, to fight against; to compete, to contest: used for the coll. '*tik*, q. v.: '*tik*, *ping*, the enemy's forces; com., '*tó*, *tik*, to oppose each other; '*tik*, *ch'iu*, a competitor; '*tik*, *kwok*, rival nations; '*siu tik*, an enemy; '*tá tik*, to oppose, to withstand.

滌

Ti.

To wash, to rinse, to cleanse vessels; to purify; to reform, as the heart; to dilute spirits; a place for domestic animals, a stable, a stall: *tik*, *tik*, a dry, warm atmosphere; hot breezes.

翟

Ti.  
Chai.

The Tartar pheasant; garments adorned with feathers; a bunch of feathers waved at sacrifices; an ancient state; now Yen-

gan-fu in Shensi: '*eu*' '*ch'ü ping tik*, their right hands held the feathers.

糴

Ti.

To buy rice, to lay in a stock, as of rice or other grain; to wash rice; swift, speedy: in the coll. read *tíah*, q. v.: '*ak*, *tik*, to forbid buying up grain.

簞

Ti.

Long, tapering bamboos; rods cut off at the points and suitable for fishing-poles.

笛

Ti.

A flute, a fife; a flageolet having seven holes: the 2d read *tuk*, is the name of a bamboo: '*séng tik*, a double flute; com., '*ch'ü tik*, to play on the flageolet.

迪

Ti.

To tread in the path of another, to follow; to go to, to arrive at; to advance, as in knowledge; to get, to obtain; to show the way, to teach, to direct; the right way: '*tik*, *kek*, to get luck, to be happy; '*iu tik*, to admonish, to direct one aright; '*kie tik*, to open a way, to set a good example.

狄

Ti.

Used for the next: name of Scythian tribes on the north in the deserts; a stag, a large deer; musical officers.

逖

Ti.

Far, distant, remote; to put away; to go to a distance: '*tik*, *tik*, earnest, eager, as to succeed in life.

1 擲 3 虛 5 躑 7 對 9 敵 11 抵 秉 14 雙 16 迪 17 由 18 啟 19 逖  
棄 擲 躑 敵 國 敵 翟 笛 吉 迪 迪 逖  
2 擲 4 躑 6 敵 8 敵 10 仇 12 右 13 退 15 吹  
還 蠅 兵 手 敵 手 糴 笛 ○ ○ ○ ○



荻  
Ti.

A delicate, aquatic plant, having white fragrant flowers; a sort of arrow-leaf: 'lu tik, a tall species of arundo.

蟄  
Chè.  
Chih.

To hide in a quiet place; to burrow, to go into holes and become torpid, as insects: com., 'king tik, the "excited insects"—name of the 3d of the 24 solar terms, about March 5th to 20th.

覲  
Ti.

Two persons seeing each other, to have an audience: 'tik, miêng' to see face to face; 'sü tik, a private interview.

Tik. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in tik, tuk, to pursue; to urge on; tik, tok, to snatch, to rob.

(810) Ting.

丁  
Ting.

A sting; a peg; a wooden pin; the 4th of the ten stems, it belongs to fire; an individual; an adult, robust; to bear, to sustain office; to order, in which sense the same as the next: 'ling ting, lonely; com., 'sing ting, of age, 16 years old; 'hwak, ting, or 'ch'ok, ting, lucky, as a grave which secures posterity; 'ting 'k'eu, (the census of) males and females; 'ting 'iu, mourning for a parent; 'sióng' ting, t'ung ting, and 'múi ting, the set days of sacrifice in the three decades of the month; 'ting hiong, cloves; 'pah, ting, an undergraduate; 'ting ché' ká, the corner where a

side-street ends; COLL., ting hiong k'ó' the clove k'ó' — a small sea-fish; 'kèng ting hiong and 'mó ting hiong, the male and female cloves.

叮  
Ting.

To bid, to charge one: com., 'ting ning ch'èak, ho' to bid, to enjoin straitly on one; 'ting sek, p'ieu' to warn banks (not to accept) lost bills—if presented by strangers; COLL., sang ting lang' chái' or ting 'ló chái' (or taiu'), to charge repeatedly and strictly.

仃  
行  
Ting.

Alone: ling ting, solitary; 'ling ting yong, the bay of Lintin, south of the Bogue; COLL., ku ting ting, entirely alone, by himself or itself.

燈  
灯  
Tèng.

Read teng; coll. ting: a lamp, a lantern; met., laws of Budh: 'ting 'ma, a lamp; 'ting lèng, a lantern; 'ting 'chang, the oil cup of a common lamp; 'ting pang, an illuminating stage, as on the Emperor's birthday; ting t'ieu, the stick by which a lantern is borne; ting kauk, the frames or ribs of lanterns; ting lèng kwang' (or t'ek), the bow over which the frame or body is placed; ting lèng ki, the frame or body of a lantern; ting 'ma pwak, a wick-mover; 'kung ting, bridal lanterns; liu lié ting, transparent lanterns, as those made of sheep's horns.

叮  
Ting.

The sound of a stone when struck, the noise of jingling stones: ting ling, the tinkling of gems.

1 蘆荻 2 覲面 3 麥丁 4 發丁 5 丁口 6 丁香 7 丁字街 8 叮 9 叮 10 叮 11 叮 12 叮 13 叮 14 叮 15 叮 16 叮 17 叮 18 燈 19 燈 20 燈 21 燈

**珍**  
Chên.

Read *ching* in the dictionaries: valuable, precious, excellent; important, rare, noble; to prize, to esteem; a rarity; delicacies: <sup>1</sup>*chiong siong ting*, a pearl in the palm—a daughter; <sup>2</sup>*ting pò*, precious; COM., <sup>3</sup>*ting* (or *ching*) *chio*, pearls; <sup>4</sup>*ting têng* to esteem, to take care of; *ting siu paik*, <sup>5</sup>*e* all sorts of delicacies.

**釘**  
Ting.

A nail, a pin, a peg; a brad, a spike: also read *teng* q. v.: COM., <sup>6</sup>*tiék*, *ting*, iron nails; <sup>7</sup>*tëk*, *ting*, a bamboo nail; <sup>8</sup>*sêng kwoi ting*, a double-headed nail; COLL., *ting kiêng*, an iron bar and ring for drawing nails; *siêng ting*, the ends of threads in a ripped seam.

**疔**  
Ting.

Ulcers, of which there are enumerated 13 kinds; a bubo, a chancre, syphilis sores: <sup>9</sup>*ting chong*, an ulcer; COM., <sup>10</sup>*sang ting*, to have ulcers; *hwi ting*, burning pimples, tetter.

**癥**  
Chêng.

Obstinate constipation; colic caused by obstruction in the bowels: <sup>11</sup>*ting ka*, an intestinal concretion, obstruction with griping pains.

**徵**  
Chêng.  
Chih.

To cite, to summon; to testify, to witness; to verify; to act, to set in motion; complete; to seek, to inquire after; to collect, as taxes; to raise troops; proof, evidence, fulfillment: <sup>12</sup>*ting tiên* to summon; <sup>13</sup>*iu ting*, proved,

verified; *ting ping*, to enlist troops; *u ting*, no proof of; *ting p'eng* to induce by presents; *ting niêng* accomplished.

**懲**  
Ch'eng.

To curb, to repress; to warn, to reprove, to reprimand; a caution, a warning, a lesson: <sup>14</sup>*ting te* to govern strictly; <sup>15</sup>*pok ting*, an admonitory hint.

**窖**  
Chan.

A coll. character, found in the *Paik Ing*: to deposit temporarily, as coffins: <sup>16</sup>*ting chio* a dead-house for depositing coffins.

**貞**  
Chên.  
Chêng.

To divine, as with cash and turtle shells; chaste, virtuous; pure, correct; uncorrupted in principles and morals: COM., <sup>17</sup>*ting nü*, a chaste maiden; <sup>18</sup>*ting chiék*, or *ting siu*, chaste, as a widow; <sup>19</sup>*ping ting ngük*, *kiék*, chaste and pure, as ice and gems.

**楨**  
Chên.  
Chêng.

A hard wood, a species of fir: <sup>20</sup>*nü ting*, a conifer growing on Taishan in Shantung; <sup>21</sup>*ting kang* planks used in making mud walls, termed in the coll. *ch'iong peng*.

**禎**  
Chên.  
Chêng.

A good omen; lucky, favoring, auspicious: <sup>22</sup>*ting siung*, a happy sign; good, excellent.

**禎**  
Ting.

A coll. word, as in *ting peng*, a kitchen chopping-block.

**禎**  
Ting.

A coll. word: midday, as in *ting hwi pwong* a midday meal, as for those conducting idolatrous processions.

1 掌上珍 2 珍寶 3 珍珠 4 珍重 5 鐵釘 6 竹釘 7 雙鬚 8 疔瘡 9 生疔 10 癥瘕 11 徵召 12 有徵 13 徵治 14 薄懲 15 害厝 16 貞女 17 貞節 18 水貞 19 女貞 20 玉潔 21 禎禎 22 禎祥

*Ting*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ting tung*, to tarry; *ting tung*, to swing, to knock against; *ting tong*, to sweep into a dust-pan.

**頂** *Ting*. The top, the summit, the peak, the crown; an official ball or button, worn on the top of the cap; to carry on the head or top of; to substitute, to take the place of another; a classifier of caps and sedans; in the coll. a superlative, very, extremely: also used for the coll. *ting*, q. v.: com., *ting t'au*, to the very top (of the column)—no blank spaces; in the coll. to be surety for; *ting tai* to wear an official button; *ting t'á* to act as a substitute; *ting miang*, to answer to another's name, as at examinations; *ting tieng lik, te* to stand on the earth and reach heaven—very talented; COLL., *ting chieng*, very sharp, pointed; *met.*, clever; *ting siong* the very best; *ting ma*, horsemen attending officers or idols; *ting to*, best ardent spirits; *ting pok, k'ang*, very unworthy, worthless.

**酩** *Ting*. Intoxicated, drunk: *ming ting*, stupefied with liquor, dead drunk.

**戥** *Teng*. A small steelyard: com., *lie ting*, small scales for weighing money and silk.

**等** *Teng*. Read *teng*; coll. *ting*: to wait, to delay: *ting ting*, wait! *ting mwong*, to keep the door unlocked for one (at night); *ting*

*sioh, siák, ku*, or *ting sioh, siu* wait a while; *ting chui nang tong*, the tide rises slowly while one waits for it! *met.*, hard to wait, as for one's pay.

*Ting*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ting teng*, to count, to reckon up.

**亭** *Ting*. A portico, a pavilion, a dome supported on pillars; a shed or rest-house for travelers; the same, equal; straight; to stop, to rest at: *ting ngu*, noon; com., *ting, the tea-pavilion*; *tieng ting*, a summer-house.

**停** *Ting*. To rest, to stop, to cease; to delay; fixed, arranged: used for the coll. *ting*, q. v.: com., *ting pwo* to stop walking; *ting keng*, to stop work; *ting i*, detention of the placenta; *ting chie*, to suspend specie payments; *ting te* a stoppage, as indigestion; COLL., *ting lo sak, ku, gong* and drum (of priests) ceased beating; *met.*, no trade; *mo ting mo hiok*, incessantly.

**渟** *Ting*. Water stopping, stagnant, as a pool in a stream; low banks, flats along a stream.

**婷** *Ting*. Handsome, pretty: *p'eng ting*, graceful, as a lady.

**埕** *Ting*. An unauthorized character; an amphora, an earthen, pear-shaped jar without handles, for carrying wine: COLL., *ting, p'ang puak, aeng* earthen

1 頂 8 頂 5 頂 6 酩 8 等 9 亭 11 凉 12 停 14 停 15 停 17 娉 18 埕  
頭 替 天 酩 門 午 亭 步 衣 支 婷 碯  
2 頂 4 頂 立 釐 10 茶 18 停 16 停 硃  
戴 名 地 戥 ○ 亭 ○ 工 ○ 滯 ○ 甕



jars of various sorts—are needed for domestic use.

**塵**

Dust, particles; effluvia, atoms, molecules; *met.*, the world, worldly customs and vices; traces: *'ting ai*, dust; *'ting sié* or *hung ting*, the world; *'ting sik*, worldly customs; *'hai ting*, traces, impress, as of one's example after death; *'COLL.*, *ung ting*, dust.

**澄**

Read *ting*; coll. *ting*: still, clear, limpid; to settle and become clear: *'ting ch'ing*, settled, limpid; *'ting tá*, settled to the bottom.

**廷**

A court, a hall where audiences are held; even, correct, straight, regular: *COM.*, *'tién ting*, the court; *met.*, His Majesty, the Emperor.

**庭**

An open court in a palace, a vestibule before a hall; a hall; straight: *'ka ting*, a domestic hall; domestic, pertaining to the family; *'ting hong*, parental instruction; *'m'uang ting ü ch'e*, the vestibule is like a fair, as a statesman's when besieged by applicants.

**蜚**

The libellula, or dragon-fly, called *ch'ing ling*, in the coll. *ma shu*, *q. v.* Read *tiéng*, as in *'kung tiéng*, a kind of lizard.

**霆**

The sound of thunder: *loi ting*, the rumbling of thunder; *loi ting chi no*, thundering wrath, as of a king.

**籐**

Read *ting* in the dictionaries; interchanged with the next: vines, creepers; specifically the rattan; a district in the east of Kwangsi: *COM.*, *'ting nong*, the inner substance of rattan; *'k'wei ting*, large rattan, as for binding the tops of posts; *'ting 'iè*, cane-bottomed chairs; *'ting pá*, a rattan shield; *'ch'iong ting*, to make cane-work; *'ting ch'iong k'wong*, a rattan bed-bottom.

**藤**

Read *ting* in the dictionaries: creepers, trailing plants: *COM.*, *'ting T'eng*, *wong*, or *ting wong*, gamboge; *COLL.*, *sióng ting*, a creeper; to climb, as vines; *king k'na tong ting*, the pumpkin drops from the stem; *met.*, to fall, as things or persons.

**陳**

To arrange, to set in order, to spread out; to state, to narrate, to tell; *Ch'én*, to memorialize; old, a long time; many, all; the passage before a hall; a feudal state near the present capital of Honan; a surname; also read *teng* *q. v.*: *'ting siék*, to arrange; *COM.*, *'ting p'ui*, dried orange peel—used medicinally; *'p'wo ting 'king tióng*, quilts and fine curtains, as spread on bridal furniture in a procession; *ting ling 'tiéng a' p'uang*, half of the empire has the surnames, *Ting* and *Ling*.

**陳**

A medicinal herb, good for rheumatism: *COM.*, *'ing ting*, wormwood; *Ch'én*, one says a plant like organum.

1 塵 2 塵 3 澄 4 朝 5 庭 6 如 7 魁 8 籐 9 籐 10 黃 11 皮 12 帳  
埃 俗 清 廷 訓 市 籐 牌 床 陳 鋪 茵  
塵 後 澄 家 滿 籐 串 匡 設 陳 陳  
世 塵 底 庭 庭 籐 籐 籐 籐 陳 錦 ○

**Ting.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ting tang*, to snap the fingers; to play on a stringed instrument; *ting tong*, to stamp with the feet.

(811) Tio.

[This word is interchangeably read *two.*]

**塚** A target; side - apart -  
ments, as for schoolrooms:  
*siá' tio*, a target for ar-  
rows.

To.

**躲** The body; to shun, to  
evade; to slip off, to hide, to  
conceal one's self: *'tio nik*,  
to skulk; com., *'tio pié'* to  
evade; *'tio chai'* to ab-  
scond from creditors; *'tio ti*, to  
shun the rain; *'tio iing ching*, to  
avoid making presents; COLL.,  
*'tio sioh, kieng*, to rest from a  
burden; *'tio sioh, hiok*, (or *k'e*),  
to take a breathing spell; *'tio*  
*'sieng* (or *'tieng*), to dodge, to  
avoid or escape from.

**貯**

Chu.

Read *'tú*; used for the  
coll. *'tio*: to contain, to  
hold; contained in: *'tio*  
*nóh, 'sai*, used to contain  
things; *'tio p'ak*, full and  
running over; *'tio tak, p'e* so full  
as to touch the nose (in eating);  
*'tio 'chui*, to hold water.

**屠**

T'u.

To cut open, to rend, to  
rip up; to kill, to butcher  
animals: COM., *'tio ho'* a  
butcher; *'keng' tio*, to  
prohibit butchering ani-  
mals; *'k'wé tio*, to remove the  
prohibition to butcher.

**廚**  
**厨**

A kitchen, a cook-room;  
a slaughter-house; a case,  
a drawer; a quiver: COM.,  
*'tio 'chiu*, a feast prepared  
by a professional cook;  
Ch'u. *'tio taing'* a public cook-  
ing-shop; *'tio pung*, a  
kitchen; *'siong tio*, to give  
douceurs to cooks; *pung tio*, a  
cook's mate, a scullion.

**路**

Lu.

Read *lo'*; used for the coll.  
*tio'*: a road, a path, a way;  
*met.*, a course of action:  
*'tio' keng'* (or *'tieng*), a  
road, a course; *'siong' tio'*  
and *'a' tio'* the upper and lower  
roads or districts from Foochow;  
*'má tio', chieng*, black mail; cash  
to buy the (ghost's) path; *kieng*  
*tang' tio'* to take the wrong  
road, to lead a vicious life; *'tio'*  
*hwong'* a long way or journey;  
*'chiah, mwong' tio'* to inquire the  
way; *'tio' tong*, in the way,  
on the road; *'tio' 'kau* (or  
*'k'au*), a public place, a busy  
mart; *sang hong' tio'* a strange  
road; *tio' 'lá pang, siang' 'lá tik*,  
as plain as a road and straight as  
a thread—plain, easily done; *tio'*  
*siang'* road—threads—paths hard  
to trace; *'song' tio'* by or on the  
way (do the errand for me).

**Tio'.** A coll. word, analogous  
to *'tio*; to shirk, to do lazily;  
*tio' k'eng*, to shirk work; *tio'*  
*k'wo' nik*, to laze through the day.

(812) Tioh.

[This word is interchangeably read  
*twoh.*]

**貯**

Chu.

Read *'tú*; used for the  
coll. *tioh*: to put, as into  
a vessel; to cause to con-  
tain: *nóh, tioh, 'chi' tié*, put

1 躲 2 躲 3 躲 4 屠 5 屠 6 屠 7 屠 8 屠 9 屠 10 廚 11 廚 12 賞 13 賞 14 上 15 上 16 買 17 路 18 路 19 路 20 路  
匿 債 人 戶 開 店 廚 上 買 路 路 路  
避 雨 情 禁 屠 酒 房 路 下 錢 借 中 順  
○ ○ 屠 酒 房 徑 路 路 路 路 路

the things into this; *tioh, tieng*<sup>1</sup> fill it up; *tioh, sioh, wang*, to fill a bowl full.

*Tioh*. A country brogue for *nieng* or *tó*, to take: *k'ëuk, i tioh, k'ó*<sup>1</sup> it was taken away by him.

**灼** Read *ch'ioh*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *tioh*; to kindle, kindled; *met.*, to excite to anger: *'tioh, k'i, li*, kindled, lighted; *'hwi má' tioh*, the fire will not kindle; *'nū á' 'hwi tioh, neng*, you will provoke people!

**着** Read *chiok*; coll. *tioh*; to be at or in, to be present; ought, must; also marks the completion of an act: *tioh, mó tioh*, is he here or not? *tioh, ch'io' 'tié*, in the house; *'tioh, p'ah*, must beat him; *'tioh, t'ek*, to stumble; *'t'ó tek, tioh*, have found it; *'moo' k'ó' tioh*, have never gone there; *tek, tioh*, must, positively, absolutely; *'hwoi' tioh*, to meet with; *met.*, assembled; *ng' tioh, ki tai'* wrong doing, bad conduct.

*Tioh*. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to have, seized, taken with; to hit a mark: *tioh, sa*, to have violent pain in the bowels, the gripes; *tioh, ming sa*, a colic accompanied with stupor; *tioh, sioh, chieng'* to hit the target with an arrow; *tioh, mah*, to "hit the pulse"—used only in a *met.*, sense, as in *k'ëuk, ngwai kong tioh, mah*, he was hit exactly by what I said (and shamed or miffed by it).

(813)

Tiok.

[This word is interchangeably read *took*, q. v.]

(814)

Tiong.

**張** To draw a bow; to extend, to spread out, to open; to draw up, as a list, to state; to grow, to increase; the 26th zodiacal constellation; a classifier of things spread out, as a chair, a table, paper, for which the coll. is *'t'iong*, q. v.: *com.*, *'t'iong k'wi*, to open out, as a shutter hinged at the top; *'t'iong tau'* to cover; *met.*, to make a show, to arrange so as to look well; *'t'iong lá*, to rig a plow; *coll.*, *'mó 'chio' tiong*, no way to manage it; *'t'iong sang mó' k'ëuk, 'li se' tai'* to put Chang-san's cap on Li-sü—incongruous, unsuitable. Read *tiong*: to boast, to make a display.

[The next two are interchangeably read *tuong*.]

**轉**

To turn, to revolve, to circulate; to change, to shift, to pass over to another; to do by proxy; to carry, to transmit; to transport, as goods; to return, to go back: *'t'iong 'ngang*, in a twinkling; *com.*, *'t'iong hung*, the wind veers; *'t'iong ping*, to petition by proxy; *'t'iong kie'* to transmit at second-hand; *'t'iong p'ieu'* to give a new bill or bond; *'t'iong saeng'* to give away a present; *'t'iong sü*, to change one's mind; *'t'iong cheng'* the turn in a disease, past the crisis; *'t'iong ong'* to transmit goods; a lucky change; *'t'iong siang*, the

|     |     |     |   |     |     |   |   |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|---|------|------|------|------|
| 1 灼 | 2 着 | 4 討 | 去 | 7 張 | 9 無 | 三 | 四 | 12 轉 | 14 轉 | 16 轉 | 18 轉 |
| 起   | 拍   | 的   | 着 | 單   | 主   | 帽 | 戴 | 風    | 寄    | 送    | 症    |
| 梨   | 着   | 着   | 張 | 張   | 張   | 乞 | 轉 | 轉    | 轉    | 轉    | 轉    |
| ○   | 踢   | 味   | 開 | 犁   | 張   | 李 | 稟 | 稟    | 票    | 思    | 運    |



change in the voice (at puberty); <sup>1</sup>'*tiong wang*, to turn a corner; <sup>2</sup>'*tiong sié*' or <sup>3</sup>'*tiong lung hui*, metempsychosis; <sup>4</sup>'*tiong lung kauk*, a ball - and - socket joint; COLL., <sup>5</sup>'*tiong wang pwak, kaëk*, the turns and corners; *met.*, the twists and turns of a business; <sup>6</sup>'*tiong k'ó*' or <sup>7</sup>'*tiong ch'io*' to return home; <sup>8</sup>'*tiong tau*' to go home to dinner; <sup>9</sup>'*tiong siöh*, <sup>10</sup>'*peng*, to change and say or do something else; <sup>11</sup>'*tiong taëng*' to move about, to take exercise.

**轉** The singing of birds; warbling notes, delicate modulations of sound: Chuan. <sup>12</sup>'*eng tiong*, the nightingale's song.

**長** Senior, older; greater, superior; to excel, to advance, to prosper; to increase, to grow; to exalt, to think highly of: COM., <sup>13</sup>'*ka tiong*, a paterfamilias; <sup>14</sup>'*tiong pwoi*' of the senior class, seniors; <sup>15</sup>'*tiong chü*, (or *nang*), the oldest son; <sup>16</sup>'*tiong ló*, elders, presbyters; <sup>17</sup>'*tiong pung*, the family of the oldest brother; <sup>18</sup>'*sang tiong*, the president of a college; <sup>19</sup>'*seng tiong*, to grow; to be born and brought up; <sup>20</sup>'*tiong chü* <sup>21</sup>'*tiong song*, the eldest son of an eldest son; COLL., <sup>22</sup>'*tiong twai*' to grow in age and size; <sup>23</sup>'*nu ch'i tiong* <sup>24</sup>'*nü sang hwoi*' I am three years older than you, as said by the aged; <sup>25</sup>'*tiong t'au t'oi*, the first-born.

**丈** Read *tiong*: coll. *tiong*, as in *tiong ná*, a wife's mother. Chang.

**帳** A curtain, a screen; a tent, an awning; to extend, to stretch out; *met.*, a house, an abode; to estimate, as an account; the reasons of; an account, for which the next is also used: <sup>26</sup>'*siék, tiong*' to become a teacher; COM., <sup>27</sup>'*hong tiong*' confused, incoherent; <sup>28</sup>'*yang tiong*' or *tiong*, <sup>29</sup>'*pung*, (coll. *tiong*, *p'ung*), a military tent; <sup>30</sup>'*chiong kung tiong*' a large awning, as over a court; <sup>31</sup>'*tiong mi*, the upper facing of a bed-curtain; *tiong*, <sup>32</sup>'*t'ó*, the cords and tassels of a curtain.

**賬** An unauthorized character: an account, a bill, a charge in account: COM., Chang. <sup>33</sup>'*tiong*, *pung*, a counting-room; the office where accounts are kept at marriages or funerals; <sup>34</sup>'*tó tiong*' to fail on account of (unpaid) bills.

**漲** Also read *tiong* and *tiong* in the dictionaries: a large sheet of water, an inundation; to rise higher and higher, to overflow; the southern sea.

**脹** A swelling of the abdomen; a swelling or protruding; dropsy, dropsical: COM., <sup>35</sup>'*ku tiong*' a swelling of the abdomen; <sup>36</sup>'*tiong*' <sup>37</sup>'*hung*, flatulency; COLL., <sup>38</sup>'*k'aëng tiong*' a swelling of the side; <sup>39</sup>'*siäh, tiong*' <sup>40</sup>'*p'iang*, eats till his back swells out! <sup>41</sup>'*pok, ló tiong*' the belly puffed; *tiong* <sup>42</sup>'*so*' to swell the account—to charge interest on credit sales. Read *tiong*: the intestines.

<sup>1</sup>轉 <sup>8</sup>轉 <sup>4</sup>鶯 <sup>6</sup>長 <sup>5</sup>長 <sup>10</sup>山 <sup>12</sup>長 <sup>13</sup>設 <sup>15</sup>營 <sup>帳</sup>帳 <sup>19</sup>賬 <sup>20</sup>蠱  
<sup>2</sup>轡 <sup>輪</sup>輪 <sup>3</sup>轡 <sup>7</sup>輩 <sup>9</sup>老 <sup>11</sup>長 <sup>14</sup>子 <sup>16</sup>帳 <sup>17</sup>帳 <sup>18</sup>房 <sup>21</sup>脹  
<sup>2</sup>轉 <sup>骨</sup>骨 <sup>5</sup>家 <sup>7</sup>長 <sup>9</sup>長 <sup>11</sup>生 <sup>14</sup>混 <sup>16</sup>將 <sup>帳</sup>眉 <sup>19</sup>倒 <sup>21</sup>脹  
<sup>世</sup>世 <sup>○</sup>○ <sup>長</sup>長 <sup>子</sup>子 <sup>房</sup>房 <sup>長</sup>長 <sup>孫</sup>孫 <sup>帳</sup>帳 <sup>軍</sup>軍 <sup>○</sup>○ <sup>賬</sup>賬 <sup>風</sup>風

*Tiong*. A coll. word : to alter, to change, to become different: *tiong' saik*, to change color; *tiong' pah*, to turn white; *tiong' pek*, *pang* to change to another disease; *pieng' tiong* to change or pawn for ready money.

**場** An area, a lot, a level space; a sacrificial ground; a threshing place; an arena; a class, a company of; a classifier of certain affairs; *Ch'ang*. in the coll. a job of work: *'iung tiong*, a literary resort; *com.*, *'k'wo tiong*, the examination for the Kūjin degree; *'u tiong*, a place for martial exercises; *'tiong pe'* tricks at examinations; *'pieu chū tiong*, a brothel; *COLL.*, *'ka' tiong*, a parade ground; a place of execution; *ch'iek*, *sioh*, *tiong*, to get a job of work; *chó*, *tiong*, to perform a service, as a priest does.

**腸** The intestines; the bowels; *met.*, the feelings, affections: in the coll. read *Ch'ang*. *tong*, q. v.: *'u tiong kung chū*, a crab; *com.*, *'tiong hung*, foul wind; *tiong kiék*, (or *só*), constipation.

**長** Long in time or distance; constantly; always, continuous; good at, skilled, practiced; to excel: in the coll. read *tong*, q. v.: *'tiong wong*, enduring; *'tiong seng*, long life; *'ek*, *'u su tiong*, changeeful, not persevering; *com.*, *'tiong kiu*, a long time, lasting; *'tiong twang*, long and short, the length; *met.*, a turn in matters, something unfavorable; *'tiong ch'ung hwa*, a rose;

*'tiong lóh*, a district of the Foochow prefecture; *COLL.*, *na' o' la tiong twang chiong chio e* should trouble (as sickness) come, how shall we manage.

**萆** A sort of fruit, the carambola (a verrhoa), commonly called *yong* *Ch'ang*. *'t'ó*, or sheep's peach.

[The next two are interchangeably read *twong*.]

**團** Read *'twang*; used for the coll. *tiong*; as in *tiong* *'tuan*. *tiong*, to form a circle, a reunion; united, as a family: *'hwoi' tiong tiong*, to meet (and shake the dumplings), as a family on the eve of the winter festival; *hu ch'á tiong tiong*, the intimate union of husband and wife—a felicitous phrase.

**傳** To transmit, to hand down, to perpetuate; to *Chuan*. publish, to propagate; to *Ch'uan*. deliver orders; to transfer, to move; to narrate: also read *tiong* q. v.: *'tiong ung*, to tell, to inform; *com.*, *'tiong ló* to publish a doctrine; *'tiong seu* to deliver, to communicate; *'tiong nieng*, to give a disease to, infectious; *'tiong wa* to interpret, an interpreter; *'tiong liu*, handed down, as a trade or art; *'tiong ló*, to give an alarm by beating gongs; *'tiong ka*, to perpetuate in the family, as a trade; *tiong sing*, to bring out a life-like expression, as in painting a likeness; *yong tiong*, to publish, to spread abroad; *tiong ch'ung*, to propagate a species; *tiong chiäng' sing*, to bring the principals (before a

1 文 8 武 5 腸 7 長 10 長 花 團 15 傳 17 傳 19 傳 21 傳  
場 場 風 生 所 長 短 12 長 團 道 染 流 家  
2 科 4 場 6 長 8 一 9 長 11 長 樂 14 傳 16 傳 18 傳 20 傳  
場 弊 遠 無 久 春 18 會 聞 授 話 鑼 ○

magistrate); *tióng ka 'pó*, to transmit the family jewels.

**丈** Read *tióng*; used for the coll. *tióng*, as in *tióng 'nēng*, a husband's father-in-law.

*Tióng*. A coll. word, used for 'wong, past, former: *tióng nik*, former days; *tióng huí*, a former occasion.

**傳**<sup>2</sup> Interchangeably read *tióng*: the moral instructions of wise men; narratives, chronicles, traditions; in the coll. to move, to stir; to hand from one to

another, to pass things: also read *tióng*, q. v.: COM., *'chó tióng* the chronicles of Tso, in Confucius' Spring and Autumn; *'hung 'sing tióng* annals of deification of gods—name of a book of stories; COLL., *'tióng' ch'ok*, to pass things out; *'nū 'mwong tióng' k'a tióng' 'c h' i u*, do stir your limbs (and help)!

**丈**<sup>1</sup> A measure of ten feet or cubits; to measure; an elder, a senior: used for the coll. *'tióng, tióng*, and *taung* q. v.: *'tióng' hu*, a husband; *'ngok, tióng' a* wife's father; *'tai' tióng' hu*, a great man, one who is capable; *'hwong tióng' a* Buddhist monastery; *met.*, the abbot.

**仗**<sup>2</sup> To rely, to lean on, to look up to, to depend on; a sharp weapon; to fight: *'seng' tióng' a* victory; *'ta tióng' to* fight, at war; <sup>10</sup>*'ngiong tióng' to* look to for aid;

<sup>11</sup>*'i tióng' to* trust to; COM., <sup>12</sup>*'chion' tióng' (coll. 'chiong 'tióng')*, to depend on wholly.

[The next two are interchangeably read *tióng*.]

**篆**<sup>1</sup> A kind of ancient character, called from its use the seal character; to engrave such characters; ornaments on bells: COM.,

<sup>13</sup>*'tióng' chū (or chē)*, seal characters; <sup>14</sup>*'t'iek, siáng' tióng' a* seal character with thread-like strokes; COLL., *'yeng tióng' the* rounded seal character.

**瑑**<sup>2</sup> An ancient ornament like a seal character, on the top of the tablets held as badges by officers and princes.

*Tióng*<sup>1</sup>. A coll. word: a residue, remainder, overplus; fragments: *tióng' 'ta*, leavings, remnants; *tióng' 'la 'mwi*, a balance remaining, as of a debt; *ko' o' tióng' there* is still some left.

(815)

Tiu.

**丟**<sup>1</sup> To throw away; to reject, to cast off, to rid, to be relieved of; to lay aside, to leave undone: used for the coll. *liu*, q. v.: <sup>15</sup>*'tiu pok*, *ha' cannot* get rid of; COM., <sup>16</sup>*'tiu 'lieng*, to dishonor, to ruin one's good name; <sup>17</sup>*'tiu k'wi k'e' kak*, to throw away helmet and mail; *met.*, ruined in one's business; COLL., <sup>18</sup>*'tiu saek*, to dash it down; <sup>19</sup>*'tiu sioh, 'peng*, to throw aside, as work in a strike, &c.; *'tó tiu tiu tik*, to lie stretched out.

<sup>1</sup>左 <sup>2</sup>傳 <sup>3</sup>夫 <sup>4</sup>大 <sup>5</sup>丈 <sup>6</sup>丈 <sup>7</sup>丈 <sup>8</sup>勝 <sup>9</sup>仗 <sup>10</sup>仰 <sup>11</sup>仗 <sup>12</sup>全 <sup>13</sup>篆 <sup>14</sup>篆 <sup>15</sup>丟 <sup>16</sup>丟 <sup>17</sup>丟 <sup>18</sup>棄 <sup>19</sup>丟  
傳 傳 岳 丈 丈 丈 勝 仗 仰 仗 全 書 丟 臉 甲 一  
<sup>2</sup>封 <sup>3</sup>出 <sup>4</sup>丈 <sup>5</sup>丈 <sup>6</sup>方 <sup>7</sup>打 <sup>8</sup>倚 <sup>9</sup>鐵 <sup>10</sup>線 <sup>11</sup>丟 <sup>12</sup>丟 <sup>13</sup>丟 <sup>14</sup>丟 <sup>15</sup>丟 <sup>16</sup>丟 <sup>17</sup>丟 <sup>18</sup>丟 <sup>19</sup>丟  
神 丈 ○ 方 打 倚 ○ 線 丟 丟 丟 丟 丟 丟 丟 丟 丟



‘**肘**’ The fore-arm; the elbow, the wrist; to take by the wrist; a joint or quarter of meat; a measure of one and a half or two cubits: ‘*ch’iu* ‘*tiu*, the wrist; ‘*tiu* *ik*, arms and sides; *met.*, near relatives.

‘*Tiu*. A coll. word: to prop, to shore; a support, a prop; to offset, to meet; to place by, up to; *met.*, to oppose, to answer, to overthrow in argument: ‘*mwong* ‘*tiu*, a door-prop; ‘*tiu* *pidh*, to prop partitions; to place by the wall; ‘*tiu* ‘*t’á* to be a substitute; ‘*tiu* ‘*tó*, to prop so as to push over; *met.*, to beat in argument; ‘*tiu* ‘*i ch’oi*’ to answer him with fit words; ‘*tiu* *kek*, to meet an emergency; ‘*tiu* ‘*p’e*’ up to one’s nose, as a full bowl of rice in eating; ‘*ngé* ‘*tiu* ‘*lá* ‘*t’iäng*, to incline the ear to hear; ‘*tiu* ‘*tiäng*’ to stick to, to stay at a place; ‘*tiu* ‘*t’ek*, to stir up, to excite one to do.

‘*Tiu*. A coll. word: to happen, to occur; suiting, meeting; just at the time of: ‘*tiu* ‘*tiu* ‘*hó*, happens just right; ‘*tiu* ‘*tiu* ‘*ti*, has just come; ‘*tiu* ‘*tiu* ‘*chiä* ‘*si haiu*’ in the nick of time.

‘**柁**’ The first means a sort of hard wood like rose-wood, and (read *cheu*) a pole for poling boats; the second is a vulgar form; both used in the coll. for a closet: COLL., ‘*hang* ‘*tiu*, a cupboard; ‘*chü* ‘*tiu*, a book-case; small closets; ‘*pauk*, ‘*ku*

‘*tiu*, a cabinet; ‘*yoh*, ‘*tiu*, a medicine-case; *met.*, one who takes much medicine; ‘*tiu* ‘*hiäk*, the brass straps of closet-doors to pull by; ‘*tiu*, ‘*t’au* ‘*ting*, on the top of the closet.

‘**綢**’ Silks in general; pongee, lustring; to bind, to wrap round; to hang with ornaments; thick, close: COM., ‘*tiu* ‘*taung*’ silks and satins; ‘*ning* ‘*tiu*, fine pongee; ‘*hwong* ‘*tiu*, reeled pongee, mostly of a bluish white color; ‘*miäng* ‘*tiu*, a cottony silk fabric from Soochow; ‘*kiäng* ‘*tiu*, crape pongee, coarse serge; ‘*su* ‘*tiu*, Soochow silks; COLL., ‘*tiu* ‘*hong*, a needle for quilting silk. Read ‘*tó*: silk wrapped about a flag-staff.

‘**紬**’ The same as the last in the sense of silk: to draw out and arrange threads for weaving; *met.*, to investigate first causes, to arrange subjects: ‘*tiu* ‘*chek*, to prepare threads for weaving. Read ‘*iu*: a clue.

‘**綢**’ To cover, as with bed-clothes; a single coverlet; a bed-curtain; an undershirt. Read ‘*tó*: the sleeve of a coat.

(816) To.

‘**妒**’ Jealous, as a wife; envious, having ill-will towards: ‘*to*’ ‘*ho*’ a jealous woman; COM., ‘*chik*, ‘*to*’ or ‘*to*’ ‘*ke*’ jealous, envious; Tu. ‘*to*’ ‘*sing* ‘*taäng*’ a feeling of deep jealousy or envy.

1 手 2 肘 3 書 柁 4 博 古 柁 5 藥 柁 6 柁 頭 7 頂 綢 8 寧 綢 9 紡 綢 10 綿 綢 11 繭 綢 12 蘇 綢 13 紬 織 14 嫉 妒 15 嫉 妒 婦 16 嫉 妒 17 嫉 忌 18 嫉 心 重

**蠹**  
Tu.

Small worms or grubs in wood; the tineas, book-worms; weevil-grubs: in the coll. read 'tu, q. v.: 'nga to' extortionate police.

**吐**

Read 'chü; used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. to' as in 'to' to' a noise made in calling fowls; 'tu to' a noise in calling fowls; also a term for fowls.

To'. A coll. word: clever, expert: sek, ching 'kau to' "ten-true-nine-clever"—thoroughly expert at.

**杜**  
Tu.

A sort of pear; to stop, to obstruct, to restrict; a surname: 'to' chio k, to block the way, to stop; 'to' ing, a fibrous grass for making cords; com., 'to' t'ëung' a yellowish pear-wood; 'to' kiong, a cuckoo or goat-sucker; coll., 'yeu t'iang' ch'iong k'ung, 'tau t'iang' to' t'ëung' (use) the Sz'-chuen root for side-ache and the to' for headache.

**肚**  
Tu.

The belly, abdomen; the stomach; the mind, intellect: used for the coll. 'tu, q. v.: com., 'tū to' pig's stomach; 'tong to' the bowels; coll., 'kwo' tong kwo' to' "for the bowels and belly"—eatables, which should be promptly paid for; 'peng tong 'peng to' to turn the stomach, nauseated; 'si, ma tong 'si, ma to' a dead cat's intestines; met., dirt, filth; dull, stupid; 's'ëuk, to' to "lodge" and clog the stomach, as a meal taken just before going to bed.

**度**  
Tu.  
To.

Interchanged with the next: to arrange, to spread out; a measure; a rule, a regulation; a limit; degrees of latitude and longitude; to pass, as time; endurance: also read tok, q. v.: 'u to' unlimited; 'tieng to' an orbit; com., 'to' tiék, a priest's certificate; passports for souls—sheets burnt at the "p'wo to' rites; 'hwak, to' regulations; 'to' so' rule, method in doing; to' liong' twai' of great endurance, very generous and forbearing; 'to' seng, or to' niäng' to gain a livelihood; 'ch'ieu to' to get souls out of hell; 'p'wo to' rites to release souls from limbo; to' nik, ü niäng, to pass days as years—i. e. tediously.

**渡**  
Tu.

To cross a stream; to ford; to go through, extending through; a passage boat: com., 'to' k'eng, to cross a river; 'to' sung, a passage-boat; to' sung 'tau, a ferry; 'to' chai' ferriage; A' to' a remote southern suburb of Foo-chow.

**鍍**  
Tu.

To gild, to wash with gold; specifically to plate with gold: com., 'to' king, to plate with gold; 'kwong t'eng to' Canton gold-plating; to' king soh, gold-plated bracelets.

To'. A coll. word, as in to' taing' a sort of lizard-like reptile; it is cooked with rice and administered to children having marasmus; to' taing' mó, k'u sioh, taeng' sié, "a footless lizard belongs to the same den as snakes"; met., only differing slightly.

1牙 8杜 5杜 7猪 9過 10宿 12躑 14普 16度 17度 19渡 21渡  
蠹 絕 仲 肚 腸 肚 度 度 數 生 江 餓  
2吐 4杜 6杜 8腸 過 11無 18度 15法 15超 20渡 22鍍  
哇 哇 榮 鷗 肚 肚 度 碟 度 ○ 度 船 金

(817)

Tó.

刀  
Tao.

A knife; a one-edged sword; a dagger, a poniard; a rapier; a knife-shaped coin of the Han dynasty; a small-boat, a canoe; a classifier of quires of paper of various sizes, for which the coll. is *tó*, q. v.; the 18th radical; com., *'tó ch'oi'* the edge of a knife; *'tó hung* (or *chiéng*), the point of the blade; *'tié' tó*, a razor; *'ch'ui' tó* or *tió tó*, a cleaver; *'tó sioh*, a whet-stone; *'Fong tó*, foreign knives; *tó sieu* a scabbard; *tó ping*, weapons; *le' tó*, a sharp knife; coll., *tó sioh*, *pa*, one knife; *ka tó*, shears, scissors; *tó kiáng*, a small knife, a pen-knife; *p'ah, tó hwa*, to practice fencing; *tó 'ching* (or *piáng*), the back of a knife-blade; *tó tau* the knife-bean—a large kind, so called from the shape of the pod.

忉  
Tao.

Sad, sorrowful, grieved: *'sing yong tó tó*, the heart bursting with grief.

舢  
Tao.

A long, narrow boat, a punt; a full cargo of 300 *hek*, or 20 tons.

多  
To.

Many, much; more; a superlative, very, too, much, excessive; to beg, to want, to crave more; to add; to admire, to praise: *'ki tó*, how many? com., *'tó lán* very anxious; *'tó ngi*, doubting, suspicious; *'tó s'ě ü* much trouble, mischief; *'tó siá* many thanks! *'sang tó*, the three many—i. e. sons, prosperity, and

old age; *tó kong*, to say too much; *tó 'n*, excessive; *'lá tó ing pek, cha'* the too polite are certainly deceitful! *tó 'kwa*, much or little, somewhat; coll., *tó tek, tó*, mostly, for the most part; *tó, n'eng, hiéng*, many hate him.

島  
Tao.

A sea-island: *'tó s'eu'* islands, islets; com., *p'ung lai' tó*, fairy isles; *'hái tó*, islands in the sea.

搗搗  
Tao.

To beat, to pound; to beat, as clothes; to construct, to make solid, as walls; to lean on, to comply with; to collect: *'tó í*, to beat clothes in washing.

禱  
Tao.

To pray, to supplicate the gods; to beg, to request in courteous phrase: *'se' tó*, I request—a phrase at the end of letters; com., *'ki tó*, to pray; *'ki tó ung*, a written prayer; *'tó kó* to inform (the gods).

倒  
Tao.

To fall down; to lie down, to recline; to invert, subverted, destroyed, in ruins; an adverb, yet, indeed: also read *tó* in the coll. q. v.: *'tiéng tó*, subverted; deranged, confused in mind; *'chiók tó*, to laugh immoderately; com., *'tó hwai* ruined, in ruins; *'tó ong* unlucky; *'tó taing* to fail, as a shop; *'tó p'ieu* unredeemable bank-notes; *'tó ch'ong*, confined to the bed by illness; coll., *p'ah, tó*, to knock over; fallen, knocked down; *'tó tiáng* (or *'tiéng*), fixed, constant, as at a place or employment; *'tó chiá'* falling sugar-canes; *met.*, many dying, banks failing, etc.

1 刀 3 刺 5 刀 7 心 8 幾 10 多 12 多 14 島 16 搗 18 祈 20 顛 22 倒  
嘴 刀 石 焉 多 疑 謝 嶼 衣 禱 倒 壞  
2 刀 4 菜 6 洋 忉 9 多 11 多 13 三 15 海 17 是 19 禱 21 絕 23 倒  
鋒 刀 刀 忉 慮 事 多 島 禱 告 倒 連



**倒**<sup>Tao.</sup> Read 'tó; coll. 'tó; reversed, opposite, on the contrary; to empty, to throw out: 'p'ah, 'tó, 'kong, to use words contrary to one's real meaning; 'tang 'tó, on the contrary; 'tang 'tó, 't'au, the wrong end first; 'tó 't'íe, to shave reversely; 'tó, 'ngai, on the contrary it's worse; 'tó 't'óí, to recede, to go backward; 'tó 't'íe, 'lě, to bestride an ass backward—to "put the cart before the horse"; 'tó 'ing 'kang, steam on the under side, as of a pot-cover; 'tó 'yá, 'se, after all it is so; 'tó 'pong, 'tó, to throw away refuse; 'tó 't'ieu, 'tiāng, a room back of a second court and facing the main hall.

**到**<sup>Tao.</sup> To arrive; to reach, to extend to; to go to; up, at, up to; still, yet, on the contrary; sign of the past tense; complete: 'tó 't'ieu, has arrived; com., 'tó 't'á, after all, at last; finally; 'ch'iu 'tó, complete, perfect in all respects; 'tó 'ch'ēu everywhere; 'tó 'eng, to arrive at one's office, as a new officer; 'tó 'pa, to hit the target; 'pok, 'tó, has not come—not present, as at roll-call.

**他**<sup>T'a.</sup> Interchanged with the next; also read 't'a, q. v.: Read 't'ó: a man's name; 't'ung 'kung 'chi, 't'ó, a general in the time of Mencius.

**佗**<sup>T'o.</sup> Used for the next: to carry on the back: 't'ó 'p'oi, to bear on the back; hump-backed; 'wi, 'tó, elegant, genteel; COLL., 'tó 'k'íe, 'ma, to carry astride the shoulders.

**馱**<sup>To. T'o.</sup> A horse carrying a burden; to carry on horse-back, to load a horse: 'ho, 'tó, to carry a pack; a pack-horse or mule; com., 'Ui, 'tó, (spoken 'ui 'nó), the wand-bearer or guard—an idol standing back of 'Mi, 'ná huk, in the front temple.

**駝**<sup>To.</sup> A camel; to bear burdens, as animals: com., 'lok, 'tó, a camel; COLL., 'ung, 'tó, 'p'iang, hump-backed, a hunchback.

**咷**<sup>T'ao.</sup> To cry, to bawl: 'hó, 'tó, screaming, bawling; 'k'ieu, 'tó, to sob incessantly, as a child.

**擣**<sup>T'ao.</sup> A block of wood, a useless stick; stupid, ignorant; an auspicious animal: 't'ó 'wok, perverse, dogged; the annals of the Ch'ü state; also a noted bandit mentioned in the Spring and Autumn annals.

**沱**<sup>T'o.</sup> Streams diverging; a branch, a tributary; a heavy rain: 'pong, 'tó, rain in torrents; falling tears.

**淘**<sup>T'ao.</sup> To wash and scour, to wash, as rice; to sift or move about in washing; to search for and cleanse, as gold dust: 't'ó, 'sa, to wash out the sand; 'tó, 'tó, water flowing gently on.

**濤**<sup>T'ao.</sup> Waves, billows, waves rolling and dashing violently: 'p'ó, 'tó, billows.

1單 3倒 5到 7周 9到 11不 之 14委 16韋 18號 20擣 22淘  
倒 呆 了 到 任 到 他 佗 馱 駝 咷 駝 沙  
2倒 4倒 6到 8到 10到 12尹 13佗 15負 17駱 19叫 21滂 23波  
剃 退 底 處 肥 公 背 馱 駝 咷 沱 濤

綖

Silk threads, as spun or woven; a skein of silk; a hank of floss; silken tassels, as used to ornament furs.

綢

To braid or twist, as cords; to bind; a twisted string, a cord: 'sauk, *tó*, to twist ropes.

翻

To cover with feathers; a feather flag or fan, used by actors.

痠

Sickness, ailments, disease; one says to have a diseased spine, a hump-back.

砢

A stone roller; also the game called "flying bricks".

羴

A fabulous animal like a sheep, having four ears and nine tails.

訛

To deceive, to impose on, to insult; light, trickish; lying and boastful. Read *í*, as in *í í*, self-satisfied.

舵

Also read *tó*: a helm, a rudder: in the coll. read *twai*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: *tó kung*, a helmsman.

柁

To.

萄

The vine: com., *pwo* *tó*, grapes; *pwo* *tó* *chié*, a purple color.

跔

To slip, to miss: *ch'ó* *tó*, to trip or stumble, as in ascending; to miss a good chance, to lose an opportunity.

逃

To flee, to escape; to abscond, to desert; to elude search: *tó* *hok*, to play truant; *kwai* *tó*, to kidnap, to abduct; *tó* *ing*, a deserter, a fugitive; com., *tó* *chau*, to run away; *tó* *pié*<sup>10</sup> to elude; *tó* *ping*, a deserter; *tó* *hwang*<sup>11</sup> an escaped prisoner; *tó* *nan*<sup>12</sup> to escape calamity, as by migration.

酡

The face flushed with wine: *tó* *ngang*, red in the face, rubicund, flushed.

醺

Tipsy, drunk, intoxicated: *mó* *tó*, overcome with liquor, reeling.

鉤

Blunt, dull; used as a term for a kind of scales: com., *t'íeng* *pang* *tó*, large scales for weighing silver; *tó* *ma* or *tó* *chi*, the weights of the same.

袖

The end of the sleeve, the cuff; it is often shaped like a horse's hoof and embroidered.

鞀

The wooden part of a drum. Read *iu*: a drum.

陀

Precipitous, steep, dangerous; a Buddhist word: *p'ó* *tó*, uneven, rugged, as a path along a cliff; fading, decaying; com., *p'wo* *tó* *sung*, the island of Pooto near Chusan.

1 索 3 葡 紫 6 逃 8 逃 10 逃 12 逃 14 酡 16 天 17 鉤 19 陂 20 普  
綢 萄 蹉 學 人 避 犯 顏 平 碼 陀 陀  
2 航 4 葡 5 跔 7 拐 9 逃 11 逃 13 逃 15 酡 18 鉤 子  
公 萄 〇 逃 走 兵 難 〇 子 〇 〇

**陶**  
**匱**

An earthen vessel, pottery; a furnace for burning earthenware, a kiln; to nourish; to be pleased, exhilarated; to give vent  
T'ao. to the feelings; right, correct; a surname: 'tó, 'ing, a potter; 'tó, 'ung, to melt; to reform, to transform; 'ok, 'tó, mournful, vexed, distressed. The first read 'yeu, as in 'yeu 'yeu, pleased, satisfied; 'Kó, 'yeu, a celebrated minister of Shun.

**發**  
**鞞**

A hand-drum with two buttons or pellets tied to strings, twirled by peddlers in the streets; it is termed in the coll. 'pa  
T'ao. 'lang 'ku, q. v.

**鮑**

A kind of water gavia, which burrows in the sand; one says, also a species of dogfish or lamprey.

**掏**

Used for the coll. 'tó, to take in the hand; to lift, to raise; to carry: 'tó, 'lí, to bring; 'tó, 'k'ó, to take away; 'tó, 'pwang, to borrow money for carrying on a business; 'tó, 'leng pié' to tug at a hulling-machine handle; met., disappointed, shamed by labor lost; 'tó, 'tên, 'chiá 'p'e' to cover the nose with the chop-sticks—a vain effort at concealment; 'tó, 'təng' to have credit, able to borrow.

**道**

Read 'tó'; coll. 'tó, as in 'tó, 'tai' a class of lay Taoists or secular priests: 'tó, 'tai' 'p'ah, 'si 'tó, 'tai' 'siang, kill the priest and still his is a priest's voice; met., to

stick to an assertion, to persist, as in a wrong.

**道**

A coll. word, as in 'tó, 'tek, to injure, to spoil, to waste; to tease, to trouble, to annoy; to misuse: 'tó, 'tek, 'neng, to annoy one, to injure, as by deception; 'tó, 'tek, 'nóh, to spoil or waste things; 'tó, 'tek, 'chiá, 'kwong 'king, to ruin one's prospects.

**道**

A path, a way, a road, a thoroughfare; a course, a zone; reason, doctrine, principle; the Reason of the Taoist sect; a cause, a reason for; to follow, to accord; to lead, to direct, to teach, in which sense it is like the next; to speak, to say, to talk; by, from, by means of; a classifier of edicts and dispatches: in the coll. read 'tó, q. v.: 'tó, 'ló, a road, a way; 'siok, 'tó, to say; com., 'tó, 'li, doctrine, reason, what is right and proper; 'tó, 'ing, a Taoist priest; 'tó, 'sēu' or 'tó, 'kung (coll. 'tó, 'tai'), lay Taoists or secular priests; 'tó, 'tai, an intendant of circuit; 'si 'tó, commissioners and intendants; 'tó, 'kau' Taoism; 'tó, 'ki, 'si, the superintendent of the lay priests; 'tó, 'li, 'ching 'wong, abstruse doctrine; 'taik, 'tó, to attain nighan; 'wong 'tó, the royal road, what is perfect or just; 'kung 'tó, just, equitable; 'chēu 'ku 'tó, the proverb saith; 'tó, 't'au, a wharf, a landing; 'tó, 'sang 'kwang' the temple of Reason's hill, Foochow; 'tó, 'pó, a surplice; 'pa' 'tó, tyrannical; 'ma 'tó, the race-course of a parade ground; 'ch'ok, 'tó, the equator; 'tó, 'taik, virtue; COLL., 'tó, 'li

1 陶 3 鬱 5 掏 7 掏 9 道 11 說 13 道 15 道 17 道 19 王 21 道 23 赤  
人 陶 梨 盤 道 道 道士 司 得 公 馬  
2 陶 4 皇 6 掏 8 掏 道 道 道 道 道 道 道 道 道  
鎔 陶 去 礪 大 說 人 臺 教 道 頭 道  
○ 道



*prooh, tek, nêng*, reason constrains people.

**導**<sup>1</sup> Tao. To lead, to conduct, to point out the way; to teach, to direct; to regulate: COM., *'ing tó'* to instruct, to guide one, as to virtue; *'k'wi tó'* to teach one first principles; *'hong' tó'* a district professor, teacher of the Siutsai; *'hong tó'*, *'kwang*, a village guide — one who formerly led troops to seize banditti.

**悼**<sup>2</sup> Tao. Wounded in mind, grieved; afflicted, distressed; to grieve for, to pity, as an ignorant offender; to fear; an early death: *'tó'*, *'wong*, to grieve over the death (of relatives).

**惰**<sup>2</sup> Indolent, lazy, spiritless; flagging, drooping; rude, impolite: the 2d also read *toi*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: *'tai' tó'* indolent; careless, remiss; COM., *'lang tó'* lazy, loitering.

**墮**<sup>2</sup> To. An undulating range of hills; hills having sharp peaks and intervening hollows.

**盜**<sup>1</sup> To. To covet and take by fraud or force; to rob; a highwayman, a robber, a footpad; a pirate; to embezzle, to abstract, to appropriate others' property: *'tó'*, *'míng*, to get a good name falsely; *'sieu tó'* a pilferer; COM., *'hai yong tai' tó'* a sea-rover, a pirate; you great pirate! COLL., *tó' ch'ek, p'ung k'i*, thieves swarming like bees; *'chwi' hwo tó' tu ng' kiáng*, no fear of

freshets, conflagrations, and thieves, as a safe residence.

**稻**<sup>2</sup> Tao. Rice in the plant, paddy; rice, as cultivated in the south: *'lúk, tó'* upland rice; *'ché tó'* the early rice.

**蹈**<sup>2</sup> Tao. To step, to walk; to tread under foot, to trample on; to violate; trodden, as a path: *'ch'iu' u ch'èuk, tó'* to move the hands and feet, gesticulation; *'kó tó'* to go far; to retire into privacy.

**Tó'**. A coll. word, used for *hó'*, as in *tó' hi*, to congratulate, to give a present on a joyous occasion.

(818) Tóh.

**卓**<sup>2</sup> Cho. A surname: also read *tauk*, q. v.

**棹**<sup>2</sup> Cho. Read *tauk*, in the dictionaries; coll. *tóh*, : a table; a stand: the 1st also read *chau*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: *'tóh*, *'kiáng*, a small table; *'ngwok, tóh*, round or semicircular tables; *'paik, sieng tóh*, a square table, which seats eight guests; *'sieu yeu tóh*, an oblong table; *'hwang t'au tóh*, a long narrow table, as for idols and flowers in a hall; *'k'aung' ch'ong tóh*, or *'Muang Chiu tóh*, a low stand on a dais; *'tób, tau* a table-covering; *tóh, kung*, a table-valance.

**Tóh**. A coll. word: to prick; also to nip, to strip off, as roots and poor leaves of vege-

<sup>1</sup>引導 <sup>2</sup>訓導 <sup>3</sup>怠惰 <sup>4</sup>盜名 <sup>5</sup>海洋 <sup>6</sup>陸稻 <sup>7</sup>手舞 <sup>8</sup>高蹈 <sup>9</sup>月棹 <sup>10</sup>棹小 <sup>11</sup>橫頭 <sup>12</sup>床棹 <sup>13</sup>開導 <sup>14</sup>悼亡 <sup>15</sup>懶惰 <sup>16</sup>小盜 <sup>17</sup>大盜 <sup>18</sup>早稻 <sup>19</sup>足蹈 <sup>20</sup>棹仔 <sup>21</sup>八仙 <sup>22</sup>腰棹 <sup>23</sup>匠棹 <sup>24</sup>罩

tables in cooking: *tóh, sioh, cheng*, to give a prick with a needle.

(819) Toi.

**堆**

Tui.  
Tsui.

A heap, a mass; mounds, piles, as of earth: a multitude, a crowd; to heap, to pile; to accumulate; to put aside; a guard-house, called *'kwang toi*; COLL., *'sioh, toi*, together; *'t'u, toi*, a heap of earth; *'ch'au, toi*, a pile of straw or grass; *toi sioh, toi* (or *'k'ung*), to pile in a heap; *'siang, toi, sang* (or *se'*), a great number, a crowd; a large quantity of; *'toi k'au*, a shrine outside a prison wall; the hole by which dead prisoners are removed; *'pong' tó', toi*, a heap of refuse.

*Toi*. A coll. word: where? how? *toi k'ó'* whither has he gone? where did you go? *toi hieu* (or *'chong*), how could I know it?

**短**

Tuan.

Read *'tuang*; coll. *'toi*: short, not long; brief, contracted; to fall short, a lack, a deficiency; a balance against: *'toi niáh*, short, too short; *'toi chek*, a brief section, a short scene (in plays); *'toi niáng' siong'* a physiognomy indicating short life; *'toi nioh, vai'* how much too short? *'tong* *'toi*, long and short, a difference, as in an account; *'toi 'toi k'a*, very short feet (of a lady).

**劬**

Read *'toi*; coll. *toi'*: to pull strongly; to hold fast, as by a rope; to tow: *'toi' a'* (or *'k'á'*) *k'ó'* to drag down; *'sung k'iang toi'*

*twai' sung 'lá k'iang*, a small boat towed by a large boat.

**對**  
**懟**  
**敦**

Tui.

To be displeased with; to hate, to abhor; disliking, angry at; inimical, hostile: *'wong' toi'* to hate, to have spite towards; *'ngwoong auk, tai' toi'* great hatred to the chief criminal.

**墮**  
**積**

Tui.

To fall in ruins; overthrown, prostrate, ruined; lost, irremediably injured; to involve in ruin; to cause to fall, to push over; obedient, complying; soft, yielding: *'hui, toi*, jaded, as an old horse.

**頰**  
**頰**

Tui.

Interchanged with the preceding: the jaws; a bald head; a violent gust, a hurricane; to rush, to flow down; to fall, to slide, as a mountain; yielding, obedient: *'toi yong*, compliant; *'toi tó'* lazy; *'ngük, sang, toi*, a drunkard reeling; com., *'soi, toi* or *toi pai'* infirm, wasted.

**魁**

Tui.

A marvelous animal like a bear, having short yellow hair. Read *'tui*: the hair bound in a knot, as a Tauist's.

*Toi*. A coll. word, as in *toi tik*, specially, purposely—the same as *tek, tik*, q. v.

**墮**

To.

To fall into ruin; fallen, dilapidated, destroyed; poor, reduced, decayed; to sag, to hang down; to flow down, as tears; disused,

1官 8土 5成 口 8短 相 11劬 仔 禮 14魁 16頰 頰  
堆 堆 堆 7糞 截 10長 下 大 行 墮 情 衰  
2一 草 山 倒 9短 短 去 船 怨 15頰 17玉 頰  
堆 堆 堆 堆 命 短 船 船 懟 然 山 〇

effete, worn out: also read *tó<sup>2</sup>*  
q. v.: *'toi<sup>2</sup> lo<sup>2</sup>* tears flowing down;  
*'ngwook, toi<sup>2</sup>* the setting moon;  
*'toi<sup>2</sup> lok*, to fall down; fallen, poor,  
reduced.

**墜**<sup>2</sup> To fall, to tumble; to  
Chui. topple, to fall over; prodigal, wasteful; in the coll. to let down by a cord; to hang a weight on; to mark, as prices; at, after; to sink, to settle: com., *'toi<sup>2</sup> t'ai*, an abortion, a miscarriage; *toi<sup>2</sup> te<sup>2</sup> ngwoh*, to fall into hell; *'toi<sup>2</sup> wang*, bent by a suspended weight; coll., *toi<sup>2</sup> loh, k'o<sup>2</sup>* to let it down; *tói<sup>2</sup> 'mwí lí*, to come last; *toi<sup>2</sup> 'la 'ma 'chí*, to mark prices in abbreviated numerals.

**隊**<sup>2</sup> Same as the last: to fall,  
Tui. to slide from a high place; to slip down; a group, a company, a crowd; a flock, a herd; a rank, a file; 100 men: *'ek, toi<sup>2</sup>* a group, a flock; *'ping toi<sup>2</sup>* a file or detachment of troops; com., *'toi<sup>2</sup> 'ngu*, files, platoons; *'pá toi<sup>2</sup>* to dress ranks. Read *soi<sup>2</sup>*: a dangerous pass in a mountain.

**隧**<sup>2</sup> Also read *soi<sup>2</sup>*; inter-  
Tui. changed with the last two: a path to a tomb, an underground way; a common road, a path, a lane; also to turn, to revolve: *'toi<sup>2</sup> tó<sup>2</sup>* a way, a road.

**綫**<sup>2</sup> A cord, a rope; to sus-  
Chui. pend or let down by a cord: coll., *'toi<sup>2</sup> loh*, to let down, as into a well; *toi<sup>2</sup> 'yong 'chí*, to carry

weights of lead, as on the feet in practicing at jumping.

(820)

Tói.

**對**<sup>2</sup> To answer, to reply to;  
對, to suit, to agree with, to correspond; fronting, opposite to; to pair, to match; a pair; opposed, inimical;  
Tui. sign of the dative: com., *'tói<sup>2</sup> 'che<sup>2</sup>* to compare (copied) words (with the original); *'tói<sup>2</sup> p'wo<sup>2</sup>* a book of antithetical phrases, as written out by a pupil; *'tói<sup>2</sup> 'che<sup>2</sup>* to confront accuser with accused; *'tói<sup>2</sup> 'ch'iu*, to lend a helping hand; *'tói<sup>2</sup> 'meng<sup>2</sup>* opposite, face to face; *'tói<sup>2</sup> 'swóí* to emulate, as two processions; *'tói<sup>2</sup> 'k'eu*, palatable; *'tói<sup>2</sup> 'taeng<sup>2</sup>* equal in weight; *'lieng tói<sup>2</sup>* correspondent phrases on scrolls; *'tói<sup>2</sup> 't'au*, opposed, inimical; *tói<sup>2</sup> 'ch 'oi<sup>2</sup>* 'kong, to speak face to face; *tói<sup>2</sup> 'hak<sup>2</sup>*, agreeing, matching; *tói<sup>2</sup> 't'au 'hung*, a head wind; coll., *tói<sup>2</sup> 'tieng 'hong<sup>2</sup>* very distant; *'tói<sup>2</sup> 'peng*, in two parts or halves; *tói<sup>2</sup> 'tá*, to fit the sole to, to sole shoes; *tói<sup>2</sup> 'heng<sup>2</sup>* both keep mum; *ek, tói<sup>2</sup> 'ka lak<sup>2</sup>, su*, both of the same stamp, as being dull, sluggish, &c.

**塊**<sup>2</sup> Read *'k'wai* and *'wai<sup>2</sup>*;  
K'uai. coll. *tói<sup>2</sup>*: a clod, a lump; a  
K'uei. piece, a fraction of; a  
numerative of pieces, bits, slices, places, plats, &c.: *'tói<sup>2</sup> 'pwang<sup>2</sup>* a piece and a half; a dollar and a half; *sioh<sup>2</sup>, tói<sup>2</sup> 't'au*, a lump of earth; *sioh<sup>2</sup>, tói<sup>2</sup> 't'á* a piece of land; *'kó 'long tói<sup>2</sup>* a whole piece; *'mwang tói<sup>2</sup>* (or *'nói<sup>2</sup>*), every where; *'mó tói<sup>2</sup> 'k'ie<sup>2</sup>*

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 墮 | 8 墮 | 5 墜 | 7 兵 | 9 牌  | 11 綫 | 13 對 | 15 對 | 17 對 | 19 對 | 21 對 | 28 滿 |
| 淚   | 落   | 彎   | 隊   | 隊    | 落    | 簿    | 手    | 賽    | 重    | 刁    | 塊    |
| 2 月 | 4 墜 | 6 一 | 8 隊 | 10 隧 | 12 對 | 14 對 | 16 對 | 18 對 | 20 對 | 22 塊 |      |
| 墮   | 胎   | 隊   | 伍   | 道    | 字    | 質    | 面    | 口    | 頭    | 半    | ○    |



no place to stand; 'cheu hwan' sang tói' three Mexican dollars.

**兌**  
Tui.

Read tói'; coll. tói': analogous to the next; to barter, to give an equivalent; to pay over, to discharge a debt: 'tói' ngung, to barter silver; 'tói' chu, to pay rent; 'pwang' nieng tói' to pay in half-yearly installments; 'kié tói' paid in quarterly installments; 'tói' ka' to pay off a debt.

**兌**  
Tui.

To exchange, to barter; to give an equivalent, to weigh against; collected; permeable, straight through; satisfied, pleased with; the 58th diagram: in the coll. read tói' q. v.: com., 'tói' wang' (or paruk), to exchange, as coin or jewels; 'tói' ngung, to weigh or exchange silver; 'tói' hwoi' to turn a debt, pay through one who owes; 'hwoi' tói' kwoh, an office for the sale of bills of exchange or credit.

**駃**

A horse going rapidly: 'tói' tok, to bolt, to rush out suddenly.

**代**  
Tai.

Read tai'; coll. tói': a generation, an age: tói' tói' successive generations; 'sié' tói' ages of the world, generations; 'hau' tói' succeeding generations, posterity.

**袋**  
Tai.

Read tai'; coll. tói': a bag, a sack; a case; a purse or pocket; 'tói' tói' a bag; 'tak, tói' a sort of money-sack with an opening in the middle; 'mwai tói' a hempen sack; 'tói' kong, a cord

across the bottom of bags; 'tu peng tói' the pocket at the bottom of the 'tu peng; 'käng chiäng' tói' a quiver; 'chiu nong pwong' tói' a wine-bibber and glutton.

(821)

Tok.

**督**  
Tu.

To lead, to conduct, to command; to examine; to urge, to incite; to warn, to reprove; to set in order, to correct; a general, an overseer; the middle; sore eyes: 'ka tok, the eldest son; tok, sauk, to head, to lead; com., 'chung tok, the Viceroy; 'tok, 'u, Viceroy and Governor; tok, ping twai' ngwong sói' a generalissimo; 'tok, 'li, to direct, to superintend; 'tok, käng, to oversee work; 'tok, teng' to lead battalions.

**篤**  
Tu.

True, sincere, simple, earnest; firm, stable, strong; pure, unmixed; kind, liberal; to augment; to attach importance to, to regard seriously; severe, as diseases; a sick horse; used as a superlative: 'tok, sik, true and sincere, trustworthy; tok, hok, diligent in study; 'tok, seng' to believe sincerely; peng tok, dangerously ill; tok, heng, to do vigorously, to apply the whole mind to.

Tok. A coll. word: to point, to dot, to mark with the pencil or tip of the finger; to dip in; to punctuate; to prick in; to light: tok, sioh, tok, to make a dot; tok, chu, to punctuate a writing; tok, má' lóh, can't be marked off, is ungrammatical; tok, 'ch'ó, to prick saleratus in (green persimmons); tok, 'siéng ka' kiong, to dip in salt and gnaw

1 兌 2 銀 3 季 4 兌 5 換 6 兌 7 會 8 駃 9 世 10 後 11 代 12 袋 13 袋 14 袋 15 弓 16 箭 17 家 18 督 19 督 20 督 21 督 22 篤  
銀 兌 換 會 駃 後 代 袋 袋 袋 箭 家 督 督 督 督 篤  
租 價 銀 突 代 搭 袋 網 袋 總 督 督 督 篤  
○ 督 理 陣 信



to bear, to take the responsibility; to meet, to occur; at the time of, when; the present participle; to manage, to superintend, to mete out justly; to oppose, to withstand; to protect; to act as, to be: also read *taung* q. v.: com., *'ing tong*, or *kai tong*, ought, is proper; *'tong ching*, true; *'tong chót* to bear guilt or punishment; *'pok, tong*, can't bear (such honor)! *'nang tong*, hard to bear; *'tong ping*, to be a soldier; *'tong hong*, to be on one's guard; *'tong si*, or *tong a'* at that time; *tong ka 'li kié* to be the head and manager of a family; *'tong ang' chek*, to be a thief-catcher; *'tong t'ieung*, toward the open sky; *'tong kwi*, a medicine for the blood; COLL., *tong má' teu* can't endure it, as pain; *tong siéng ka paik, sóh*, to be a bully, a shameless bruiser or villain; *tong meng' ch'ang' chwi*, to add in water before one; *mel.*, to disparage one before another person.

**褡**

A sort of waistcoat or wrapper: *'k'o' tong*, a pair of breeches; *'kung tong*, the waistband of trousers; *'seu' tong*, an embroidered cover.

**鈍**

Read *tong*; coll. *tong*: dull, as a knife: *'tong tek*, *'heng*, very dull; *'tong tó* *tó' le' ch'iu*, a dull knife in a skillful hand — *scil.*, does the work though difficult.

**中**

Read *tung*; coll. *tong*: the middle, center; the heart, the core of: *tong tong* or *'tai' tong*, in the middle; *tai' tong tong*, in

the very midst; *'tong sing*, the heart, the core; *tong tong chidng' chidng'* exactly straight, not oblique; *'Tong chiu*, an islet between the Min bridges, Foochow.

**墩**

Read *tung*; coll. *tong*: a numerative of villages; a prop: *sioh, tong*, a village; *'p'ah, tong*, to place props; *tó, tong 'tiu sioh*, *a'* take props and prop it.

*Tong.* A coll. word: to sweep into, to take up in: *tong pong' tau*, to sweep into the dustpan; *tong k'ó' tó'* sweep it up and throw it away.

*Tong.* A coll. word: to emasculate, to geld, to castrate: *tong tū*, to castrate a boar; *tong kié*, to geld a cock.

*Tong.* A coll. word: to trap, to entrap: *tong 'cheu*, to snare birds; *tong ngü*, to catch fish; *tong 'ló' ch'ü*, to trap rats.

*Tong.* A coll. word: to renew with the chisel, to pick: *tong mó'* to pick mill-stones.

*Tong.* A coll. word: to take turns, to serve in rotation: *tong 'tau*, or *tong hok, 'siu*, to take one's turn in superintending, as a temple and yearly processions; *tong niéng*, the yearly turn, as to reap the ancestral field; *tong nik*, to serve in daily rotation, as in offices.

**盾**

A shield, a buckler; to scamper away, to hide, to skulk: *'mau tong*, contradictory views or statements.

1 應 2 當 3 難 4 當 5 當 6 暗 7 天 8 袴 9 繡 10 很 11 利 12 中 13 拍  
當 罪 當 防 暗 天 袴 繡 很 利 中 拍  
當 不 當 當 緝 當 當 當 當 當 當 當  
當 當 當 當 當 當 當 當 當 當 當  
當 當 當 當 當 當 當 當 當 當 當



‘**楯**  
Shun.

A railing, a balustrade, a parapet; a sort of shield or defence used by posture-makers; to raise the eye; a hearse: <sup>1</sup>‘lang ‘tong, a balustrade.

‘**腩**  
Tun.

Obese, fat; full and fat, plump; to drag the feet in walking: <sup>2</sup>‘p’i ‘tong, very fat, as a pig.

‘**砧**

Read <sup>4</sup>‘ting; coll. ‘tong: a block of wood or stone; an anvil: <sup>3</sup>‘sioh<sub>2</sub> ‘tong, a stone-seat; a stone pillar or base; <sup>4</sup>‘k’ié ‘tong, one who cuts (idol paper) on a block; <sup>5</sup>‘t’iek, ‘tong, an anvil.

‘**擋**  
Tang.

To strike; to impede, to obstruct, to resist, to stop; to cover, to screen; to push along; a company, a cabal, in which sense used for the next: com., <sup>6</sup>‘tong ka’ to stop the chariot—i. e. to take a visitor’s card instead of his visit.

‘**黨**  
Tang.

Not a few; a village of 500 houses; a cabal, faction, league, brotherhood; a seditious junto; to club, to form a conspiracy; to assist in evil; associates; intelligent, to bring to mind; a place, a time; partial; to involve: <sup>7</sup>‘p’i ‘tong, banditti, villains, vagabonds; <sup>8</sup>‘tong cheng’ a village-chief; <sup>9</sup>‘tong ‘ü, adherents of a faction, intriguers; <sup>10</sup>‘peng ‘tong, a brotherhood, a faction; com., <sup>11</sup>‘kiék, ‘tong, to form a cabal; <sup>12</sup>‘tong twai’ the gang is a large one.

‘**謹說**  
Tang.

Right, forcible words, honest speech, faithful advice: <sup>13</sup>‘tong laung’ to advise, to exhort, as to virtue.

‘**斷**  
Tuan.

Read <sup>14</sup>twang; coll. ‘tong: to snap, to break in two; snapped, broken, shivered; met., arrested, stopped, deprived of: <sup>15</sup>‘p’ah, ‘tong, snapped in two; <sup>16</sup>‘tong chek, severed, as a procession; ‘tong kwok, broken in two, as a stone slab; <sup>17</sup>‘tong sai, to cut the umbilical cord; <sup>18</sup>‘tong kung, parted at the root; met., arrested in a vicious course.

‘Tong. A coll. word: the rising of the tide: ‘chui ‘tong, or ‘tieu ‘tong ‘chui, the flood-tide; ‘tong paik, the tide risen eight tenths; ‘tong tieng’ full tide.

‘Tong. A coll. word: to indulge one, to permit wrongfully; also to gain, to increase; to grow, as new flesh; ‘tong i, give him the reins, let him do as he will; ‘tong nuk, to become fleshy; ‘tong sing nuk, to grow new flesh, as under a scab; ‘tong ‘k’i ching sing, to regain one’s spirits, joyous; ‘tong ‘nü mwong hung, it raises your family reputation.

‘Tong. A coll. word: to buy, as piece-goods: ‘tong pwo’ to purchase cotton cloth; ‘tong sioh, ‘p’ek, to buy one piece (of cloth or silk).

‘**凍**  
Tung.

Cold, freezing, icy; to freeze, to congeal; to cool: in the coll. read <sup>19</sup>taëng’ q. v.: coll., <sup>20</sup>‘pu sung tong’ a shiver, a

<sup>1</sup>欄楯  
<sup>2</sup>肥腩

<sup>3</sup>石砧  
<sup>4</sup>跬砧

<sup>5</sup>鐵砧  
<sup>6</sup>擋駕

<sup>7</sup>匪黨  
<sup>8</sup>黨正

<sup>9</sup>黨羽  
<sup>10</sup>朋黨

<sup>11</sup>結黨  
<sup>12</sup>黨大

<sup>13</sup>謹論  
<sup>14</sup>拍斷

<sup>15</sup>斷截  
<sup>16</sup>斷臍

<sup>17</sup>斷根  
○

<sup>18</sup>攀鬆凍  
○

sudden tremor, as over one's body.

**棟**<sup>1</sup> The main supports in a house, posts, joists, columns; a pillar of the state; the four corners of an outer coffin; name of a tree: in the coll. read *taëng'* q.v.: 'ok, *tong'* the rafters, the plate; 'tong' *diong chi chai*, ability to uphold a state.

**蜨**<sup>2</sup> The rainbow, called 'tá' *tong'*; it is supposed to be made of insects.

**囤**<sup>3</sup> A large hamper, a bin for rice; specifically, a thick bamboo-mat to hold grain; it is united at the ends and placed upright on the floor: COM., 'tong' *chek*, to hoard grain; COLL., *sioh, tong'* 'mi, a bin of rice.

**頓**<sup>4</sup> To bow the head, to fall before, to bow with the head to the ground; to salute respectfully; an inn, a resting-place; to stop, to rest; to adjust, to put in order; to part with; to haste; to reject, to injure; a meal, a spell, the time of a meal, for which the coll. is *taung'* q.v.: COM., 'tong' 'siu pai' with respectful salutations—a phrase on cards; 'ching *tong'* to adjust, to repair, or put in order; COLL., *tong'* 'tong, a stone to which a culprit is fastened; *tang tong'* delayed, kept waiting; *tong'* 'hu wai' stops or waits there; *tong'* *sioh, a'* to pause, to rest the voice on a word.

**屯**<sup>5</sup> To collect and station troops, to bring under one control: also read *tung*, q.v.: 'tong *ping*, troops at a station, where they till the land; 'tong *tiëng*, fields allotted to soldiers; 'hung *tong yeu' hai'* to detail troops to important posts.

**僮**<sup>6</sup> Wayward, disobedient, willful; to spread, to stretch out: 'tong *tok*, abrupt, brusque; rude, forward, wanting in humility; 'tong *saiik*, to stop one's mouth, to answer a charge, as with feigned words.

**唐**<sup>7</sup> To boast, bragging, gasconade; the path to an ancestral temple; name of a dynasty, A. D. 620—904: COM., 'hwong *tong*, exaggeration; 'tong *chü*, tales of the T'ang dynasty; *tong ming hwong yeu ngwok kung*, the Emperor Ming of the T'ang visits the moon-palace—a play; COLL., 'tong *puo*, a male; a husband; 'tong *puo neng*, a male, a man; 'tong *puo kiang*, a male child, a boy, a son; 'tong *neng*, a Chinese.

**塘**<sup>8</sup> A pool, a tank, a fish-pond; a stagnant pool; a numerative of leagues or military stations: 'tië *tong*, a pond; 'tong *kó*, celery; COM., 'tong *seng'* a guard-house, the officer of a station; 'pa *tong*, guard-houses at intervals of ten 'li or a league.

**塘**<sup>9</sup> As in 'tieu *tong*, a species of cicada or broad locust.

1 屋棟 2 棟 3 才 4 國積 5 頓首 6 整頓 7 屯 8 兵屯 9 屯要 10 害 11 僮 12 塞 13 唐書 14 唐 15 唐 16 唐 17 唐 18 塘 19 塘 20 塘 21 塘 22 塘

螳

T'ang.

A mantis: 'tong tong, the praying mantis.

堂

T'ang.

A hall, a mansion; a palace; a temple; a court-room; a public establishment; the chief hall of a house; a presiding magistrate; illustrious, exalted; just, upright, perfect; an elevated plateau; a family designation; distant relatives of the same clan; a classifier of trials: 'kó tong, parents; 'hung tong, a general laugh; 'tieu tong, an audience-chamber; com., 'hok, tong, a school, a seminary; 'chiáng' tong, title of a district magistrate; 'chó tong, and 'eu' tong, superintendents of the Siutsai; 'kwang tong ting, the court-room of a yamun; 'leng' tong, your mother; 'ming lung tong, a literary hall by a Confucian temple; 'tong lí, presents to police; 'tiéng tong, heaven, paradise; tong tong nang 'chü hang' a man of talent and integrity; tong hing tá' and tong 'chiá mwoi' paternal uncle's sons and daughters, cousins; 'tong hó' distinctive name of a family or clan; COLL., 'sing sioh, tong, to hold one session of court; sói' kwang ing tong, sits in Kwan-yin's hall — sticks close to his wife.

棠

T'ang.

A species of sorbus or service, the wood of which is suitable for junks; the side boards of a cart: 'tong lí' the sorbus and plum; met., 'brothers; 'ch'iu hai tong, the Cydonia Japonica?

瞠

T'ang.

Often read 'tong: to look straight forward; to stare, to gaze at.

鐙

T'ang.

Also read 'tong: the sound of bells and drums, a drumming; to bore through and bind with iron.

餬

T'ang.

Sugar, candy; sugared, preserved in sugar: in the coll. read 'tong, q. v.

膛

T'ang.

Fat, fleshy, corpulent: com., 'hüng tong, the bosom, the breast, as of a fowl.

腸

Ch'ang.

Read 'tong; coll. tong: the intestines: 'tong to' the bowels; 't'oni' tong and 'sieu tong, the large and small intestines.

臀

T'un.

The buttocks, seat, nates; the rump; the lower side, bottom; a man's name.

豚

T'un.

A pig, a porker, a sucking-pig, small pigs; to drag the feet; dragged, dragged: 'tong tá, a small leg of pork, petti-tees; 'ó tong, a porpoise.

長

Ch'ang.

Ch'ang.

Read 'tong; coll. tong: long in time or dimension; far off; regular, constant; protracted, long continued; more, over, exceeding; drawn out, drawing:

tong tong or tong tong sie' long, longish; 'tong té' 'wa, long and trailing, as a dress; tong

1 螳 2 高 3 堂 4 朝 5 學 6 正 7 左 8 右 9 令 10 明 11 堂 12 天 13 堂 14 棠 15 秋 16 胸 17 腸 18 大 19 小 20 豚 21 蹄 22 長 地 拖



*miäng*<sup>2</sup> (or *seu*<sup>3</sup>), long life; <sup>1</sup>*tong* 'toi, long and short, the difference, as in length, accounts, &c.; <sup>2</sup>*tong pek*, a long sword—wielded with both hands; <sup>3</sup>*tong äüng* to expend (so much) more; <sup>4</sup>*tong käng*, steady employment; <sup>5</sup>*tong k'e' lik*, long-winded; <sup>6</sup>*tong k'a lëk*, a long-paced stag; *met.*, one who takes long steps; <sup>7</sup>*tong k'iu*, a long time, lasting; <sup>8</sup>*tong pang* 'kui, the tall imps—attendants of the 'ngu tá' and some other idols; *tong tong siäng*, a drawling voice.

*Tong.* A coll. word: to stamp, set down the foot forcibly: *tong tien'* to stamp and jump up and down, as in a rage; *tong tak*, to stamp (a thing) through or out; *k'a tong sioh*, a' to give a stamp with the foot.

**動**<sup>1</sup> To move, to excite, to agitate; to revolve, to come forth, as the spring; *Tung.* to put the hand to, to begin; to move, or influence the mind; excited, surprised; restless, irritated; motion: in the coll. read *taäng* q. v.: *tong*<sup>2</sup> *sieng*, agitated in mind; *tong*<sup>3</sup> *chauk*, to make; work; com., *heng tong*<sup>4</sup> 'kü 'chi, actions, conduct; *tong*<sup>5</sup> 'k'e' irritated, angry; *kang tong*<sup>6</sup> to influence, as the Spirit does; *tong*<sup>7</sup> *hing*, to inflict torture; *wong*<sup>8</sup> *tong*<sup>9</sup> to trifle, to do thoughtlessly; *huo tong*<sup>10</sup> lustful feelings; *tong*<sup>11</sup> *pok*, *tong*<sup>12</sup> restless, hasty; at once, on the instant; *tong*<sup>13</sup> *tó* *ping*, to initiate war; *tong*<sup>14</sup> 'ch'ü, to put the hands to, to begin; *tong*<sup>15</sup> *cheng*<sup>16</sup> a stir, commencement of preparations.

**慟**<sup>1</sup>  
*Tung.*  
*T'ung.*

The feelings deeply moved; excessively grieved, greatly excited: *'ai tong*<sup>2</sup> extremely distressed; *'sing tong*<sup>3</sup> grieved in spirit.

**搆**<sup>1</sup>  
*Tung.*

Also read *tung*: to lead, to draw; to beat, to churn, to bring butter from milk: *"tong*<sup>2</sup> 'ma, an officer who attended to the prepara-

tion of quass.

**戙**<sup>2</sup>  
*Tung.*

The boards of a boat, timber used in building boats.

**洞**<sup>2</sup>  
*Tung.*

To flow rapidly; a swift current; a den, a cave, a grotto; a dell, a gorge, a ravine; deep, profound, deep and clear; to understand, to perceive clearly; thoroughly acquainted with: in the coll. read *taäng*<sup>3</sup> and *tung*, q. v.: *"tong*<sup>4</sup> *sek*, to know fully; *"tong*<sup>5</sup> *pung* (coll. *tung*, *pung*) a bridal chamber; com., *"tong*<sup>6</sup> *ting* 'ju, the Tungting lake in Hunan.

**沌**<sup>2</sup>  
*Tun.*

Mixed, confused, chaotic, undeveloped; the rush of waters: *"hong*<sup>3</sup> *tong*<sup>4</sup> chaos, without form; also the name of one of four bad men in the time of Shun.

**炖**<sup>2</sup>  
*Tun.*

Read *tung*; coll. *tong*<sup>3</sup>: to heat or cook in an inner tube or vessel: *"tong*<sup>4</sup> *yék*, to warm up; *"tong*<sup>5</sup> *puong*<sup>6</sup> to cook rice, as in a vessel set in a pan of water; *"tong*<sup>7</sup> *lang*<sup>8</sup> to cook soft.

**鈍**<sup>2</sup>  
*Tun.*  
*T'un.*

Blunt, dull, the edge turned; witless, obtuse, stupid: used for the coll. *tong* and *pong*<sup>3</sup> q. v.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 長 | 8 長 | 5 長 | 鬼   | 氣    | 刑    | 動    | 慟    | 馬    | 房    | 20 混 | 29 炖 |
| 短   | 用   | 久   | 7 動 | 9 感  | 11 妄 | 18 動 | 15 心 | 17 洞 | 19 洞 | 沌    | 飯    |
| 2 長 | 4 長 | 6 長 | 作   | 動    | 動    | 靜    | 慟    | 悉    | 庭    | 21 炖 | 28 炖 |
| 白   | 工   | 柄   | 8 動 | 10 動 | 12 火 | 14 哀 | 16 搆 | 15 洞 | 湖    | 熱    | 爛    |

衙<sup>2</sup>  
Tung.  
T'ung.

As in 'hu tong' a name for a lane or street in Peking; the term is probably confined to the capital.

鑼<sup>2</sup>  
T'ung.

(823)

The 2d read *tung*; the 1st used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *tong* as in *tong' tong* the noise of drums.

Tu.

都<sup>2</sup>  
Tu.  
Tou.

A metropolis, the capital; the site of an imperial temple; a fief granted to princes, a city whose revenues were given to statesmen; the sub-divisions of

a hsien, tax-districts; the empire; full, abundant; fine, excellent; to dwell; all, general, the whole number; in the coll. all, wholly, altogether; both, either one, in either way: *'tu tok*, the commander of the Imperial armies; *'king tu*, the capital; com., *'tu 'tung*, a major-general of the Tartars; *'tu si*, or *'tu 'kung*, a military officer of the 5th rank; *'tu ch'ak, yéng'* the Board of censors or inspectors; COLL., *'tu sing*, a carpenter; *'tu 'hó*, all good, either will do; *'tu mó*, none at all; *'tu se' 'nü chó'* it's all your doing; *'tu 'sai tek*, any way will answer.

閤<sup>2</sup>  
Tu.

A double door in a city gate; a tower or watchman's turret over the gate-way. Read *sié*, as in *'sié mi*, to burn the body of a

priest, cremation of Buddhists.

Tu.

A coll. word, as in *'tu tu taiu'* suspended, as from a ceiling; *'ti tu*, or *'ti 'ti tu*

*tu*, or *'ti 'ti tu tu*, hanging all about.

堵<sup>2</sup>  
Tu.

A wall; 50 cubits of wall; to obstruct, to shut, to wall off the way to, to guard; a suspended bell; settled, tranquil, at peace;

in the coll. a section, as of wall; a panel, a compartment, an apartment: *'tu ngéu'* to guard; *'ó 'tu*, an old term for coin, pelf; *'ang 'tu*, tranquil; COLL., *'tu meng'* the top of a compartment or state-room; *'tu 'tié 'tó siáh*, to hunt for food in the cabins, as rats; *met.*, gamblers; *chek, chó' lang'* *'tu*, to divide into two apartments.

睹<sup>2</sup>  
覩<sup>2</sup>  
Tu.

To see, to view, to observe; perceived, observed: *'tu uk, 'hwai ing*, to remember one by looking at a memento; *'tu uk, 'siong sing*, grief on looking at relics (of departed friends).

賭<sup>2</sup>  
Tu.

To gamble, to play, to game; to stake, to wager, to bet; gaming: com., *'tu páuk*, gaming; *'tu chiéng 'tióng*, a gambling-place; *'tu sió*, to lose the game; to wager; *'tu cheng'* kinds of gambling, games; *'tu kong'* or *'tu chiéng 'kwi*, a gambler, a blackleg; *'tu ka 'hwí*, to gamble away property; COLL., *'tu chiéng á' piéng' siong' lai' yá' ó' yoh*, if a gambler can reform, then too is there a medicine for leprosy!

肚<sup>2</sup>  
Tu.

Read *tó*; coll. *'tu*, as in *'tu, peng*, a sort of half-waistcoat or vest, worn in front and fastened by

1 衙 8 京 5 都 院 8 閤 10 阿 12 堵 懷 15 賭 16 賭 18 賭 伙  
衙 都 司 都 維 堵 面 人 錢 輸 棍 肚  
2 都 4 都 6 都 9 堵 11 安 13 賭 14 賭 17 賭 19 賭 20 肚  
督 統 察 成 御 堵 物 博 場 症 家 刁

cords about the neck and waist; 'tu ,peng tai' and 'tu ,peng ,k'wang, its cords and rings; 'tu ,peng tói' or 'tu tói' the pocket at its bottom; ,ui 'tu, a leathern pocket, worn by police and low people.

**蠹** *Tu* Read *to*; coll. *'tu*, as in *'tu, ngü*, the tineæ or book-worm.

'*Tu*. A coll. word, about the same as '*tin*': to happen, to chance, just as; just right: '*tu tu 'hó*, to happen well or exactly right; '*tu tek, tìoh*, happened, hit upon; '*tu tu ch'ók, ñing seng*, at this very juncture comes out the *ñing seng* (lottery-name for the day); *met.*, to chance, inopportune, as rain when one has no umbrella.

**圖** A map, a drawing, a chart, a diagram; to sketch to delineate; to plan, to scheme; to plot, to intrigue; to calculate; to wish, to desire earnestly: *'tu chik*, books and drawings; *'pang tu*, a census; COM., *'tu meu*, to plot, to intrigue; *'tu le* to scheme

for gain; 'tu lai' to charge, to blame unjustly; 'te' 'li' tu, geographical maps; 'tu' ch'á, a tax-gatherer; 'tu' chiong, a private seal.

**徒** To go afoot; a footman, a soldier; a disciple; a multitude; a clan, cabal; vile fellows, banditti, ruffians; servants in offices; empty, vain, futile; simply, only, barely; to transport for three years: <sup>10</sup> *tu yong*, in vain; <sup>11</sup> *tu pro'*

to foot it; COM., <sup>12</sup>*tu tú* a disciple, a learner, an apprentice; <sup>13</sup>*mwong tu*, disciples; <sup>14</sup>*tu chòi* transported for crime; *tu ló n ek*, useless trouble; *p'í tu*, banditti, roughs; COLL., <sup>15</sup>*mwong' tu*, to exile for three years.

**塗** Mud, clay; miry roads; to daub, to besmear, to dirty; to plaster, to white-wash; to blot out, to efface, to erase; to fill, to stop up; thick, stupid; liberal: <sup>16</sup>*tu*, mud, dirt; COM., <sup>17</sup>*tu moak*, to blot out; <sup>18</sup>*tu kai*, to strike out and alter; <sup>19</sup>*tu hui*, to plaster with lime; <sup>20</sup>*tu yoh*, to rub on ointment; *tu hung va' mi*, to use cosmetics and paint, the brows; COLL., *hu tu kwang*, a stupid, reckless magistrate.

**涂** Name of a stream in Shantung, flowing into the gulf of Pechihli: "tu ngwok, the 12th month; tu tu, a heavy dew.

**途** Interchanged with the last two: a road, a path, a way; *met.*, a pursuit, a mode; destiny: <sup>22</sup>lo', *tu*, a road; com., *k'ing tu*, way to poverty—a poor employment; *pwang' tu i hié'* to stop half way, give up a pursuit; *ong' tu*, the course of one's luck; *'kai tu piék, ngiék*, to change to another employment.

**柞** A variety of pine: com.,  
 柞, *tu muk*, or *tu ch'a*, fine  
 硬, hard pine, used in furni-  
 具, ture. Read *tu*: sharp-  
 尖, pointed, thorny.

|      |   |      |   |      |   |     |   |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |
|------|---|------|---|------|---|-----|---|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|
| 1    | 2 | 3    | 4 | 5    | 6 | 7   | 8 | 9    | 10 | 11   | 12 | 13   | 14 | 15   | 16 | 17   | 18 | 19   | 20 | 21   | 22 | 23   |
| 蠹魚圖籍 |   | 版圖圖謀 |   | 圖利圖賴 |   | 地理圖 | ○ | 圖差圖章 |    | 徒然徒步 |    | 徒弟門徒 |    | 徒罪倖徒 |    | 泥塗塗抹 |    | 塗改塗灰 |    | 塗藥塗月 |    | 路途塗木 |



**稌**  
T'u.

Also read *to'*: a kind of glutinous rice or millet, growing in marshy ground.

**酤**  
T'u.

The sediment of spirits, the lees, the dregs; the ferment put into wine: *'tu mi*, double-distilled liquor, a kind of gin.

**餘**  
T'u.

A bird that burrows with marmots or rats; the description of its habits assimilates it to the burrowing owl.

**駉**  
T'u.

The name of a place in the north whence horses are brought: *'tó tu*, a gentle, well-trained horse.

**荼**  
T'u.

A bitter herb, perhaps a sort of colt's foot, Tussilago; *met.*, wretched, miserable: *'tu mau*, a flowering rush; lithe, graceful, as a girl; *'tu tuk*, bitter trials; *com.*, *'tu mi hwa*, the cinnamon rose; *Sing tu* and *Ok, twi*, two gods, whose names are written on doors as a charm.

**薔**  
Ch'iang.

A rose: also read *ch'iong*, q. v.: *com.*, *'tu mi*, the cinnamon rose—mentioned in songs. Read *saiik*,: an aquatic vegetable.

**瘠**  
T'u.

Sick, diseased, as an animal; worn out by travel: *'ma tu*, a jaded horse.

(824)

Tü.

**猪**  
Chu.

A hog, swine: *com.*, *'tū mó*, a sow; *met.*, large, coarse; *'yong tü*, to raise swine; *'tū p'a*, a pig's

bladder; *'tū iu*, lard; *'tū nük*, pork; *'tū tá*, a leg of pork; *'tū lang*, a pig-sty; *'tū ling*, a species of China-root—a urinate; *COLL.*, *tü t'ong*, a shote, a pork-et; *'tū t'au chiong* the mumps—perhaps the same as *sang tong sai*; *tü k'a hwoi*, a club to buy pigs cheap, as for new year's; *tü paik*, *ká* a pig-mouthed worthy; *met.*, one who pouts in anger; *'tū mó cheng*, coarse needles; *tü mó lieng* an iron cable; *tü p'iang aung aung* *o' iu*, just stroke a pig's back and you get grease—a little flattery will win some of his money.

**渚**  
Chu.

Also read *chü*: a place where water settles, a pool, a reservoir.

**誅**  
Chu.

Also read *t'ü*: to inquire judicially; to punish, to destroy, to slay, to execute; to blame, to reprimand; to involve in guilt: *'tū miék*, to exterminate; *'tieng tü*, divine or imperial infliction; *'ching tü*, to punish rebellious states.

**滁**  
Ch'u.

A city in the east of Nganhwui; a stream flowing into the river Yang-tsz' between Nanking and Ich'eng.

**蓆**  
Ch'u.

A mat rolled up: *'tū k'ü*, a coarse mat; *met.*, an ailment that prevents stooping, hunchbacked.

**蝥**  
Ch'u.

As in *'sieng tü*, a striped toad, a common toad, termed in the coll. *ha ma*, q. v.

<sup>1</sup> 稌 <sup>3</sup> 荼 <sup>5</sup> 薔 <sup>8</sup> 猪 <sup>10</sup> 猪 <sup>12</sup> 猪 <sup>14</sup> 猪 <sup>16</sup> 猪 <sup>17</sup> 猪 <sup>18</sup> 誅 <sup>20</sup> 蘧

<sup>3</sup> 茅 <sup>5</sup> 薇 <sup>8</sup> 母 <sup>10</sup> 母 <sup>12</sup> 肉 <sup>14</sup> 欄 <sup>16</sup> 頭 <sup>17</sup> 母 <sup>18</sup> 滅 <sup>20</sup> 蔎

<sup>3</sup> 花 <sup>5</sup> 花 <sup>8</sup> 馬 <sup>10</sup> 養 <sup>12</sup> 蹄 <sup>14</sup> 猪 <sup>16</sup> 癰 <sup>17</sup> 針 <sup>18</sup> 征 <sup>20</sup> 蟻

<sup>3</sup> 毒 <sup>5</sup> 花 <sup>8</sup> 瘡 <sup>10</sup> 猪 <sup>12</sup> 蹄 <sup>14</sup> 猪 <sup>16</sup> 癰 <sup>17</sup> 針 <sup>18</sup> 征 <sup>20</sup> 蟻

<sup>3</sup> 毒 <sup>5</sup> 花 <sup>8</sup> 瘡 <sup>10</sup> 猪 <sup>12</sup> 蹄 <sup>14</sup> 猪 <sup>16</sup> 癰 <sup>17</sup> 針 <sup>18</sup> 征 <sup>20</sup> 蟻

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<sup>3</sup> 毒 <sup>5</sup> 花 <sup>8</sup> 瘡 <sup>10</sup> 猪 <sup>12</sup> 蹄 <sup>14</sup> 猪 <sup>16</sup> 癰 <sup>17</sup> 針 <sup>18</sup> 征 <sup>20</sup> 蟻

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<sup>3</sup> 毒 <sup>5</sup> 花 <sup>8</sup> 瘡 <sup>10</sup> 猪 <sup>12</sup> 蹄 <sup>14</sup> 猪 <sup>16</sup> 癰 <sup>17</sup> 針 <sup>18</sup> 征 <sup>20</sup> 蟻

<sup>3</sup> 毒 <sup>5</sup> 花 <sup>8</sup> 瘡 <sup>10</sup> 猪 <sup>12</sup> 蹄 <sup>14</sup> 猪 <sup>16</sup> 癰 <sup>17</sup> 針 <sup>18</sup> 征 <sup>20</sup> 蟻

<sup>3</sup> 毒 <sup>5</sup> 花 <sup>8</sup> 瘡 <sup>10</sup> 猪 <sup>12</sup> 蹄 <sup>14</sup> 猪 <sup>16</sup> 癰 <sup>17</sup> 針 <sup>18</sup> 征 <sup>20</sup> 蟻

除

Ch'u.

Steps to a hall; a vestibule, space between a door and inner screen; to exclude, to remove, to except; to reject, to destroy; to deduct, to divide; exclusive of; to cure, to heal; to exchange: *'tū kwang*, to exchange one's office, promoted; com., *'tū k'i*, to deduct; *'kwoi tū*, to add and subtract; to multiply and divide; *'tū mīk*, to destroy, to exterminate; *'tū hai* to destroy what is hurtful, as thieves; *'tū hi*, excepting that, unless; *'tū sin ngioi* after deducting what has been received; *'tū chieng pok, keu* not inquire into the past (of your errors); coll., *'tū t'ah, t'ah*, to make a clean sweep of; *'tū p'ui t'iah, kank*, to deduct the tare or refuse.

蹒

Ch'u.

The feet entangled; perplexed; also read *'tū*, q. v.: com., *'t'iu tū*, embarrassed, hesitating, at a loss how to proceed.

躅

Ch'u.

Also read *'tū*: hindered, unable to advance: *'t'i tū*, impeded, stopped, involved.

(825)

Tuh.

撓

T'u.

Read *'tuk*; coll. *tuk*: to stab, to perforate, to pierce: *'tuh, p'wai* to break by thrusting; *tuh, t'eng t'au* to perforate.

(826)

Tui.

搥

Ch'ui.

To beat, to pound, to strike; to hammer out: also read *'t'ui*, q. v.: coll., *'t'ui k'a t'oi*, to beat the

thighs—*seil*, in order to relieve pain; *'t'ui king p'oh*, to beat gold-leaf; *'t'ui m'wong p'ah, ho* to pound on the doors.

(827)

Tuk.

毒

Tu.

A poison, a bane; poisonous, noxious, venomous; injurious, hurtful; cruel, malignant, malicious; to hate, to abhor; to poison; to injure; also painful, grievous; to rule: in the coll. read *tēk*, q. v.: *'liu tuk*, a lasting injury; com., *'huk, tuk*, poisoned; *'tuk, yoh*, a poison; *'tuk, k'e* noxious vapors or humors; *'tuk, ch'iu*, a malicious villain; *'i tuk, k'ung tuk*, to neutralize one poison with another; *'ch'ong tuk*, venereal ulcers; *'sing tuk*, cruel, malicious; *tuk, sak, ch'ing hu*, to poison one's own husband.

纛

Tao.

A standard, a large banner of feathers, hair, or silk; a flag borne before the coffin at funerals: com., *'t'wai tuk*, a large banner; *'tuk, ki*, the main standard of an army.

獨

Tu.

Alone, solitary; single, one's self; only; widowed, childless; a species of baboon: *'tuk, ch'ü*, an only child; *'tuk, eng* to bear a responsibility alone; com., *'tuk, ek*, one only; *tuk, soi*, *ch'ong*, a single bedstead of the larger pattern; *tuk, kiok, t'oh*, a one-footed or center table; *tuk, chieng, ngó*, *t'eu*, to usurp the whale's head—get the first degree at Peking; *'tang m'wong tuk, ch'e* the only shop that sells (the article).

1 除官 8 歸除 5 除害 7 躊躇 9 撓破 11 搥金 12 流毒 14 毒藥 16 毒手 18 心毒 20 纛旗 22 獨任  
2 除起 4 除滅 6 除非 8 踟躕 10 搥膠 11 搥箔 13 服毒 15 毒氣 17 瘡毒 19 大纛 21 獨子 23 獨一

韞  
Tu.

A sheath for a bow; a case or covering to preserve bows.

匱  
Tu.

Also read *chēuk*, and *sūk*; a case, a covering, as for tablets; a scabbard; a drawer, a casket, a receptacle for books; a coffin: *'ung tuk*, *i chong*, to lay by carefully, as gems.

殯  
Tu.

To die in the womb; an untimely birth, an abortion.

瀆  
Tu.

A drain, a sluice, a sewer; a river which drains the land; foul, muddy; the first only is used in the following senses; to profane, to insult; to despise, to treat rudely; to bother, to annoy, as by reiteration: *'keu tuk*, a sewer, a ditch; *'sēu tuk*, the four sluices, the Yangtze, the Yellow, the Huai and the Chi rivers; *'tuk t'eng* to annoy by reiterating; you bother my ears, as magistrates say; COM., *'siék tuk*, to blaspheme, to insult a superior.

牘  
Tu.

Tablets to write on, blocks for books; books, documents, registers; a sort of musical instrument, a bamboo beaten to keep time: *'ch'ek tuk*, a card, a note, a brief; a tablet; *'ang tuk*, law cases, a record of precedents in law.

犢  
Tu.

A calf, a heifer; a sacrificial victim: *'lō ngiū 'ti tuk*, an old cow licks her calf — emblem of parental love.

譴  
Tu.

To be grieved; discontented, dissatisfied, seditious; complaints, reviling, murmuring, as against rulers: *'paung tuk*, to slander, to vilify.

(828)

Tūk.

妯  
Chu.  
Chou.

Two sisters-in-law call each other *'tūk, 'li*, in Foo-chow termed *'mu 'sing*. Read, *'tū*: to move about; disquieted, agitated in mind.

軸  
Chu.  
Chou.

The ends of an axle; a pivot, center of motion; the roller of a map; the woof frame-work; a picture or map; scrolls inscribed with words; weak, unable to walk: *'kiēng tuk*, to turn, to revolve; COM., *'liēng tuk*, narrow and wide scrolls; *'seu tuk*, scrolls inscribed with the word *seu* or *hok*, given as birthday presents; *tūk, ka'* (a present in money of) the value of a scroll; COLL., *'tūk, sioh, hok*, one map or scroll.

逐  
Chu.

To expel, to drive out, to order away; to pursue; to press, to urge on, as a marriage; to take up in order, as topics; sincere, earnest; successive: *'tūk, tūk*, in earnest; COM., *'tūk, 'kwī*, to exorcise demons; *'tūk, 'ch'ing*, to urge marriage, as the parents or guardians do; *'tūk, nik*, day by day, daily; *'tūk, kiē*, to fray fowls; *tūk, kung 'ta teng* to press on in crowds; COLL., *tūk, tūk, 'tiong*, to chase all about; *'tūk, pah, tak*, to fly pigeons; *má' tūk, tek, t'ioh*, can't overtake him.

1 韞 2 溝 4 瀆 6 尺 8 老 9 謗 11 姆 13 聯 15 軸 逐 親 雞  
匱 瀆 聽 牘 牛 譴 嬖 軸 一 逐 逐 逐  
而 4 四 5 衰 7 案 10 妯 12 乾 14 壽 幅 鬼 日 白  
藏 瀆 瀆 牘 嬖 妯 軸 軸 逐 逐 逐 鵠



**蓬** Noxious weeds, weeds hard to root out, as the dock or thistles.

(829) Tung.

**東** The east; the place of honor; the host; a master, a friend: in the coll. read *tung*, q. v.: COM., *tung hwong*, the east; *tung nang*, south-east; *tung ka*, the host; the master, head of an establishment; *koi tung*, your employer; *tung to*, a host; *tung kang*, the seraglio; *tung si*, a thing—a phrase borrowed from the Court dialect; COLL., *ngwai cho tung*, I'll be host (and furnish the feast).

**哼** Verbose, garrulous; the breath; talk, speech: *tung tung*, to reiterate; heavy and slow, as a carriage.

**諄** To inculcate, to inform fully; to reiterate an admonition; really, in earnest; pure, unmixed: *tung tung ngiong chi*, to make plain and impress on one.

**焯** A dull fire, not bright; darkened, as stars by the sun; a torch to burn a tortoise-shell, as in divination. Read *sung*: bright, fiery, blazing; the color of fire.

**燄** A raging fire, a blaze; the color of fire; fiery, lurid.

**墩** A hillock on a plain; a heap, a mound, a tumulus, a barrow: in the coll. read *tong*, q. v.

**敦** Interchanged with the next: angry, enraged; to revile; full, great, substantial; liberal, generous; simple, honest; to deem important; to urge, to impel to do; who? *tung hau ta*, to lay stress on filial and fraternal duties; *tung hair*, honest, faithful; *tung ch'ing*, to invite cordially.

**惇** Liberal, kind; true, generous feeling; to regard as important, to strive for: *tung hair*, true, faithful.

**屯** Incipient vegetation, budding, as plants; difficult to proceed; pressed together, thick; sparing; the 3d of the 64 diagrams: also read *tong*, q. v.

**迍** To make no progress: *tung chieng*, unable to advance; *met.*, unlucky, unsuccessful.

**窆** To bury, to inter: *tung sik*, a grave, a vault; to put into a vault.

**肫** The cheeks, the bones of the face; earnest, sincere, honest; pieces of dried meat: *tung tung ki ing*, sincere in his benevolence.

**饨** Often read *tong*: a sort of flour cake with meat in: *hung tung*, pork balls seasoned, then rolled in flour and steamed.

**Tung.** A coll. word: to knock, to strike against: *tung to*, to knock over.

- |      |      |      |      |     |         |        |       |       |      |    |
|------|------|------|------|-----|---------|--------|-------|-------|------|----|
| 1 東方 | 8 東家 | 5 東道 | 7 東西 | 東   | 10 諄諄言之 | 11 敦孝弟 | 12 敦厚 | 14 惇厚 | 16 窆 | 其仁 |
| 2 東南 | 4 貴東 | 6 東宮 | 8 我做 | 9 哼 |         | 13 敦請  | 15 迍  | 17 肫  | 18 餛 |    |
|      |      |      |      | ○   |         | ○      |       |       |      |    |

**Tung.** A coll. word: to delay, to detain: *tung ti*, kept back, delayed; *ting tung*, to tarry; *ch'ang tung*, delayed a long time.

**董** *Tung.* To rule correctly, to influence, to train one; to manage, to superintend; to clap the hands; firm, solid; to hold firmly, to store safely; the roots of the n-lumbium: *'tung 'siu*, a chief, a superintendent; com., *'tung s'eu* or *'tung 'li*, to rule, to manage, as a committee does; *'ku 'tung*, curiosities, antiques.

**懂懂** *Tung.* The mind confused, disturbed, so as not to perceive clearly: coll., *'mung 'tung*, dull, bewildered in mind; *'mung Tung. 'tung ong* a confused destiny, always unlucky.

**同全** *T'ung.* Together, all, united; with, and; the same, like, agreeing; in or of the same, as class, place, time, etc.; to unite, to harmonise; to assemble; a sort of wine cup: in the coll. read *t'eng*, q. v.: *'tung che* of the same aim or pursuit; *'tung lieu*, fellow-officers; com., *'tung kü*, living in the same house; *'loi tung*, identical; *'pok tung*, different; *'tung tó* of the same occupation; *tung ti*, a sub-perfect; *tung sing hak*, e' to agree in mind; *tung ho* e' *'mu*, of the same father but different mothers; coll., *tung p'ah*, *t'eng a* together assault the empire; met., to succeed, as partners in trade.

**峒** *T'ung.* A den, a cavern in a hill; uneven: *'k'ung tung*, a hill in Pingling department, Kansuh, the source of the King river.

**桐** *T'ung.* The oil-seed tree, *Eleococcus oleifera*: in the coll. read *'t'eng*, q. v.: *'tung s'eu* the *Jatropha curcas*, or oil tree; *'tung yék*, *ti ch'iu*, the leaves of the *Tung* recognize autumn — by shedding one; com., *'ngu tung ch'eu* a species of *Tung*, suitable for musical instruments. Read *t'ung*: to remove lightly.

**洞** *Tung.* Read *tong*; coll. *tung*, as in *'tung pung*, a bridal chamber; *tung pung hwa ch'ieh*, the flowery candles of the bridal chamber.

**筩筒** *T'ung.* A tube, a hollow cylinder, a pipe; a tubular cup or measure: the 2d used for the coll. *t'eng*, q. v.: *'sid tung*, a species of slender bamboo.

**鯛** A species of silure or mud-fish; it is small, and resembles a blenny.

**童** *T'ung.* A boy, a lad, an unmarried youth; a slave boy; a student, a bachelor; a girl, a virgin; chaste, undefiled; fresh, fair, youthful; bare, as a hill-top; luxuriant: *'tung puk*, a young slave; *'muk tung*, a herd-boy; *'tung ngang*, a fresh complexion, as of the aged; *'sing tung*, at puberty, the age of 16; *tung mung*, youthful in ex-

1 董 3 古 5 憐 6 同 8 同 10 不 12 崆 14 桐 15 梧 16 洞 18 童 20 童  
首 董 憐 志 居 同 崆 葉 桐 房 僕 顏  
2 董 4 憐 7 同 9 雷 11 同 13 桐 17 射 19 牧 21 成  
事 懂 運 僚 同 道 樹 秋 筒 童 童  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

perience, a child; com., 'tung seng, a student, a candidate for the Siutsai degree; 'tung 'chü, wooden images of children—used in prayers to "Mother"; 'tung yeu kó, satirical ballads, anciently sung by boys in the streets; 'tung té 'si hái in the time of youth; 'tung 'seu 'u k'i, we don't cheat young or old—a phrase on shopmen's cards; COLL., 'tung nang 'kiáng, a bachelor, one unmarried at the age of 30 or 40.

**僮** A slave girl or boy, a servant; a concubine; a boy, a lad; rude, doltish, ignorant: used for the coll. tēng, q. v.: 'ka tung, a house-boy, or waiter; 'chü tung, a serving lad in a school.

**幢** A screen or curtain for a carriage; an embroidered scroll, streamers hung from the roof in temples.

**憧** Disturbed in mind, hesitating, undecided, irresolute: 'tung tung, wavering. Read ch'ang: silly, stupid.

**瞳** The sun about to rise: 'tung tung, the sun still obscured, or below the horizon, the break of day.

**槿** A tree in Yunnan, from whose blossoms cloth can be made, ? the cotton tree; a piece of squared timber.

**潼** The name of several streams; a tributary of the Yellow river in Shensi, near the Great Bend: 'tung kwang, a town and pass on this stream.

**瞳** The pupil of the eye; to stare at; a vacant look: 'T'ung. 'tung 'chü, the pupil.

**撞** Also read tong: to beat, to thump, to pound; to strike against, to run or dash suddenly upon, to strike accidentally or abruptly: in the coll. read taung' q. v.

**罟** A kind of trap or frame to take birds: also read ch'ung, q. v.

**舫** A long and swift boat used in fighting, called 'T'ung. 'mung tung, and like a revenue cutter.

**種** Also read tung: late, autumnal grain; grain planted early, but ripening late; the late planted, but early ripening, is called l'ak, q. v.

**彤** A red color; red, rosy, as the cheeks: 'tung 'kwang, a red pencil.

**鑼** The noise or beating of drums: used for the coll. tong' q. v.

(830) Tüng.

**中** The middle, the center; uniform, medium, as size; half, in the middle of; in, within; exact, complete, right: also read t'ung' and in the coll. tong, q. v.: 'tung 'chü, half done, incomplete; 'tung 'hing, flourishing in the middle, as a dynasty; com., tung

<sup>1</sup>童生  
<sup>2</sup>童子

<sup>3</sup>童謠歌  
○

<sup>4</sup>童穉時候

<sup>5</sup>童叟無欺

<sup>6</sup>童男仔  
○

<sup>7</sup>家僮  
<sup>8</sup>書僮

<sup>9</sup>憧憧  
<sup>10</sup>瞳瞳  
嚨

<sup>11</sup>潼關  
潼子

<sup>12</sup>鑼鑼  
<sup>13</sup>舫舫  
管

<sup>14</sup>彤彤  
<sup>15</sup>中止  
<sup>16</sup>中興



*kwok*, China; <sup>1</sup>*tüng tüng*, the suture of the lip; <sup>2</sup>*tüng kang*, inside, in the midst; <sup>3</sup>*tüng niêng*, middle aged, about 40; <sup>4</sup>*tüng 'pó*, a mediator—applied to Christ; <sup>5</sup>*tüng í*, women's drawers; *tüng wang*, medium-sized bowls; <sup>6</sup>*tüng tong*, title of a prime minister; <sup>7</sup>*tüng yong*, the middle; <sup>8</sup>*tüng chai*, of moderate ability, mediocre; COLL., *tüng tüng*, or *tüng seu*, or *tüng tüng seu*, medium, as size or quality.

**忠**

Chung.

Faithful, loyal, patriotic; reverent; true, honest, upright, sincere; unselfish, devoted: *tüng sing keng keng*, true, faithful; COM., <sup>9</sup>*tüng ngiê* faithful, having integrity; <sup>10</sup>*tüng sing*, a loyal minister; <sup>11</sup>*tüng tik*, faithful and straightforward; *tüng haiu' 'ó sik*, sincere and honest.

**衷**

Chung.

Inner garments; the heart; sincere, upright; rectitude, equity; the midst, middle; a full knowledge of: <sup>12</sup>*pok, tüng*, insincere; <sup>13</sup>*tüng tiong*, the feelings.

**重**

Chung.  
Ch'ung.

To add, to duplicate; to repeat, to reiterate; to pile up: also read *tüeng* and in the coll. *tüeng* and *taeng* q. v.: *tüeng tüng*, a succession, as of peaks; <sup>14</sup>*tüng tiék*, increased, piled up; <sup>15</sup>*tüng wí*, to surround; COM., <sup>16</sup>*tüng hok*, to duplicate, to repeat; *tüng ching kié teu*, to remodel rules; <sup>17</sup>*tüng sing*, to renew, to reform; <sup>18</sup>*tüng hu*, (will marry) a second husband, as diviners say; <sup>19</sup>*tüng*

*yong*, "the double-odd"—festival of the ninth of the 9th moon; *tüng hwong 'kai ká* to marry again, as widows do.

*Tüng*. A coll. word: used in the sense of *ch'ung*, from, whence, commencing from: *tüng 'ch'ü*, from this (time); *tüng 'tá kai' meng* from the bottom to the top.

(831)

Twa.

*Twa*. A coll. word: to shake about, as grain in a tray, to bring the chaff to the top: *twa sioh, a'* give it a shaking up; *twa 'mí*, to sift rice.

(832)

Twai.

**大** <sup>2</sup> Read *tai'*; coll. *twai'*: large, big, great; senior, the eldest; old, noble; the chief, important; a superlative, much, very, exceeding; to grow large: *twai' chiáh*, a large one; *twai' 'ló tóí* or *twai' 'ló p'ók*, a very large piece; <sup>20</sup>*twai' kah*, a large sort, as of fowls; <sup>21</sup>*twai' 'pó*, the chief wife; <sup>22</sup>*twai' aing* the great limit—death; *twai' 'hó*, thoroughly done or cooked; wholly recovered (from sickness); entirely well; *twai' peng 'ch'ü*, the right hand; <sup>23</sup>*twai' sú* large and small, one's near relatives; *kié twai'* to grow fast; *twai' lí twai' k'ó* to gain and expend largely; *twai' nang 'sieu nü*, old and young of both sexes (in the family); *ch'ó twai' 'chwi*, a freshet; *mó twai' pok, sú* irreverent to seniors; <sup>24</sup>*twai' ié*, the great sires or sirs—the official attendants or managers in a yamun;

1 人 3 中 5 中 7 中 9 忠 11 忠 13 衷 15 重 17 重 19 重 21 大 23 大  
中 年 衣 央 義 直 腸 圍 新 陽 婆 細  
2 中 4 中 6 中 8 中 10 忠 12 不 14 重 16 重 18 重 20 大 22 大 24 大  
間 保 堂 才 臣 衷 疊 複 夫 格 限 爺

*twai<sup>2</sup> k'íng*, the oldest son;  
*twai<sup>2</sup> sing mo<sup>2</sup>* the oldest son's wife.

**舵**<sup>1</sup> Read *tó* and *tó*; coll. *twai<sup>2</sup>*: a rudder, a steering-oar, called *"múi twai<sup>2</sup>*; *twai<sup>2</sup> k'ung*, a helmsman; *twai<sup>2</sup> ná*, or *k'ie<sup>2</sup> twai<sup>2</sup>* a helm, a rudder; *niéng twai<sup>2</sup>* to take the helm, to steer; *twai<sup>2</sup> ngá*, the handle of a rudder; *pwang twai<sup>2</sup>* to put the helm to starboard; *á twai<sup>2</sup>* to port the helm.

(833) Twak.

**奪**<sup>2</sup> To seize, to take by force, to rob; to oppress, to fleece; to obtain, as a prize; to deprive of rank; to criticize, to lop off; a narrow path: in the coll. read *tok*, q. v.: *twak<sup>2</sup> k'wí*, to gain one of the first grades, as of Kújin; *kwong ch'ui twak<sup>2</sup> muk*, its elegance ravished the eyes.

(834) Twang.

**端**<sup>3</sup> Straight, correct, upright; decent, grave, decorous, proper; commencing, springing forth; the origin, the first principle, the originating cause; a numerative of matters, subjects, and pieces of silk; a length of 18 cubits: *chek, k'í líong twang*, to hold both ends, to attend to all; *twang ngá*, the beginning, the clue to; com., *twang chong*, correct, decorous; *twang chiáng*, upright, well-principled; *twang ngu*, festival of the 5th of the 5th month; *twang sioh*, a superior dark or greenish stone (for inkstands).

**短**<sup>4</sup> Short, not long; contracted; to shorten, to curtail; to come short; failings, shortcomings, defects, faults: in the coll.

read *toi*, q. v.: *twang kiéng*, wanting in experience; *k'e twang*, short-winded; *twang heng*, rude behavior; com., *twang ch'ui*, shortcomings, faults; *twang ngáih*, deficient in quantity; *twang kié* (driven to) extremities, as a suicide; *twang ko* to hire for short stages, as in journeying; coll., *nídh, í twang*, to lay hold of one's shortcomings; *twang chieu*, still owing, in arrears.

**斷**<sup>5</sup> To decide, to settle; to judge and determine a case; to give an opinion; surely, decidedly, positively: also read *twang<sup>2</sup>* q. v.: com., *twang<sup>2</sup> ang* to decide a lawsuit; *twang<sup>2</sup> kek, h'ing*, to determine the lucky and unlucky, as diviners do; *k'íok, twang<sup>2</sup>* to decide, to resolve how to do; coll., *twang<sup>2</sup> twang<sup>2</sup> ng<sup>2</sup> k'ing*, decidedly unwilling; *twang<sup>2</sup> hak*, *mó twang<sup>2</sup> líe*, decided for union not separation, as a matrimonial lawsuit.

**斷**<sup>6</sup> To divide, to cut asunder; cut, broken, split, snapped; broken off, interrupted, as intercourse: also read *twang<sup>2</sup>* and in the coll. *taung<sup>2</sup>* and *tong*, q. v.: *twang<sup>2</sup> líong*, cut to the heart, greatly distressed; *pok, twang<sup>2</sup>*, uninterrupted; com., *twang<sup>2</sup> pié*, severed her arm, as the chaste

<sup>1</sup>尾 <sup>8</sup>搬 <sup>5</sup>搬 <sup>7</sup>奪 <sup>9</sup>端 <sup>11</sup>端 <sup>13</sup>短 <sup>15</sup>短 <sup>17</sup>短 <sup>19</sup>短 <sup>21</sup>決 <sup>23</sup>不  
<sup>2</sup>舵 <sup>4</sup>拈 <sup>6</sup>挨 <sup>8</sup>端 <sup>10</sup>端 <sup>12</sup>端 <sup>14</sup>氣 <sup>16</sup>短 <sup>18</sup>短 <sup>20</sup>斷 <sup>22</sup>斷 <sup>24</sup>斷  
 公 舵 舵 倪 正 石 短 處 計 案 腸 臂

woman did—a play; *twang' k'í* *kau' chü*, she broke the loom to teach her son (diligence in study); *'twang' k'íe'* final deed of sale, an unredeemable bond.

(835)

Twi.

追

Chui.

To pursue, to chase, to follow after; to come up with, to overtake, to catch; to expel; to sue, to dun; to seek out, to trace back; to reflect on, to look back on, retrospective; to go with, to escort; *'twi ken'* to investigate fully; *'twi e'* or *'twi sū*, to recall and reflect on, to think of something past; com., *'twi ping*, soldiers in pursuit; *'twi chong*, to go in search of stolen goods; *'twi chai'* or *'twi chieng chai'* to dun; coll., *'twi ná' tiöh*, cannot overtake him; *'twi king' king*, to give sharp chase to.

助

Read *twi* in the *Paik, Ing*, but correctly read *toi*: to pull with all one's strength: in the coll. read *toi*: q. v.

(836)

Two.

[This word is interchangeably read *tiö*, q. v.]

(837)

Twh.

[This word is interchangeably read *tiöh*, q. v.]

(838)

Twok.

[This word is interchangeably read *tiök*.]

惻

Cho.  
Chüeh.

This and the next three also read *chiök*, or *chwök*: sad, sorrowful; the mind disquieted or unsettled; wearied, panting: *'twok, twok*, sad in heart, disquieted.

畷

Chüeh.

A way or road between raised banks in a field: *'ching twok*, paths or roads through the open country.

裋

Ch'o.

Chui.

To.

As in *'pwo twok*, to repair old garments.

譏

Chüeh.

To talk incessantly; talkative, loquacious.

(839)

Twong.

[This word is interchangeably read *tiöng*, q. v.]

(840)

T'a.

他  
它

T'a.

A personal pronoun; he, she; him, her, it; they, them; that, the other; another: *'t'a m wong*, they; *'t'a tek*, his, hers; *'t'a ing*, that person, another; *'t'a nik*, another day.

T'a.

A coll. word, as in *'t'a na*, in fine circumstances, showy, in grand style.

T'a.

A coll. word: to row or work a boat against: *'t'a hung ch'ok*, to work out against the wind; *'t'a tong*, to propel against the flood-tide.

魞  
魞

Cha.

Tsé.

Read *cha'*; coll. *t'a'*: a sort of Medusa or sea-blubber: *'t'a' p'ui'*, *'t'a' k'a*, and *'t'a' mong*, the skin, feet, and stomach, of a Medusa; *'twai'*, *pwo t'a'* a big sea-blubber; *met.*, a booby, a stupid fellow; *'t'a' mó mēk*, *ha ch'ó' mēk*, the Medusa has no eyes, shrimps are its eyes—the inexperienced or dull aided by the clever.

1斷 2追 3追 4追 5追 6債 7債 8追 9追 10追 11惻 12補 13他 14他 15他 16他 17他 18他 19他 20他 21大  
契 憶 兵 債 債 追 惻 補 的 日 肢 蒲  
追 追 追 追 賣 緊 惻 他 他 魞 魞  
究 思 賊 錢 着 緊 睜 門 人 皮 瓢 魞



(841)

T'Á.

**體** <sup>Ti.</sup> The body, the corporeal substance, the whole person; a body, a trunk; a body of officers; real, essential, substantial, the essentials of; decorous, becoming, decent, proper; respectable, reputable; to realize, to embody, to carry out another's views; to join, to unite closely; related; to partition; to receive courteously: "t'á sok, to pity; "t'á sek, decorum, propriety; com., "ek, "t'á, the whole; the same, alike; "nük, "t'á, or "sing "t'á, the body; "paik, "t'á, all the bodily members; "t'á 'tung, decorum; "t'á 'tai' bearing, gait, carriage; "pöong "t'á, the original form; originally, physically; "t'á k'e' chaung' vigorous health; "t'á 'aik, to embody, to realize; COLL., "t'á neng' e' to carry out a person's idea or intention; "t'á siong' "t'á kiá' must please both great and small, as a servant; "auk, "t'á, to recover from sickness.

**替** <sup>Ti.</sup> To change, to substitute, to put another instead of; to abolish, to set aside; to wait, to stop; for, instead of, in behalf; a sign of the dative, also of the accusative: "tai' t'á for, in behalf of; "u t'á unfailing, unchanging; com., "t'á 'sing, a substitute; COLL., "t'á kiäng, to carry a burden for another; "t'á neng' sang t'á neng' 'si, to live and die for another—constant and faithful; "t'á 'i 'i te' or "t'á 'i mvok, to heal him; "t'á 'si 'kwi' chang che' k'e' to maintain the resolution (of widowhood) for a

deceased husband; "t'á' sidh, to be a substitute at a feast.

**匱** <sup>Ti.</sup> The 2d is unauthorized: thin, flat; in the coll. a drawer, as of a table or closet: "piäng t'á' flat; COLL., "t'á' pek, the knob, or brass-piece to pull a drawer by; k'aung' t'á' 'lá, to put away in the drawer.

**綈** <sup>Ti.</sup> Thick, glossy silk; lustrous silk or satin, made into robes and given as presents; a coat, a pelisse.

**涕** <sup>Ti.</sup> To cry, to weep, to shed tears; tears: "t'á k'ek, or k'ek, t'á' to weep and lament; "t'á' s'ü, profuse weeping.

**掇** <sup>Ti.</sup> To cast away, to reject, to discard; also to take, to grasp; a kind of hair-pin to secure the hair in a knot.

**啼** <sup>Ti.</sup> To weep, to bewail; to howl and cry; to crow, to coo; the cry of birds; to scream, as apes and parrots: in the coll. read "tié, q. v.: "t'á k'ok, to weep and lament; "kié t'á, a cock's crow; kié twang' t'á, a general crowing, as at dawn.

**稊** <sup>Ti.</sup> Tares, weeds like rice that bear small seeds, and are not readily distinguished from the rice; cockle in rice fields; also shoots on trunks of willow: "t'á pai' tares.

1體 8一 5百 7體 9體 貼 12代 14替 16替 18匱 20涕 22雞  
體 體 體 態 氣 體 替 替 替 涕 啼  
2體 4肉 6體 8本 11體 13無 15替 17匱 19涕 21啼 23稊  
體 體 體 體 體 體 體 體 體 體 體  
式 體 統 體 體 意 替 肩 匱 泣 哭 稊

莢

Plants just budding, new sprouts; weeds, tares. Read *äi*: to cut grass: *'sing äi hwa*, the Magnolia purpurea.

霽

A cessation of rain, the sky clearing up, fair weather.

鷓

A sort of pheasant: *'t'ä* *ju*, a species of pelican. *Ti*. Read *äi*, as in *'äi iu*, a flying squirrel.

*T'ä*. A coll. word: usual, ordinary, medium: *'t'ä* *'t'ä* *siäng*, an even, ordinary tone of voice, monotonous; *'t'ä* *'t'ä* *pwo*<sup>2</sup> a medium gait; *'t'ä* *'t'ä* *pang*<sup>2</sup> ailing, not getting better or worse; *'t'ä* *'t'ä* *tieu* a tune on the medium pitch; *met.*, in tolerable circumstances; *lok*<sub>1</sub> *'t'ä*, failing, reduced.

(842) T'äĖ.

*T'äĖ*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: to push with the feet; to kick off: *'t'äĖ* *p'woi*<sup>2</sup> to kick off the bed clothes (in sleep); *'t'äĖ* *k'wi*, to push it away with the feet.

(843) T'äĖK.

剗

A vulgar character used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *t'äĖk*: to thrust with a knife, to pierce, to stab: *'t'äĖk*, *sioh*<sub>2</sub> *tó*, to give a stab, or thrust; *'t'äĖk*, *'si*, to stab to death; *'t'äĖk*, *p'wai*<sup>2</sup> to break by thrusting at; *met.*, to inform against, to expose one; *'t'ieu* *t'äĖk*, to instigate, to edge on.

*T'äĖk*. A coll. word, as in *'t'au* *t'äĖk*, a kind of two-pronged hair-pin, worn by country women.

(844)

T'äĖng.

漚

Read *teng*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *t'äĖng*: to be carried away by a flood or freshet; soaked, saturated; a passage from the main stream: *'t'äĖng* *tó*, swept down (as houses) by a freshet; *'t'äĖng* *pang* *te*<sup>2</sup> leveled to the ground by the flood; *'t'äĖng* *löh*<sub>2</sub> *hai*, swept out to sea; *'siong* *t'äĖng* the upper passage, as that leading to Changloh opposite Pagoda Anchorage; *'chui* *kwang* *'yă* *t'äĖng* completely saturated with water, as watered park.

*T'äĖng*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: idle, dissipated; light, frivolous, not to be depended on; also completed, all done, off one's hands: *'chiă* *něng* *'yă* *t'äĖng* *sioh*<sub>2</sub> *lau*, that man is very trifling and untrustworthy indeed; *'nik*<sub>2</sub> *'mang* *chó*<sup>2</sup>, *chó*<sup>2</sup> *má*<sup>2</sup> *t'äĖng* work at it day and night, and can't get through with it!

*T'äĖng*<sup>3</sup>. A floating mark or signal, a buoy, as to indicate shoals and rocks: *'p'u* *t'äĖng* floats, buoys.

*T'äĖng*<sup>4</sup>. A coll. word; to excite, to instigate, to edge on: *t'äĖng*<sup>4</sup> *sioh*<sub>2</sub> *kwo*<sup>2</sup> to instigate by a word; *t'äĖng*<sup>4</sup> *něng* *song* *p'ah*, to edge on persons to fight; *ng*<sup>2</sup> *t'ěng* *t'äĖng*<sup>4</sup> must not instigate (to a quarrel).

(845) T'äh.

*T'äh*. A coll. word: clean, pure; untainted, clean in a moral sense; honest, not making gain of one; all gone, lost, or stolen: *'t'ah*, *kaik*, clean; *má*<sup>2</sup> *t'ah*,

1. 莢  
莢花  
○

2. 鷓  
鷓鴣  
鷓鴣

4. 剗  
一刀  
○

5. 剗  
死  
剗破

7. 挑  
剗  
澄倒

9. 漚  
平地  
○

10. 漚  
落海  
○

11. 上  
漚  
○

12. 水  
灌  
野漚

*t'ah*, sold all out; *t'aung' t'ah, t'ah*, stripped naked; *ngwoh, lá t'ah*, as pure as a gem.

(846)

T'ai.

篩

Read *sü* in the dictionaries: a sieve; to sift, to pass through a sieve: Shai. *hwa t'ai ngwook, 'ing*, the flowers sift the moon's light; com., *'mi t'ai*, a rice-sieve; *'t'ai 'mi*, to sift rice; *'kong t'ai*, a chaff-sifter, used after the rice has been hulled and pounded; *'t'ai l'eng*, a sieve; coll., *t'ai l'eng t'ak*, the wooden rim of a sieve; *'t'ai ch'á' 'ü*, a mizzling rain.

擡  
抬

To raise, to lift; to carry, as a sedan; to move, to agitate: com., *'kó t'ai si ka'* to raise the current price; *'t'ai 'kü* (or T'ai. *'ü*), to recommend one; to give (a shop) one's custom; *'t'ai ch'ia'*, to drive a chariot, a charioteer; coll., *t'ai á lák*, slipshod; *t'ai ló t'oi'* to remove (a corpse) by a hole in the prison-wall; *t'ai 'keng lóh, t'ong*, (like) dragging a dog into hot water—*scil.*, to get you to work.

胎

The womb; a pregnant womb, pregnancy; congenital; to begin; to rebel against, to abscond; a pearl: in the coll. read *t'oi*, q. v.: *'sik, t'ai*, a barren womb; com., *'hwa t'ai*, pregnant; *'t'ai k'e'* the state of pregnancy; *'aik, t'ai*, to become pregnant; *'t'ai seng*, viviparous; *'t'ai i*, the placenta; *'t'ai tuk*, (coll. *t'oi tuk*) bad humors from birth, as in a child;

coll., *siék, t'ai*, a white, furred tongue; *t'ai t'ung'* or *t'ai ak*, to pawn or mortgage, as to a wealthy man.

駘

T'ai.

A weak, jaded horse; a miserable hack, a worthless nag: *'t'ai t'ung'* wide, expanding, as said of the opening spring.

苔

T'ai.

Moss, lichens, confervae, small plants on rocks and in damp places; mossy, moss-grown: in the coll. read *t'i*, q. v.: *'t'ai 'sieng*, mosses; *'ch'ing t'ai*, green mold, fungus on water.

郃

An ancient feudal state, comprising the modern district of Wukung in the Chienchou department in the center of Shensi.

梯

T'i.

A ladder; stairs, steps; *met.*, a means to an end; to lean upon: *t'ai hung pwo' ngwook*, to mount to the clouds and climb to the moon—ambitious, aspiring; com., *'lau t'ai*, a ladder; *'t'ai cheng*, the rounds of a ladder; *'ch'iu t'ai*, a hand-ladder—sticks driven in a wall to ascend by; *'pwo' t'ai*, a rope-ladder of cotton cloth; *'ch'ing hung t'ai*, the azure-cloud-ladder—degree, rank, promotion; *siong' tó t'ai*, to mount the sword-ladder, as Taoist magicians do.

嚙

T'ai.

Read *tai*; used for the coll. *t'ai*: fine, as a voice in speaking another tongue: *i kwang wa' 'kong 'yá t'ai*, he speaks Mandarin most admirably.

1 花 2 米 4 糠 6 高 7 擡 9 石 11 胎 13 胎 15 胎 17 苔 19 樓 21 布  
篩 篩 篩 擡 擡 胎 氣 生 毒 薛 梯 梯  
月 8 篩 篩 時 8 抬 10 懷 12 得 14 胎 16 駘 18 青 20 梯  
影 米 籠 價 車 胎 胎 衣 蕩 苔 層 ○



太  
犬

T'ai.  
T'ui.

Large, very great; too, very, excessive; wide, extensive; a title of honor; smooth, slippery: com., 't'ai' kik, the Great Extreme, first cause or origin; 't'ai' ek, ching ing, name of a Taoist star-god; 't'ai' ping, general peace; a fanciful name for ducks' eggs; 't'ai' haiu' the emperor's mother; 't'ai' 'ch'u, the crown-prince; 't'ai' 't'o, too much; 't'ai' 'kwo' and 'p'ok, kik, excessive and insufficient; 't'ai' 'l'o and 't'ai' 'n'a, an officer's father and mother; 't'ai' siong' the chief, the head of the family; 't'ai' 't'ai' (spoken, 't'ai' 't'ai'), an officer's wife, her ladyship! 'l'o, 't'ai' 't'ai' a compellation for an officer's mother.

泰

T'ai.

Interchanged with the preceding: great, exalted, honorable; extreme, extravagant; pervading, universal; peaceful; the 11th diagram: 'kwok, 't'ai' ming ang, the country prospering and the people at peace; com., 't'ai' sang, a famous mountain in Shantung; an idol god, emperor of the world of spirits; 't'ai' sang and 't'ai' 'chui, terms applied to a wife's parents.

汰

T'ai.

Slippery; excessive, overflowing, as waters; to wash, to rinse, to cleanse: 'sa 't'ai' to scour with sand; 'ch'ia 't'ai' extravagant; incontinent, lustful.

態

T'ai.

Form, figure; one's habit, gait, air, bearing, motions; the expression of an idea; a configuration,

circumstance, state: 'kieu 't'ai' hauteur; 'me' 't'ai' a seductive manner, ogling; 'sié' 't'ai' yéng liong, the world's warmth and coolness—i. e. the fickleness of its love; com., 't'ai' 't'ai' air, gait.

T'ai'. A coll. word, used for 'eng' as in 't'ai' tio' to go by road, to travel by land; 'niwong 't'ai' 'ch'ia k'ó just let it go, don't quarrel about it!

劊

Read ch'ung; used for the coll. 't'ai': to kill, to slaughter; to behead, to execute a criminal; met., a gambling term: 't'ai' 't'au, to behead; 't'ai' 'si, to kill; 't'ai' 'ch'ek, to kill a thief; to shave one's head, as said jocosely; 't'ai' 'néng pong' 'huí, murder and arson; 't'ai' 'kiáng ch'ung' 'kwa, to kill a boy and plant a melon—a juggler's trick; kak, 'k'a 't'ai' 'i, to plot together to cheat him or win all his money; 't'ai' 't'au seng e' o' 'néng ch'ó there are those (willing to) conduct a trade that ruins others!

(S47)

T'aik.

帖

T'ieh.

A written scroll; a writing, a document; a note, a billet, a visiting-card; a copy-slip; fixed, settled: com., 'pai' 't'aik, a visiting-card; 't'aik, 't'au, proposals for a betrothal; 'ch'iong 't'aik, a card of several folds; 't'aik, 'nuk, note of invitation to a feast; 't'aik, sek, ch'ing hu, styles of address in cards—a manual on the subject; p'ó' 'wong 't'aik, or ho' 'ing 't'aik, a note informing one of a death; coll., 'pong' 't'aik, to send cards

太極 太后 太多 國泰 泰山 泰水 奢汰 媚態 劊頭 劊賊 帖頭 帖肉  
太 太 太 泰 泰 泰 奢 媚 劊 劊 帖 帖  
平 子 上 民 山 沙 驕 體 死 拜 全 放  
平 子 上 安 山 汰 態 態 死 帖 帖 帖

of invitation; *t'aik*, *nge'* a slip with name on, as at the top of a funeral card.

**貼**

T'ieh.

To leave or give in pledge; to cover over; to post, to paste up or on; to gild; to apply, as plasters; to supply a deficiency, to add to; to help, to assist; to lean on, attached: *t'aik*, *sing*, attached to one, as a servant; com., *t'á t'aik*, to carry out another's views; *t'aik*, *king*, to lay on gold-leaf; *t'aik*, *pah*, to paste up white paper, as in mourning; *t'aik*, *pieu*, to post notices, as of articles for sale; *t'aik*, *siá*, an assistant-scribe; *t'aik*, *kó yoh*, to apply plasters; *t'aik*, *chiéng*, to pay extra.

**帖**

T'ieh.

Still, quiet, peaceable; resigned, submissive: *t'aik*, *huk*, to be resigned. Read *chiéng*, as in *chiéng té* discordant, broken, as sounds.

**忒**

T'ai.

T'è.

T'ui.

To change, to alter; to doubt, to suspect; to err; an error or excess; very, extremely: *pok*, *t'aik*, no doubt, no mistake; *hó*, *tiéng pok*, *t'aik*, High Heaven errs not.

**慝**

T'è.

Wicked, filthy, lewd, dissolute; secret vice; a depraved heart; malicious; to act the hypocrite, to gloss over vice; sunk in vice; the moon seen after sunrise: *ang t'aik*, to hide one's wickedness; *kang t'aik*, profligate, licentious; *siu t'aik*, to reform one's evil ways.

(848)

T'aing.

*T'aing'*. A coll. word: jutting, protuberant, convex, bulging out: *t'aing' pok*, big-bellied; *met.*, a molding, raised work, as in panels; *t'aing' tu*, a panel, a section in relieve; *t'aing' ch'ok*, *li*, protuberant; *sing kang t'aing' t'aing'* the chest prominent.

(849)

T'aiu.

**透**

T'ou.

Read *t'au'*; coll. *t'aiu'*: a plank, or narrow wooden bridge; as a verb, to manage, as one does with limited means: *t'aiu' peng*, a plank, as from a boat to the shore; *peng t'aiu'* a foot-bridge; *ch'u t'aiu'* or *p'ah, t'aiu'* to place a walking-plank; *t'aiu' ch'ia kwo'* to pass a time of want, as by economy or borrowing.

(850)

T'ak.

**塔**

T'a.

The sound of things falling; a pile of earth; a pagoda, a tower: com., *ngang' t'ak*, the wild-goose pagoda, on which a literary aspirant inscribed his name; *pah, t'ak*, and *sioh, t'ak*, the White and Stone Pagodas in Foochow; *lò* (or *mó*), *sing t'ak*, the marshaled stars' pagoda—the Pagoda Anchorage in the Min; *tiéng t'ak*, to illuminate the pagodas—in the 8th month; *t'ak, ting ná*, the goddess "Mother" at *T'ak, ting* in the suburbs of Foochow.

**場**

T'a.

Low ground, ground settling; to sink, to settle down, to fall in ruins; a first plowing: coll., *t'ak, sioh, k'èng*, a hole made

1貼 3貼 5貼 7貼 9帖 11隱 13修 15板 17雁 19石 塔 22場  
身 金 標 錢 滯 隱 愿 透 塔 塔 塔 一  
2體 4貼 6貼 8帖 10不 12姦 14透 16舒 18白 20羅 21塔 空  
貼 白 寫 服 忒 慝 板 透 塔 星 亭 空  
貼 白 寫 服 忒 慝 板 透 塔 星 亭 空

by settling; *t'ak*, *k'o* caved in, like a mortar; *'ch'auk*, *t'ak*, or *'ch'au t'ak*, to spoil or ruin, to waste things.

**搨**

Ta.

To lay the hand on, to feel; to make a fac-simile by transfer; a copy, a counterpart: *'k'eu* *t'ak*, an old copy or fac-simile.

*T'ak*, . A coll. word, for which the last may be used: to cover, to sheathe, to put in a sheath; to wear; a sheath, as of a pencil; an over-sleeve: *t'ak*, *l'oh*, (or *'tié*), to sheathe, as a pencil; *pek*, *t'ak*, or *pek*, *'k'iong t'ak*, a pencil-sheath; *'ch'iu* *wong t'ak*, an over-sleeve; *'hó*, *ki*, *i*, *s'iong na* *'hó t'ak*, *t'ak*, it's best to wear your good clothes only occasionally.

**榻**

Ta.

A long, narrow bedstead, a wooden couch: *'ch'ong t'ak*, a bed; *'hu* *t'ak*, to let down the bed — a story of Hsü Tzu in the After Han dynasty.

**潞**

Ta.

Name of a stream in Shensi; also an ancient district in that region: *'h'ü*, *t'ak*, waters accumulating and rushing on.

**撻**

Ta.

Ta

To beat, to whip, to flog, to chastise, to castigate; a slap, a blow; swift, rapid; the center of a bow.

**闥**

Ta.

A door, an inside door; a screen; the door of a harem; in the coll. movable boards, as in a shop's front: *'pung t'ak*, a bed-chamber; *'pai t'ak*, to open a door; COLL., *'t'ak*, *'peng*, the movable boards for closing the front

of a shop; *'k'wi t'ak*, *'peng*, to open shop; *ch'ëung* *t'ak*, *'peng*, to shut shop.

**怛**

Ta.

Moved, affected; sad, grieved, distressed; alarmed, agitated; wearied, burdened, as with trials; to pity, to commiserate.

**疊**

Tieh.

Read *tiék*,; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *t'ak*, to pile up or on, to make a heap, to heap up; to make thick; *met.*, to multiply, as accusations against one in court: *'t'ak*, *'ki*, *li*, to pile up; *'t'ung t'ak*, to heap one on another; *'t'ak*, *'i* *tá*, to make thick shoe-soles; *'t'ak*, *ch'a*, to pile wood; *'t'ak*, *kauk*, to "pack the bones" — a firm, compact posture (in pugilism); *'t'ak*, *p'au hwa*, to make "the pomelo-flower" — a kind of open tiling on walls.

*T'ak*, . A coll. word: the sound of water dropping, called *t'ak*, *t'ak*, *'h'iong* or *t'ak*, *t'ak*, *k'ieu*.

(851)

T'ang.

**貪**

Tan.

To covet, to desire inordinately; avaricious, greedy; ambitious of; in the coll. to praise, to be pleased with one; also the quadruped like a unicorn, drawn on the screen-wall before offices to caution officials against the sin of bribery: *'t'ang chong*, to desire bribes; COM., *'t'ang sing*, a covetous disposition; *'t'ang lang*, covetous, niggardly; *'t'ang s'iong*, to think greedily about; *'t'ang t'au*, the object or motive

1搨 8舊 5下 7房 9闥 板 12重 底 15疊 花 18貪 20貪  
白 搨 楊 闥 板 11疊 疊 骨 貪 心 想  
2作 4床 6潞 8排 10開 起 13疊 柴 17貪 19貪 21貪  
搨 楊 潔 闥 開 梨 鞋 柴 枹 婪 頭



of desire; <sup>1</sup>*t'ang saik*, or *t'ang hwa*, lustful, libidinous; <sup>2</sup>*t'ang siak*, gluttonous; <sup>3</sup>*t'ang chai*, avaricious; COLL., *t'ang sieu* to regard with admiration; *t'ang chieng ka' lau' sai'* to marry (a daughter) to an old man because rich; *met.*, to act recklessly as to future results; *t'ang che' kaeng'* *ping sioh, yong'* *siu*, the character for "covet" is written like the one for "poor" — a caution against covetousness; *t'ang lau'* to age fast, to look old.

**灘**  
T'an.

A rapid, a torrent rushing through a rocky pass: *t'ang t'eu*, the head of the rapids; *t'ang su*, a pilot through rapids; *ch'ing t'ang*, a deep torrent.

**癱**  
T'an.

A contraction of the muscles; numbness of the tendons: *hung t'ang*, palsy, paralysis.

**探**  
T'an.

Also read *t'ang'*: to feel or search for; to examine, to investigate, to explore; to try, to essay; to go to make inquiries, to spy out; to visit: *t'ang s'eu* to try, to test; COM., *t'ang ma*, a spy; *t'ang po'* to spy out and report; *t'ang t'eng'* to obtain news of; *t'ang hwa*, the third on the list of Han-lin doctors; *t'ang k'eu e'* to learn one's mind by prying questions.

**攤**  
T'an.

To open, to spread out; to gesture; a stand or stall on which things are placed for sale; to pay in installments; to share, to divide amongst; slow, remiss; to defer, to prorogue: COM., <sup>13</sup>*pa t'ang*, to

set out a street-stall; <sup>13</sup>*sung ka t'ang*, to divide into three shares; <sup>14</sup>*t'ang ka'* to strut; to make a mere show, as of wealth; <sup>15</sup>*t'ang ka' u' ch'iu*, to flourish the feet and hands; <sup>16</sup>*t'ang tiung*, a gambling place; <sup>17</sup>*tau t'ang* and <sup>18</sup>*chieng t'ang*, modes of gambling with dice and cash; COM., *t'ang pah*, to make a show of plenty; *t'ang k'ó'* *pu*, to make up a loss or debt by paying shares.

**撐**  
T'an.

To prop, to shore up; to separate, to open out; to push off, to pole, as a boat: a fulcrum, a prop, a stay: in the coll. read *t'ang'* Ch'eng. q. v.: <sup>19</sup>*t'ang to'* to pole over a ferry; *met.*, to intrigue for friends; COM., <sup>20</sup>*t'ang sung*, to pole a boat; *t'ang sung ik, che'* to pole boats into the market, as during a freshet.

**噓**  
T'an.

The noise, as of many eating, the hum of a full table; crouching, grinding of the jaws.

**坦**  
T'an.

Plain, level, broad and even; quiet, composed, tranquil; a son-in-law: <sup>21</sup>*t'ang yong*, gratified; *ti to' t'ang t'ang*, a fine, level road; COM., *lung' t'ang*, your son-in-law.

**袒**  
T'an.

To shove up the sleeves, to bare the arm; bare, next to the skin; to disclose: <sup>22</sup>*nuk, t'ang*, bared, as the breast; *chó t'ang*, to help one when in the wrong.

**禫**  
T'an.

A sacrifice to the manes of parents at the end of 27 months, which is termed the three years mourning:

1 貪 3 貪 5 攤 7 瘋 9 探 11 探 13 三 14 攤 舞 17 骰 19 撐 21 坦  
色 財 師 癱 馬 花 股 架 手 攤 波 然  
2 貪 4 攤 6 深 8 探 10 探 12 排 15 攤 16 攤 18 錢 20 撐 22 肉  
食 頭 攤 試 報 攤 膠 場 攤 船 袒

COM., <sup>1</sup>*t'ang huk*, the lighter mourning, worn from the 25th to the 27th months inclusive.

**髮**  
Tan.

Long hair, the hair falling on the forehead or cheeks; a child's curls, tresses; also ornamental fringes, as of a cap.

**醃**  
Tan.

Brine, gravy; the serous juice oozing from meats: <sup>2</sup>*t'ang 'hau*, salted meats, preserved delicacies.

**毯**  
Tan.

A hair rug, or bed mat, a coarse ratteen or serge: COM., <sup>3</sup>*chiêng 'tang*, felted woolen rugs and hair mats; COLL., <sup>4</sup>*t'ang sioh*, one piece of hair-matting; <sup>5</sup>*t'ang sioh, ch'ong*, one hair bed-mat.

**莢**  
Tan.

Also read *'ang*: rushes just sprouting; marshy plants; a reed or sedge suitable for brooms.

**撐**  
Ch'eng.

Read *t'ang*; coll. *t'ang*: to prop, to support; to raise, as a shutter with a stick; to stretch, to distend: <sup>6</sup>*t'ang 'k'i*, to raise up, as a shutter or screen; <sup>7</sup>*t'ang t'wai*, distended, expanded by something underneath; <sup>8</sup>*t'ang' ch'ang*, a shutter with hinges at the top.

**炭**  
Tan.

Charred wood, charcoal; coals of any kind: *sen' ming tu 'tang* the people down-trodden, as by officers; COM., <sup>9</sup>*'p'ang' 'tang* and <sup>10</sup>*'tang' 'tang* soft and hard wood coals; <sup>11</sup>*'mü' 'tang* fossil coal; <sup>12</sup>*t'ang' m'wak*, coal-dust; <sup>13</sup>*'tang' 'äng* a coal-extinguishing jar.

**嘆**  
T'an.

To sigh, to moan, to groan; a musical expiration; to laud, to admire: <sup>14</sup>*t'ang' sek*, a deep sigh; <sup>15</sup>*t'ang' siêng* to admire; COM., <sup>16</sup>*t'ang' k'e'* to sigh; a moan, a groan; COLL., *t'ang' sioh, siäng k'e'* to fetch a sigh.

**譚**  
T'an.

A coll. word: to rival, to compete in trade; to get the custom by under-selling another: *t'ang' 'niêng, seng e'* to get people's trade by under-selling them; *tó' t'ang'* to compete with each other in trade.

**覃**  
T'an.

To extend, to reach, to arrive at; great, extensive: <sup>17</sup>*t'ang' ong*, royal favor.

**譚**  
T'an.

Used for *tang* (to converse): to discuss, to talk about; large, extensive; to boast; to manifest; an ancient feudal state, east of Tsinan-fu in Shantung; in the coll. to try one with words, to put tentative questions: COLL., <sup>18</sup>*t'ang sioh, siäng*, to try with a word — and see what he'll say; *t'ang i sié' nóh, e' s'ü'* try him and see what his idea is.

**潭**  
T'an.

Name of a river; a placid expanse of water with deep holes; deep, limpid: COM., <sup>19</sup>*t'ang' 'chwi*, deep, clear water; <sup>20</sup>*t'ang' 'hu*, profound Sir! — a term used in letters; <sup>21</sup>*t'ang kiäng' 'lá, ch'ing*, (the water) as clear as a mirror.

**燂**  
T'an.

Also read *chiêng* and *sing*: to burn in the fire; to scorch, to put in the blaze; to warm, to boil; warm, hot; *met.*, distressed.

1 譚 2 毯 3 領 4 撐 5 起 6 有 7 炭 8 末 9 嘆 10 嘆 11 譚 12 潭 13 潭 14 鏡  
服 毯 一 床 大 炭 炭 末 嘆 氣 一 水 禮  
醃 毯 一 床 大 炭 炭 末 嘆 氣 一 聲 潭 府 清  
醃 毯 一 床 大 炭 炭 末 嘆 氣 一 聲 潭 府 清

**壺**  
T'an.

An earthen vase to contain spirits, a wine jar: COM., 'chin t'ang, a jar for holding wine.

**曇**  
T'an.

Clouds extending over the heavens: t'ang, t'ang, the sky overcast, a lowering sky.

**痰**  
T'an.

Phlegm, mucus from the lungs: COM., 't'ang 'ing, thin phlegm; 't'ang sau cough with phlegm; 't'ang kiék, a gathering of phlegm; 't'ang, p'ong, a spittoon; 't'ang lo' you are troubled with phlegm; met., dull, stupid; hwa' t'ang, an expectorant; t'ang mi, sing k'ieu phlegm has closed the mental apertures — a medical phrase; COLL., t'ang p' wok, frothy phlegm.

**檀**  
T'an.

Read tang; coll. t'ang: a tough wood fit for axles; sandal wood: 't'ang hiong, ch'a, sandal wood for incense; 'chié t'ang ch'a, red sandal wood, rose-wood; 't'ang sok, hiong, the t'ang and sok, woods, as burnt to idols.

**痰**  
T'an.

As in 'lang, t'ang, thin and spread widely; in the coll. large rocks; COLL., 'lang, t'ang sioh, large, dark rocks, boulders; 'hung t'ang, brittle stone, a sandstone, used in making crockery.

T'ang. A coll. word, as in t'ang t'aik, a mischievous fish, like a bull-head cat-fish, "one

of which sort is found in every pond"; met., a troubler, a mischief-maker, as in a shop, or school.

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T'au.

**偷**  
T'ou.

Read t'eu; coll. t'au: to steal, to pilfer; to obtain unfairly; scerety, stealthily, underhand: 't'au ch'ok, to go out slyly; 't'au taik, privately, clandestinely; 't'au to, to steal; 't'au 'ch'au, to steal off; 't'au chiong, to peer, to look furtively at; 't'au niék, kek, to pilfer; 't'au cheng' kroong, has stolen everything; 't'au 'tio ch'a, to play truant from school; t'au siáh, p'wo' to learn an art by seeing others do; 'ma' ma t'au p'ot k'eng, buy a cat, but steal a dog — scik, if you want good ones.

T'au. A coll. word: to loosen, to open out, to unravel, to disentangle; to blow, as the nose; intelligent, well-informed; well, free from illness: 't'au p'e' to blow the nose; 't'au seng, to to loosen, to unravel; 't'au sang' or 't'au laék, to separate; loose, untwisted, as the cue; 't'au t'ieu tik, to straighten out; 't'au t'oh, (or lóh), well, not sick; well-informed; ng' t'au t'oh, indisposed; ignorant; 't'au sioh, t'aik, to get relief by a dose (of medicine).

**透**  
T'ou.

To pass over, to proceed; to pass through, to permeate; to penetrate, as light; through, through-out; reaching, extending to; to comprehend thoroughly; alarmed: used for the coll. t'au' q. v.: COM., 'chiong t'au' the same

1 酒 2 痰 3 痰 4 痰 5 檀 6 紫 7 檀 8 瀝 9 石 10 偷 11 偷 12 偷 13 盡 14 齋  
壺 嗽 盆 香 檀 束 瀝 粉 出 掬 捻 光 全  
飲 結 果 ○ ○ ○ 透



throughout, as a dress; 't'ěng t'au' through, permeable; 't'au' 'tá, to the last, forever; 't'au' 'nik, throughout the day; 't'au' 'tiék, to understand fully; COLL., 'mwó, 't'au' 'hwan, not yet full grown, as a duck's feathers and wings; 't'au' 'hong t'ěng, to clean a tobacco pipe with a wire; 't'au' 'tá t'au' 'meng' (the same) from top to bottom, no sham.

T'au'. A coll. word: to blow strong or fresh: 'hung 'yá t'au' the wind blows very strong.

T'au'. A coll. word: to poison: 't'au' 'si, to poison to death; 't'au' 'ló 'ch'ü, to poison rats.

T'au'. A coll. word: to decoy, to kidnap; to induce, to allure one, as a workman by the offer of higher wages: 't'au' 't'au' (or 'lau') a kidnapper; 't'au' 'k'ó, 'má' to kidnap and sell.

頭

T'ou.

Read 't'eu; coll. 't'au: the head; the first, best, chief; the end, the large end of a thing; the beginning of; a classifier of animals, birds, fish, reptiles; occurs in the names of round things, as in 'sioh, 't'au, a stone; 't'au 'seng, in front; 't'au 'hü, or 't'au 'pong, the first time; 't'au 'nó, the brains; 't'au 'wang kauk, the skull; 't'au 'ka, or 't'au 'něng, or 't'au 'nó kó, the principal, the head man; 't'au 'tong, to be the manager; 't'au 't'au, to start, as a boat; 't'au 'ně nē, at the head or top of; 'sioh, 't'au, one end of; one party, as in a marriage contract; 'hü 't'au, in that direction; 't'au

'chwi, "first water"—the first, as a picking of flowers, etc.; 't'au 'ting te' the top or crown of the head; 't'au 'ting 'tong, above one's head; 't'au 'kau, dandruff; 'p'ah, 'chiék, 't'au, to compound (with creditors); 'ch'ók, 't'au, to be a leader; successful, rising; 'kwo', 't'au, too much, in excess; 't'au 'wang kauk, 'k'wi 'hwa, "the skull blossoms"; 'met, a shock, stunning, as a fall or blow; 't'au 'pai, a kind of small candle; 's'ing, 't'au, bits or remnants of thread, as in sewing.

T'au. A coll. word, for which the last is often used, as in 't'au 'sang, a brute, an animal; domestic animals, specifically quadrupeds.

(853)

T'auk.

託

T'o.

To charge with, to intrust to; to engage one to do, to commission; to trust, to depend, to rely on; to give as an excuse, to use as a pretext: COM., 't'auk, 'ko' or 't'auk, 'sü, to make an excuse in declining; 'ho' 't'auk, to entrust to, to commission; 'pai' 't'auk, to request as a favor; 't'auk, 'sié' to rely on another's influence, as in law-suits; COLL., 't'auk, 'i 'chó' to engage him to do it; 't'auk, 'māng' to receive communications in dreams, as from gods or ghosts; 't'auk, 'sang 'yong se' to engage several persons to aid.

托

T'o.

Used erroneously for the last: to take, to bear on the hand, to carry on the palm: in the coll. read 't'óh, q. v.: 't'auk, 'chü, or 't'auk, 'poang, a tray, a waiter;

1通 3透 5石 7頭 9頭 11一 13頭 15出 17線 19付 21託 23托  
透 日 頭 回 家 頭 水 頭 頭 託 勢 子  
2透 4透 6頭 8頭 10當 12許 14頭 16頭 18託 20拜 22託 24托  
底 徹 前 腦 頭 頭 垢 拜 故 託 夢 盤

*lok*, *t'auk*, or *t'auk*, *lok*, discouraging, not favorable, as the times.

**拓**

T'o.

To receive in the hand; also to push away; to take up, to collect, in which sense read *chiä* or *chiäh*, in the dictionaries.

**柝**

T'o.

A watchman's rattle or stick, on which he beats; to beat the watches: '*kek*, *t'auk*, to strike the hours.

**橐**

T'o.

A bag or sack open at both ends; a sort of purse worn on the waist; a potter's implement: '*nong* *t'auk*, bags and sacks.

**驢**

T'o.

A camel having one hump: '*t'auk*, *tó* (coll. *lok*, *tó*), the Bactrian camel, a camel.

**籜**

T'o.

The sheath of the bamboo, the envelop which covers the joints; name of a plant.

**蔞**

T'o.

Withered, fallen, as leaves; rotten, dead, as trees or the bark of plants.

**脫**

T'o.

T'u.

Read *t'wak*,; coll. *t'auk*,: to escape from, to evade, to get rid of; to recover from sickness: '*t'auk*, *tó*, to escape from; '*t'auk*, *sing*, to slip away, to shirk;

*t'auk*, *ch'iu*, to get rid of, as old goods; '*t'auk*, *t'á*, well, recovered from illness; '*t'auk*, *sing wang* *t'á*, a radical change in the system, as by tonics.

**飣**

T'o.

As in '*ping t'auk*, a bun of wheaten flour, wheaten cakes.

*T'auk*,. A coll. word: to pour boiling water on; to steep, to scald: '*t'auk*, *ta*, to steep tea; '*t'auk*, *ch'ung ta*, to make tea in cups, as for guests; '*t'auk*, *ch'iong*, to prepare starch; '*t'auk*, *si*, to scald to death, as bed bugs; '*t'auk*, *ch'ok*, *lain*, to draw out the strength, as of tea.

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T'aung.

**盪**

Tang.

T'ang.

To push a boat on the land: in the coll. to row, to propel with oars: also read *t'aung* q. v.: COLL., '*t'aung*' *ch'iong*, to ply the oars; '*t'aung*' *sung*, to row a boat; '*t'aung*' *cheng* to make progress by rowing.

**脫**

T'o.

T'u.

Read *t'wak*,; coll. *t'aung* and used for the next: to undress, to strip; to take off, as the shoes; to shed, to cast, as animals their skins; to molt; to bone; to remove, as the pits of fruit: '*t'aung*' *k'aëk*, to shed the skin; '*t'aung*' *mó*, to molt; '*t'aung*' *kauk*, to bone, as fowls; to remove the ribs, or frame of; '*t'aung*' *k'wang k'aiu* buttons with movable rings; '*t'aung*' *ch'ing t'aung* *kóh*, precipitated, become thin and watery, as gruel; '*t'aung*' *t'ah*, *t'ah*, stripped naked.

**褪**

T'un.

Read *t'ói*,; coll. *t'aung*: to undress, to disrobe: '*t'aung*' *i*, *siong*, to undress; '*t'aung*' *piéng* stripped, as a debtor or gambler of his clothes; '*t'aung*' *t'aung* *s'üing* *s'üing* taking off and putting on, as one's clothes in changes of weather.

<sup>1</sup>擊柝

<sup>8</sup>驢駝

<sup>5</sup>脫身

<sup>7</sup>脫體

換體

<sup>10</sup>盪船

<sup>12</sup>脫殼

<sup>14</sup>脫骨

<sup>15</sup>脫環

<sup>16</sup>褪衣

<sup>17</sup>褪變

<sup>2</sup>囊橐

<sup>4</sup>脫逃

<sup>6</sup>脫手

<sup>8</sup>脫身

<sup>9</sup>盪漿

<sup>11</sup>盪進

<sup>13</sup>脫毛

○

○

○

○

*T'aung'*. A coll. word: to put into boiling water; to boil slightly, to scald: *t'aung'* *ch'ia ngó*, to scald the mytilus or large clam; *t'aung'* *hiá*, boil them till they gape open; *t'aung'* *k'ak*, *heng*, scalded too much.

*T'aung'*. A coll. word: to heat over, to warm up cooked food; also to exercise, to renew practice, as in study or music: *t'aung'* *yék*, to heat or warm up; *t'aung'* *pwong'* to warm up the rice; *t'aung'* *ta*, to heat (cold) tea.

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T'e.

𢀏  
Ti.

Hindered, impeded, embarrassed; prevented from doing or advancing; to hinder, to obstruct; the stem or stalk of fruit; to remove a stalk; to unravel embroidery; to slink away, as a dog does.

𢀐  
Ti.

To sneeze; sneezing: *'p'ong' t'e'* or *'hung t'e'* to sneeze; *'kiu t'e'* to sneeze from catching cold.

𢀑  
Ti.

Irritated, vexed, angry; hatred: *'hung t'e'* greatly enraged.

*T'e'*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'e' t'ie'* to shave; *t'e' t'ieu'* to dance; *t'e' t'o'* to vomit; *t'e' t'aě'* to kick off (the bed-clothes).

(856)

T'Ē.

*T'Ē*. A coll. word: sloping, inclined, slanting; to slide, to slip down, as on a slope: *t'Ē* *t'Ē*, slanting; *t'Ē t'Ē sioh*, an inclined stone (walk); *t'Ē lóh*, *li*,

to slide down; *t'Ē sioh*, *tó*, to slip and catch a fall.

*T'Ē*. A coll. word: to stretch one's self, to lie at full length: *t'Ē tik*, *tik*, or *t'Ē t'Ē tik*, to lie stretched at full length.

鏟  
Ch'an.

Read *'sang*; used for the coll. *t'Ē*: to shell off, to scale: *'t'Ē piáh*, to scale plastered walls, as with a chisel or like instrument; *'t'Ē k'í*, or *'t'Ē k'ó* to shell it off; *'tiäng t'Ē* (or *ch'iah*), a sort of small shovel for scaling, or turning things in a pan.

(857)

T'eh.

*T'eh*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'eh*, *t'iah*, to strip, to tear off or down; *t'eh*, *t'óh*, to bear or support, as on the palm of the hand.

(858)

T'ek.

勅, 敕. An imperial order or prohibition; a special ordinance, precepts, admonitions; a charter, a commission: the 3d also read *lai*, q. v.: com., *'t'ek*, *lung*, a special title, preferment; *'t'ek*, *chü*, letters-patent; *'t'ek*, *leng'* a command; a special order, as from a god — written on charms; *'t'ek*, *chaing'* to bestow honors on one's deceased parents; *'t'ek*, *hu*, to write a charm.

飭, 飭.  
Ch'ih.

Sometimes confounded with *sek*, (to paint, to adorn): to repair, to strengthen; to adjust, to arrange and regulate; to enjoin on, to direct, to

<sup>1</sup>噴  
𢀏  
𢀐  
𢀑

<sup>3</sup>忿  
𢀑  
𢀑  
𢀑

<sup>5</sup>鏟  
起  
<sup>6</sup>鼎  
鏟

<sup>7</sup>勅  
封  
<sup>8</sup>勅  
書

<sup>9</sup>勅  
令  
<sup>10</sup>勅  
贈

<sup>11</sup>勅  
符  
○



command; firm, compact; ready, prepared; careful, reverent: *t'ek*, *ch'á*, to send on public service; *'sing t'ek*, to charge strictly; *t'ek leng* to order, to command.

**裼**

Ti.

To push up the sleeves, to bare the arm and breast; a sort of vest or waistcoat: *'tang t'ek*, to expose the bosom; to bare one's arm, as to fight; *t'ek*, *kiu*, to turn a fur garment.

**惕**

Ti.

Regard, respect; grieved, sorrowful; quick, diligent, careful not to offend: *t'ek*, *t'ek*, to love; loving, affectionate.

**踢**

Ti.

To kick: com., *t'ek*, *kióng* to kick the shuttlecock; *'k'wí sing t'ek*, *tau*, Boötes kicking the Dipper—a picture; coll., *p'ah*, *'k'wí t'ek*, to kick like a Boötes, as said of a good pugilist; *t'ek*, *sioh*, *k'a*, to give a kick. Read *ch'ioh*, : hurried, alarmed.

**剔**

Ti.

To cut the flesh from the bones; to scrape off, to pick and cleanse; to dig out: com., *'tieu t'ek*, to find fault, to criticise and reject.

**陟**

Chih.

To ascend, to assume a higher office: promoted, advanced; to mount, to go up, to advance, to proceed to: *t'ek*, *lang*, to behold from on high; *'t'ek*, *kaung* promotion and degradation.

**倜**

Ti.

Free, easy, unrestrained: *'t'ek*, *t'ong*, freedom of manner, a fine, noble bearing.

**鷺**

An aquatic bird, a gay-colored bird with a crest; a hoopoo?

*T'ek*,.

A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'ek*, *t'aek*, to stab; *t'ek*, *t'üek*, to draw back, to skulk; *t'ek*, *t'auk*, to commission; to pour boiling water on, to scald; *t'ek*, *t'ak*, to cover, to sheathe.

**宅**

Chai.

Tsè.

A dwelling, a residence, a mansion; a grave; to reside, to settle; to conform to; a place, a station, an office: used for the coll. *tah*, q. v.: *'ka t'ek*, a residence; *'tieng t'ek*, fields and houses; *'tieu t'ek*, to divine for a grave; *'ing t'ek*, a grave; ancestral halls or shrines.

(859)

T'ek.

**讀**

Tu.

Tou.

Read *t'uk*, coll. *t'ek*, to read aloud; to read attentively, to study; to recite, to chant: *'t'ek*, *chü*, to read a book, to study; *'t'ek*, *t'ung*, well read, thorough in scholarship; *'t'ek*, *ho* to chant metres of 4s and 6s; *t'ek*, *má lóh*, a faulty construction; *t'ek*, *chü neng*, scholars, literati; *'t'ek*, *yá chü*, to study at night; *t'ek*, *hwang*, *ch'ang*, to read crudely; immature, not thorough in study.

(860)

T'eng.

**蜆**

Read *t'ing*; coll. *t'eng*: a bivalve, the razor-sheath or solen: *'t'eng* *'niu*, the muscles of a solen; *'t'eng* *k'a*, a solen's feet; *met.*, the two tabs of silk braid at the end of a cue; *'t'eng* *kang*, dried solen meat; *t'eng* *tieu* (or *lieu*), also called

1 飭 2 差 3 飭 4 令 5 裼 6 裘 7 魁 8 星 9 挑 10 剔 11 陟 12 降 13 家 14 宅 15 兆 16 宅 17 讀 18 書 19 賦 20 讀 21 書 22 書 23 膠 24 鈕 25 乾

'*ka lau ki*, a hash of solen meat, pork, eggs, and onions; COLL., '*t'eng peng*, solen seasoned and fried on one shell; '*t'eng tiang*, place for planting solen, solen-beds.

'*T'eng*. A coll. word: the same as '*ch'ang* or '*siang*'; an interjection, alas! sad! pitiful!

**很** Read '*hong*'; coll. '*t'eng*': perhaps a corruption of '*heng*'; a superlative, very, extremely: '*ngai tek*, '*t'eng*, very bad; '*hai*' '*ngwai yá t'eng*, he greatly injured me.

'*T'eng*. A coll. word: prominent, protuberant: probably a corruption of '*t'aing*' q. v.: '*t'eng hūng*, a full, prominent bosom.

**聽聽** Also read '*t'ing*': to hear; to hearken, to listen to; still, quiet so as to hear; to accord with, to comply; to receive and obey orders; to decide cases; to tarry, to wait for: in the coll. read '*tiang*', q. v.: '*t'eng s'ung*' to hear and decide cases; '*t'ung t'eng*' hard of hearing; COM., '*t'eng ch'á*, a servant, a messenger in an office; '*t'eng haiu*' to wait, to attend on; '*t'eng ping*, to accord; subject to one's control, as property bought or rented; '*t'eng ki ch'ui*' *yong*, as it may naturally happen; '*t'eng song t'eng tiu*' to be at a master's bidding; '*t'eng chung ki piang*' according to one's convenience.

**趁** To follow, to come up behind; to walk hastily up to; to avail of, to embrace an opportunity; at the time; by, through: '*t'eng sié*' to avail of the chance; COM., '*t'eng ki hwoi*' to embrace the opportunity; COLL., '*t'eng yék k'á k'ó siáh*, go quickly and eat it while hot; '*t'eng t'au hook ch'ang*, while her hair is still black—*scil.*, a widow should marry; '*t'eng cha li*, to come early; '*t'eng tio*' by the road, by land; '*t'eng chu wai k'ó*' to pass here, to go by this way. Read '*t'ing*': to pass, to step over.

**痧** A fever, febrile complaint; a delicate appetite. Read '*ching*': the same as Ch'en. '*ching* (pustules), q. v.

**賺** Read '*kuang*'; used for the coll. '*t'eng*': to gain in trade, to make profit: also read '*chwang*' in the coll. q. v.: '*t'eng siáh*, to earn a living; '*t'eng le*' to get interest on; '*t'eng k'eng chieng*, to earn wages; '*t'eng twai chieng*, to get large profits; '*t'eng o hoi sik ch'á*' to earn only enough to eat; '*t'eng siáh t'eng k'ah lieu*, got his food and recreation besides, as a servant attending his master to a feast.

'*T'eng*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in '*t'eng t'ang*' to push out and up, to raise, as an awning; '*t'eng tung t'ang*' to assume a defiant attitude; '*t'eng t'auing*' to undress; to take off, as a door from the hinges; '*t'eng t'aeng*' swept away by a freshet.

1 呆的很 2 聽訟 3 聽差 4 聽憑 5 聽候 6 聽其自然 7 聽其 8 聽選 9 聽勢 10 趁機 11 趁會 12 趁快 13 趁頭 14 趁髮 15 趁早 16 趁梨 17 趁青 18 趁食 19 趁工 20 趁錢

**沉** Read *t'ing*; coll. *t'eng*:  
to sink; sunk, immersed;  
low, settled, depressed:  
<sup>1</sup>Ch'ên. <sup>1</sup>*t'eng* <sup>1</sup>*tá*, to sink to the  
bottom; <sup>2</sup>*t'eng* <sup>2</sup>*só*, a hol-  
low, a depression; the concave  
side up, as tiles; <sup>3</sup>*tak*, <sup>3</sup>*t'eng*, trod  
down, as a weak floor.

*T'eng*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. word: even,  
equal in size; uniform, of  
the same size throughout, as tim-  
ber: *t'eng*<sup>2</sup> *t'eng*<sup>2</sup> alike, of about  
the same size; *yá* *t'eng*<sup>2</sup> very uni-  
form.

*T'eng*<sup>2</sup>. A coll. euphonic prefix,  
as in *t'eng*<sup>2</sup> *t'aeng*<sup>2</sup> to insti-  
gate, to edge on; *t'eng*<sup>2</sup> *t'iong*<sup>2</sup> to  
pass things from one to another;  
*t'eng*<sup>2</sup> *t'aung*<sup>2</sup> to heat over; to re-  
sume practice, as of music or  
study.

(S61) T'èng.

**通** Read *t'ung*; coll. *t'èng*:  
pervious, permeable; open  
to, open throughout, ex-  
tending through; to see  
clearly; understanding,  
comprehending, intelligent; clear,  
translucent; all, complete, thor-  
ough; to breathe, to give vent to:  
<sup>1</sup>*t'èng* <sup>1</sup>*t'au* open, extending  
through; <sup>2</sup>*kau má* <sup>2</sup>*t'èng*, the  
drain is stopped; <sup>3</sup>*t'èng* <sup>3</sup>*t'íng*,  
open to the air or sky; <sup>4</sup>*t'èng*  
<sup>4</sup>*yá*, a wide, open space; <sup>5</sup>*t'èng*  
<sup>5</sup>*yá* <sup>5</sup>*t'èng* <sup>5</sup>*yong*, a broad expanse;  
*met.*, to speak irrelevantly; <sup>6</sup>*t'èng*  
<sup>6</sup>*ch'ái* or <sup>6</sup>*t'èng* <sup>6</sup>*hung*, to begin  
to feed a child with animal food;  
the latter also means to resume  
the ordinary, after the vegetable,  
diet; <sup>7</sup>*hwo* <sup>7</sup>*má* <sup>7</sup>*t'èng*, the goods  
are not salable; <sup>8</sup>*t'èng* <sup>8</sup>*lèng*, trans-

lucent, as glass; *t'èng* *t'èng*  
*kwong*, light, clear; *met.*, to  
know thoroughly, as customs,  
prices; <sup>9</sup>*ling* <sup>9</sup>*k'ieu* <sup>9</sup>*k'wi* <sup>9</sup>*t'èng*,  
the intellectual pores open—clever,  
knowing; <sup>10</sup>*t'èng* <sup>10</sup>*t'èng* <sup>10</sup>*tik*, pro-  
strate, stretched at full length.

*T'èng*. A coll. word, for which  
the preceding character is  
often used: ought, must: *t'èng*  
*ng*<sup>1</sup> *t'èng*, ought to or not? *t'èng*  
*k'ang*<sup>1</sup> ought to see?—you must  
not look at it.

**桶** A square vessel contain-  
ing six *ching*; a tub; a  
pail, a bucket: com., <sup>11</sup>*ch'wi*  
*t'ung*. <sup>12</sup>*t'èng*, large water-pails;  
<sup>13</sup>*k'a* <sup>13</sup>*t'èng*, a wash-tub;  
<sup>14</sup>*ma* <sup>14</sup>*t'èng*, a wooden cham-  
ber-vessel; <sup>15</sup>*t'èng* <sup>15</sup>*sioh*, varnished  
tubs, etc.,—as on signboards; <sup>16</sup>*hok*,  
<sup>16</sup>*t'èng*, a pail or tub to "contain ma-  
laria" in the *ch'ok*, *hai* ceremony;  
<sup>17</sup>*t'èng* <sup>17</sup>*liang*, the movable cen-  
ter-piece of a bucket-bail; COLL.,  
<sup>18</sup>*t'èng* <sup>18</sup>*p'woí* bucket-staves; <sup>19</sup>*kau*  
<sup>19</sup>*t'èng*, a small pail; <sup>20</sup>*t'èng* <sup>20</sup>*pwang*,  
a sort of large tray or waiter.

*T'èng*. A coll. word: perhaps  
a corruption of *t'èng*, as in  
*t'èng* *sièng*<sup>1</sup> a door set open, an  
open window; *t'èng* *t'èng* *tik*,  
straight out, at full length.

*T'èng*. A country brogue, as in  
*t'èng* *cha*, early, formerly,  
a while ago.

**蟲** Read *t'üng*; coll. *t'èng*:  
worms; insects in general:  
<sup>1</sup>*t'èng* <sup>1</sup>*laung* the eggs of  
insects; <sup>2</sup>*mí* <sup>2</sup>*t'èng*, worms  
bred in rice grains; <sup>3</sup>*t'èng*  
*ngiè*<sup>3</sup> insects; <sup>4</sup>*lai* <sup>4</sup>*t'èng*,  
worms in leprous sores.

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 沉 | 3 踏 | 5 通 | 7 通 | 9 通  | 10 靈 | 11 水 | 13 馬 | 15 福 | 17 蟲 | 19 蟲 |
| 底   | 沉   | 天   | 野   | 菜    | 竅    | 桶    | 桶    | 桶    | 蛋    | 蟻    |
| 2 沉 | 4 通 | 6 通 | 8 通 | 10 通 | 12 膠 | 14 桶 | 16 桶 | 18 米 | 20 癩 | 蟲    |
| 槽   | 透   | 野   | 洋   | 瓏    | 通    | 桶    | 石    | 梁    | 蟲    | 蟲    |



**桐** Read *tung*; coll. *t'êng*:  
a tree producing oily seeds,  
called *'t'êng ch'eu*; *'t'êng*  
*iu*, wood-oil; *'t'êng iu*  
*hwí*, a putty of wood-oil  
and lime; *'t'êng iu aëng* 'tío  
*'t'êng iu*, the wood-oil pot con-  
tains wood-oil; *met.*, each is suit-  
ed to his own occupation.

(862)

T'eu.

**偷** To steal, to pilfer; to  
obtain by pretexts; remiss,  
careless, disrespectful;  
privately; stealthily, clan-  
destinely: in the coll. read  
*'tau*, q. v.: *'ken t'eu*, a petty theft;  
*'t'eu pok*, careless, disrespectful;  
lax, depraved, as the customs of  
a place; *'t'eu seng*, to save one's  
life dishonorably; com., *'t'eu*  
*hióng ch'iek ngük*, to act as a  
libertine—a phrase used in novels.

**鎗**  
T'ou.

An ore like gold, which  
forms an amalgam with  
quicksilver; it is perhaps  
gold quartz, and is said to  
come from Persia.

*T'eu.* A coll. word: turned,  
soured, spoiled: *pwong*  
*'t'eu*, the rice is spoiled; *ch'au*  
*'t'eu*, sour and stinking.

*T'eu.* A coll. word: weak, in-  
firm, debilitated.

*T'eu*. A coll. word: to exchange,  
to substitute a bad, for a  
good, article: *t'eu k'ó* exchanged;  
*t'eu pau*, to exchange surrepti-  
tiously, as in marrying off girls;  
*t'eu ka*, to substitute a different  
one; *t'eu tang* to pawn another  
article in exchange.

**頭** The head; the chief, the  
principal; the top or front;  
the end, one end of; the  
first, the best; the begin-  
ning of a matter; a numera-  
tive of acts, or affairs; as a suffix,  
it merely makes a dissyllable, or  
indicates a roundish form like a  
head: in the coll. read *'tau*, q. v.

**柱**  
Chu.

Read *ch'ü*; coll. *t'eu*: a  
post, a pillar, an upright  
support: *'sioh t'eu* a stone  
pillar; *t'eu ma twai* the  
posts (of the house) are  
large; *'t'eu chio*, a plinth, a carv-  
ed base; *'n go t'eu* five posts  
(deep), as a house; *'t'eu e* the  
two divisions of a theme or section  
in an essay.

(863)

T'üek.

**縮**  
So.  
Shu.

Read *sauk*; used for the  
coll. *t'ëuk*: to withdraw,  
to retract, to pull back;  
to contract, to shorten, as  
a worm does: *'t'ëuk toi*,  
to shorten itself; *'t'ëuk chau*, to  
recede, to shun observation;  
*'t'ëuk ch'iu*, to draw the hand, as  
into the sleeve; *'t'ëuk tau kwi*,  
“a tortoise drawing in its head”—  
a person who has a short neck.

(864)

T'i.

**黏**  
Ch'ih.

To attach, to stick to;  
sticky, glutinous, pasty;  
viscous, stringy, ropy:  
also read *lié*, q. v.: com.,  
*'ti niëng*, sticking; *'ti*  
*'ti*, sticky, pasty; coll., *'ti*  
*'mwang nöi* sticking all about,  
as salted-snail pickle.

**蜘蛛**  
Chih.

Read *ti* in the diction-  
aries: a spider, the arane-  
idæ: com., *'ti t'ü*, a spider  
of the web-weaving sort;

<sup>1</sup>桐  
<sup>2</sup>桐  
模  
油

<sup>3</sup>桐  
油  
灰  
○

<sup>4</sup>狗  
偷  
<sup>5</sup>偷  
薄

<sup>6</sup>偷  
香  
竊  
玉

<sup>7</sup>石  
柱  
<sup>8</sup>柱  
珠

<sup>9</sup>五  
柱  
<sup>10</sup>柱  
意

<sup>11</sup>縮  
短  
<sup>12</sup>縮  
走

<sup>13</sup>縮  
手  
<sup>14</sup>縮  
頭

龜  
<sup>15</sup>黏  
黏  
○

<sup>16</sup>蜘蛛  
○

*t'i t'ü si* (or *wong*), cobwebs; *t'i t'ü chiäng*, a spider-elf; COLL., *t'i t'ü mang*, a spider's web; *met.*, the thread-netting on the top of a sedan.

*T'i.* A coll. word: to take without leave, to appropriate; to pull along accidentally, as a thing adhering: *lu t'i*, to appropriate, to pilfer; *siäng' k'ëak, i t'i sing 'lá*, has carried off the thread sticking to his person.

*T'i.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'i t'wa*, to pull, to drag; *t'i t'ieu*, to raise, as on the point of a stick; to pick out, as a splinter; *t'i t'oi*, to refuse, to decline; to plane.

**恥** To feel ashamed; to blush; shamed, disgraced, humbled, chagrined: *'mung t'i*, covered with disgrace; *'siu t'i*, ashamed, *Ch'ih. shame*; *'u t'i chi tu*, a brazen-faced rascal; *'t'i ch'ieu* to laugh at and shame one.

*T'i.* A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'t'i t'ie*, to rend; *'t'i t'ie*, to scale, to shell off, as plaster from walls; *'t'i t'u*, to hand to; to take and put away; *'t'i t'au*, to shake, give it a shaking.

**持** To grasp, to lay hold of; to keep, to maintain; to manage, to direct firmly: *Ch'ih. 'kung t'i*, a vessel for drawing water; *'chek, t'i*, to take in the hand; *com., 'pa t'i*, to keep, to control; *'t'i 'siu*, to maintain; *'t'i sing*, to keep one's

self from vice; *'hu t'i*, to aid; *'t'i ka kie'* to manage domestic matters, to plan for the expenses; COLL., *t'i t'wa t'wa*, to drag, to pull; long, dragging; drawling; *t'i má' k'wi*, unable to meet the expenses.

**提** To lift in the hand, to take up; to hold, to carry; to help, to bring forward, *Ti. to patronize; to bring before a magistrate; a sort of drum or sounding tube; to throw away: 't'i huong*, to watch; *'t'i hié*, to lead by the hand; *pu t'i*, the right way or principle — a Buddhist phrase; *'t'i h'ing*, the criminal judge of a province; *com., 't'i lok*, a major-general; *'chwi sü, t'i tok*, an admiral; *'t'i tong*, a courier; *'t'i t'ieu* an overseer of students at examinations; *'t'i lu*, a censor — carried before idols and high officers; *t'i t'ó*, a kind of knife; *met.*, knife-shaped lanterns and head ornaments; *t'i t'au*, characters elevated at the head of a column; *t'i pak*, to assist, to help one.

**堤** A bank, a dike, a levee; to stop, to fill with earth; to settle or place firmly; *Ti. to guard, to prepare against, to set up a barrier.*

**隄** Interchanged with the last: a fence, a limit, a ridge, a barrier; to dike off; bridged over; a way made to cross on: *'t'i huong*, a barrier, as against floods; *'t'i ngang* a diked bank or shore.

1蒙 3無 4恥 6執 8持 10扶 計 13提 15提 提 18提 20隄  
恥 恥 笑 持 守 持 12提 携 督 督 調 防  
2羞 之 5軍 7把 9持 11持 防 14提 16水 17提 19提 21隄  
恥 徒 持 持 身 家 ○ 刑 師 塘 爐 岸

醒

Pure, clear liquor, red-dish spirits; the essential oil of milk; a liquor refined from the coagulum of butter, elaine: *'t'i hu*, the unctuous liquor from cream or butter; *met.*, the beneficent temper of Budha.

踟

Irresolute, undecided: *'t'i tū*, embarrassed, unable to advance, going on and then returning.

苔

Read *'tai*; coll. *'t'i*: moss, lichen: *'t'i ch'ai*, sea-moss; *'ch'ang t'i*, green moss, rock moss.

筵

A species of bamboo: coll., *'t'i t'oh*, the bark of bamboo shoots—dried and used in shoe-soles.

鮎

Read *'tai*; used for the coll. *'t'i*, as in *'ung t'i*, a small sea-fish, valued for its tonic qualities; *'ung t'i k'ie* and *'t'i hok k'ie*, two kinds of small, salted sea-fish.

*'T'i*. A coll. word, as in *sioh pi t'i*, a bunch, as of grapes—the same as in *t'i*, q. v.

*'T'i*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *'t'i t'ai*, to kill; *'t'i t'ie*, to cry; *'t'i t'ieu*, to select, to cull out.

(865)

T-iah.

拆

Read *ch'ai*; used for the coll. *'t'iah*: to pull down, to tear in pieces; to peel, to strip off; to remove, to separate; to

open; *met.*, to abase, to disgrace, to dishonor: *'t'iah, ch'io* to tear down a house; *'t'iah, k'wi* (or *sang*), to open, as a package; *'t'iah, pang te* to raze to the ground; *'t'iah, po* to separate a brood from the hen; *'t'iah, neng tieng mieng* (or *sing ka*), to dishonor, to abase one; *'t'iah, teng ch'iong pwo sa piak*, to tear away the east wall to fill in the west partition—to pay debts by borrowing.

(866)

T-iak.

獭

The otter: com., *'sang t'iak*, a beaver, a fresh-water otter; *'hai t'iak*, a seal; *'t'iak, pru tiang*, a seal-skin collar; *'t'iak, sai*, a thin flat fish, like a flounder or halibut.

*'T'iak*. A coll. word: to wink: *mek, t'iak*, the eye-lashes; *mek, chiu t'iak*, to wink the eyes.

(867)

T-iaŃg.

聽

Read *'teng*; coll. *'tiang*: to hear, to listen; to understand; to hearken to, to obey, to comply: *'ng tiang kieng* did not hear; *'tiang m' ch'ok*, can't understand what I hear; *'ho tiang*, pleasant to hear; *'ngwai kong nu tiang*, let me tell you; *'tiang ch'oi* to obey orders.

廳

Read *'ting* in the dictionaries: a hall, a parlor, a drawing-room: com., *'kwang tiang*, a room for officers' meetings, as at parade; *'tiang tong*, the central hall or reception-room; *'kah, tiang*, a parlor; *'tiang pieng*, *pung*, side-rooms.

1 醒 2 醅 3 青 4 苔 5 鰓 6 鮎 7 鮎 8 拆 9 拆 10 拆 11 拆 12 拆 13 拆 14 牆 15 海 16 山 17 官 18 廳 19 廳 20 廳 21 廳 22 廳 23 廳 24 廳 25 廳 26 廳 27 廳 28 廳 29 廳 30 廳 31 廳 32 廳 33 廳 34 廳 35 廳 36 廳 37 廳 38 廳 39 廳 40 廳 41 廳 42 廳 43 廳 44 廳 45 廳 46 廳 47 廳 48 廳 49 廳 50 廳 51 廳 52 廳 53 廳 54 廳 55 廳 56 廳 57 廳 58 廳 59 廳 60 廳 61 廳 62 廳 63 廳 64 廳 65 廳 66 廳 67 廳 68 廳 69 廳 70 廳 71 廳 72 廳 73 廳 74 廳 75 廳 76 廳 77 廳 78 廳 79 廳 80 廳 81 廳 82 廳 83 廳 84 廳 85 廳 86 廳 87 廳 88 廳 89 廳 90 廳 91 廳 92 廳 93 廳 94 廳 95 廳 96 廳 97 廳 98 廳 99 廳 100 廳



**搨** Read *t'ieŋg*; used in the coll. *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *t'ieŋg*: to push with the hand: *t'ieŋg 'lô*, to push over; *t'ieŋg k'wî*, to push open or aside; *t'ieŋg k'wî o'* to push one along on a seat; *t'ieŋg chai* to stave off (payment of) a debt; *t'ieŋg lăek*, to decline and get rid of.

**痛** Read *t'ong*; coll. *t'ieŋg*: to ache, to be in pain; a pain, an ache, a twinge: *t'ieŋg* it aches, it hurts; *t'au t'ieŋg* a headache; *pok, 'lô t'ieŋg* the belly-ache.

**愛** Read *ai*; used for the coll. *t'ieŋg*: to love, to feel attachment for, to take delight in; love, regard, affection: *t'ieŋg* *nik, or t'ieŋg taeng* (or *naeng*), to be very fond of; *'hó t'ieŋg* lovely, amiable; *'ng 'hó t'ieŋg* cross, unamiable; *t'ieŋg nók*, to love things—i. e. sparing or careful in using them; *tek, neng t'ieŋg* to win others' love.

**程** A road, a path, a journey; rules, regulations; a limit, a measure; *met.*, a task, a course or period of duty: also read *t'ing*, q. v.: *COM.*, *'chiong, t'ieŋg*, rules, regulations; the articles, as of a treaty; *'T'ieŋg 'chü*, a disciple of Chuhi; *COLL.*, *'tio*, *t'ieŋg*, a road, a journey; one's course in life.

(868) T'ie.

*T'ie.* A coll. word: to tear, to rend, to pull apart: *t'ie pah*, to tear into pieces; *t'ie 'chai*,

to tear paper; *t'ie pah, meng*, *p'ui*, to dishonor, to insult one.

**剃鬚** To shave: *COM.*, *t'ie* *t'au*, to shave the head; *t'ie 'lô*, a razor; *t'ie t'au tang* a traveling barber's apparatus; *COLL.*, *t'au Ti. kwok, t'ie ch'ô j'wo siong* to shave off the hair and become a Bonze.

**薙** Interchanged with the last: to shave. Read *t'at*: to root out grass and weeds, to clear off land; underbrush. Read *te* as in *sing te* (or *sing i*), the magnolia purpurea—probably the same as *muk, pek*, in the coll.

*T'ie.* A coll. word: to follow on; to avail of; to do something extra or miscellaneous, as at the end of a main job: *t'ie* *'mwo au* to follow after others; *t'ie 'ch'iu ch'ô* to do while one's hand is in; *t'ie pong*, to let it go in with the main lot; *t'ie ka* to buy at the same price that others did; *t'ie neng siang*, to repeat after one.

*T'ie.* A coll. word, also spoken *tiê*: to trickle, as water: *t'ie lôh*, or *t'ie t'ie lôh*, to trickle down.

**啼** Read *t'á*; coll. *t'ie*: to cry, to weep; to bewail, to lament, to mourn for: *t'ie ma*, to cry; *t'ie tek, ch'aik*, to weep bitterly; *t'ie ma ch'ieu* to smile amid tears; *t'ie kiang*, to mourn for a (deceased) child; *t'ie yá, u ek*, no use in crying about it; *ma ma, t'ie*, to weep convulsively.

1 搨 3 搨 債 溺 好 10 程 12 剃 14 頭 和 16 啼 17 啼 仔 益  
倒 過 5 頭 7 好 愛 子 頭 髮 尙 的 嘛 19 啼 20 嘛  
2 搨 位 痛 愛 9 章 11 路 13 剃 15 啼 惻 笑 也 嘛  
開 搨 6 愛 8 保 程 程 刀 做 嘛 ○ 18 啼 無 啼



empire; the world; <sup>1</sup>*t'íéng t'ong*, in the open air; <sup>2</sup>*t'íéng t'ong*, paradise, heaven; <sup>3</sup>*t'íéng s'ü* angels; <sup>4</sup>*t'íéng so* (or *e*), the will of Heaven, destiny; *t'íéng k'e* vapors; air, weather; <sup>5</sup>*hó t'íéng*, fair weather; <sup>6</sup>*t'íéng k'ang* to descend from heaven; an advent, as of Jesus; <sup>7</sup>*t'íéng ang*, astronomy; <sup>8</sup>*t'íéng chang*, the open court of a building; <sup>9</sup>*t'íéng koi* the menses; <sup>10</sup>*t'íéng 'kau*, the sky-dog—said to devour children; <sup>11</sup>*t'íéng peng*, the top-board of a coffin; <sup>12</sup>*t'íéng kwong 'cha*, day-break, early in the morning; <sup>13</sup>*chung t'íéng*, Spring; <sup>14</sup>*t'íéng hwa*, small -pox; <sup>15</sup>*t'íéng seng ch'ü*, *yong*, natural, spontaneous; original, as gifts or talents; <sup>16</sup>*hwang t'íéng ten*, to transgress heaven's laws; <sup>17</sup>*t'íéng 'li tióng sing*, the natural rule of rectitude, conscience; COLL., *t'íéng sang*, clear weather; *t'íéng mién g' hang* a tall person; *t'íéng pang cheng*, the pointer of a pair of scales; *met.*, the spot below the sternum; *t'íéng pang te pang*, very level; very correct (colloquial); *t'íéng pang te keng*, very high or lofty.

**添**

T'ien.

To add to, to increase, to put in more; additional, extra: COM., *ka t'íéng*, to add more; <sup>18</sup>*t'íéng ch'eng* to give good weight; *t'íéng hwa t'íéng 'ch'ai*, to give an extra douceur; *t'íéng ting hwak, kak*, to bear a son who is to get preferment—a felicitous phrase; COLL., *t'íéng 'lu hiong lu tó 'la kwi*, an extra censor makes an extra demon (to

worship); *met.*, an additional matter or person creates extra trouble and expense.

**忝**

T'ien.

Ashamed, humiliated; disgraced, dishonored; to become conscious of guilt; to bring reproach on: <sup>19</sup>*u t'íéng*, no disgrace; COM., *t'íéng kwong* I, your humble friend—used by a lady in writing to her equal; *se t'íéng kwong* and *wang t'íéng kwong* the same as used by elders and juniors.

**舔**

T'ien.

To draw the tongue over, to lick anything with the tongue.

**餂**

T'ien.

To take with a hook; to entrap, as by specious talk: also read *tiéng*, q. v.: *i ngiong t'íéng chi*, to catch them with words.

**諂**

Ch'an.

To flatter, to cajole; to give gods or men worship or praise not due to them; pleasing, gratifying to the eye or ear; a dulation, sycophancy: <sup>20</sup>*t'íéng ü*, to flatter; *t'íéng ch'ieu* to smirk and cajole one; COM., <sup>21</sup>*t'íéng me* to flatter, to fawn on.

**慚**

T'ien.

Bashful, ashamed; to blush from shame, to feel disgraced.

**覷**

T'ien.

Analogous to the last: a blushing face; to redden, to grow red, as from shame or a sense of insult.

<sup>1</sup>天 <sup>3</sup>天 <sup>5</sup>好 <sup>7</sup>天 <sup>9</sup>天 <sup>11</sup>天 早 花 然 <sup>17</sup>天 <sup>18</sup>添 <sup>20</sup>諂  
<sup>2</sup>中 <sup>4</sup>使 <sup>6</sup>天 <sup>8</sup>文 <sup>10</sup>癸 <sup>12</sup>板 <sup>13</sup>春 <sup>15</sup>天 <sup>16</sup>犯 <sup>19</sup>理 <sup>21</sup>秤 <sup>22</sup>諛  
<sup>2</sup>堂 <sup>4</sup>數 <sup>6</sup>降 <sup>8</sup>井 <sup>10</sup>狗 <sup>12</sup>光 <sup>14</sup>天 <sup>15</sup>生 <sup>16</sup>自 <sup>19</sup>無 <sup>21</sup>忝 <sup>22</sup>媚



*T'ieŭg*. A coll. word: to sew, to join with stitches: *'poo t'ieŭg* to patch and sew, to mend; *'t'ieŭg* *'á nge* to put on a heel-strap; *'t'ieŭg* *'hi*, to take long stitches; *'t'ieŭg* *'sioh*, *'cheng*, to take a stitch or two, as to mend a small rent.

**恬** Peaceful, still, tranquil, contented; to pass a tranquil life: *'t'ieŭg cheng* at rest, quiet, composed.

**湑** Water flowing noiselessly, a gentle stream: *'chiéng t'ieŭg*, to glide smoothly along.

**鯽** A coll. character: a darkish white pond-fish, called *'t'ieŭg laung*.

*T'ieŭg*. A coll. word: to fatten, as fowls by cooping them and stuffing their crops; shut up and fattened; fat, good and solid, as meat; also, medium, uniform in size: *'t'ieŭg ak*, fattened ducks; *'t'ieŭg pui*, *pui*, to fatten; *'t'ieŭg t'ieŭg twai* of a uniform size; *'chiá' tóí' só' cheng* *'t'ieŭg*, these pieces (of meat) are capital!—language of the markets.

(871) T'ieu.

**刁** The original form of the character for *tó* (a knife): wicked, perverse; seditious, artful, intriguing, caballing: in the coll. read *tieu*, q. v.: *'t'ieu hung*, depraved manners, seditious cabals; *'t'ieu t'ieu*, lightly moved by the wind; *'t'ieu mang*, violent, barbarous.

**佻** Weak, young and tender; unable to travel far; light and trifling; to be Tiao. Tiao. envious of others; to assume, to appropriate to one's self. Yao.

**剗** To pare, to scrape, to cut off.

Tiao. **挑** To carry on the shoulder, or the end of a stick; to raise, to lift; to remove or pick out, as a splinter from the hand; to move, to stir, to separate things; to select out of; to stir up, to provoke, to instigate; to breed trouble; to sew, to embroider; to lead; to trifle, to dally with; frivolous; quickly; a spoon: in the coll. read *t'ieu*, q. v.: *'t'ieu tang* (coll. *tang tang*), to carry a load with a cooly-stick; *'t'ieu 'ing*, to lead, as in mischief; *'t'ieu hu*, a porter; com., *'t'ieu só*, (coll. *t'ieu t'áek*), to instigate; *'t'ieu sèu*, *seng hi*, to stir up evil; *'t'ieu t'ing*, to carry a lantern at the end of a stick; *'t'ieu hwa*, to embroider flowers; *'t'ieu ek*, *teng*, to select graduates for district magistrates; COLL., *'kiéng t'ieu 'má má* to peddle, a huckster; *'t'ieu ch'ie* (or *ch'iang*), to pick out a splinter; *'t'ieu 'tu peng*, the abbreviated form of the 32d radical.

**忉** Mournful, sorry, grieved; to disesteem, to fail to treat kindly.

**挑** To move or replace ancestral tablets; the ancestral hall: *'süu t'ieu*, to guard the lares.

1 恬 8 鯽 5 刁 7 挑 9 挑 11 挑 12 挑 14 挑 15 肩 16 挑 18 刁  
 靜 蛋 刁 擔 夫 事 燈 一 挑 刺 守  
 澶 4 刁 6 刁 8 挑 10 挑 13 挑 等 買 挑 17 挑 挑  
 湑 風 蠻 引 唆 生 花 〇 賣 土 〇

**窈** Deep, profound, having apartments extending far back, as a house; handsome, elegant; reserved, lady-like: <sup>1</sup>*yeu* *t'ieu*, still, tranquil; gentle and easy, beautiful, as a lady.

**糴** To sell grain: com., <sup>1</sup>*ch'ok*, *t'ieu* to sell out, to dispose of (grain); <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*mi*, to sell rice.

**眺** To look aslant; to peer, to glance furtively; to look far: <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* *wong* to look forward to, to gaze at.

**跳** To leap, to jump, to skip; to dance, to hop about; to beat, to palpitate, as the heart; to shoot, as sprouts: com., <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*ngü*, the frisker—name of a small fish; <sup>1</sup>*sing* *kang* *t'ieu* the heart beating, as from fear; <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* *kwo*, <sup>1</sup>*ch'iong*, to leap a wall; <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*ling*, <sup>1</sup>*muong*, to leap the dragon's gate—to gain literary and official honors; also applied to officers hastening to the examination-hall; coll., <sup>1</sup>*siong* <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*chai* <sup>1</sup>*a* <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*hi*, the twitching of the upper (eyelid) is (an omen of) wealth; that of the lower, of joy; <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*tióng*, to hop or skip about. Read *tieu*: to walk along.

**頰** High officers sent by princes to visit the court; to send envoys; to have an audience. Read <sup>1</sup>*hu*: to bend the head, to incline the ear; to look closely at any thing: <sup>10</sup>*hu* <sup>1</sup>*siu*, to hang one's head and skulk away.

**挑** Read *t'ieu*; coll. *t'ieu*: to choose, to select: <sup>11</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*hó* <sup>1</sup>*ki*, to select good ones; <sup>12</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*song*, to cull out; <sup>13</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*keng* <sup>1</sup>*hu*, to choose good workmen; <sup>14</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*kung* <sup>1</sup>*sing*, to select men of muscle; <sup>15</sup>*t'ieu* <sup>1</sup>*ping* <sup>1</sup>*mau* to choose fine-looking persons.

(872) T'ih.

<sup>1</sup>*T'ih*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in <sup>1</sup>*t'ih*, <sup>1</sup>*t'uh*, to pierce, to thrust, as the finger through paper—about as in <sup>1</sup>*t'ih*, q. v.

(873) T'ik.

**敵** Read *tik*; used for the coll. *tik*: to control, to manage, as family expenses; to strive, to compete with, to match, as in a fight: <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*ka* <sup>1</sup>*kié* to manage family expenses; <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*má* <sup>1</sup>*k'wi*, unable to meet (expenses); unable to fight (so many); <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*ing* <sup>1</sup>*ching*, to “meet persons' feelings”—to make presents, as at festivities; <sup>1</sup>*i* <sup>1</sup>*á* <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*tek*, <sup>1</sup>*k'wi* <sup>1</sup>*chiáh*, <sup>1</sup>*kwo*, he can oppose and overcome several.

<sup>1</sup>*T'ik*. A coll. word: to comb out straight, to hatchel; to bone; to pull out: <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*ch'eng*, to comb a false cue; <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*ch'eng*, to hatchel palm-coir; <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*kauk*, to bone, as fish or fowl; <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*ch'ok*, <sup>1</sup>*li*, to extract, as a book from a pile; <sup>1</sup>*pe* <sup>1</sup>*sé* <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, a comb-cleaner; <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*tan* <sup>1</sup>*hwok*, <sup>1</sup>*naung* to comb out snarled hair (to make cues of).

<sup>1</sup>*T'ik*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*t'ak*, to pile up; <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*t'ek*, to study; <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*t'ak*, the sound of falling drops; <sup>1</sup>*t'ik*, <sup>1</sup>*t'ok*, to fall, as prices.

<sup>1</sup>窈 <sup>8</sup>糴 <sup>6</sup>跳 <sup>肝</sup> <sup>9</sup>墻 <sup>上</sup> <sup>跳</sup> <sup>11</sup>挑 <sup>選</sup> <sup>14</sup>挑 <sup>品</sup> <sup>計</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>窈 <sup>8</sup>米 <sup>6</sup>跳 <sup>肝</sup> <sup>9</sup>跳 <sup>上</sup> <sup>跳</sup> <sup>11</sup>好 <sup>選</sup> <sup>14</sup>筋 <sup>品</sup> <sup>計</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>出 <sup>4</sup>眺 <sup>6</sup>魚 <sup>7</sup>跳 <sup>8</sup>龍 <sup>10</sup>頰 <sup>12</sup>挑 <sup>18</sup>挑 <sup>16</sup>敵 <sup>17</sup>敵  
<sup>2</sup>糴 <sup>4</sup>望 <sup>6</sup>心 <sup>7</sup>過 <sup>門</sup> <sup>下</sup> <sup>首</sup> <sup>挑</sup> <sup>夫</sup> <sup>挑</sup> <sup>家</sup> <sup>情</sup>

(874)

Ting.

偵

Ch'eng.  
Ch'eng.

A spy, a scout, commonly termed <sup>1</sup>*t'ang ma*, q. v.: to inquire, to spy, to reconnoiter: <sup>2</sup>*iu ting*, or <sup>3</sup>*ting s'eu* a spy.

頰

Ch'eng.

A carnation or pink color; to dye red; cloth dyed twice over; to become red by fatigue, as said of fishes' tails; *met.*, distressing toil which flushes one.

廳

Ting.

A hall, a parlor, a drawing room; a court: commonly read *t'iang*, q. v.

檉

Ch'eng.

A water-willow having a reddish bark, supposed by its waving to indicate rain: COM., <sup>1</sup>*ting ch'a*, the wood of the same, used in cabinet-work.

汀

Ting.

Water with level shores; a low bank: a prefecture in the south-west of Fookien: COM., <sup>1</sup>*ting chiong ling t'ó* the Tautai of T'ingchou, Changchou, and Lung-yen prefectures in Fookien. Read *t'eng*: unable to gain one's wish, as a degree.

湛

Chan.

To imbue, to moisten, to wet; also an excess, as of pleasure: also read *tang*, q. v.: <sup>6</sup>*ting ong*, imbued with favor; <sup>7</sup>*ting lok*, excessive delight.

煨

Ch'eng.

Also read *sing*: a portable furnace; a three cornered stove, used to warm apartments.

琛

Chên.

A beautiful stone; something precious, a treasure: <sup>8</sup>*ting ting*, gems of nature, natural curiosities.

砧

Chên.

A stone to beat clothes on; a chopping block, an anvil, for which the coll. words are *ting* and *tong*, q. v.: <sup>9</sup>*ting t'ü*, a stone and pestle for washing clothes; <sup>10</sup>*kó ting*, a stone to beat plants on.

酖

Chên.

Interchanged with the next: given to wine, exhilarated by liquor; spirits impregnated with poison, a poisonous drink: <sup>11</sup>*ting ü* *chün*, given to wine.

鴆

Chên.

A bird that eats snakes; the drawing of it is like the secretary; venomous, deadly, virulent, poisonous: <sup>12</sup>*ting chiu*, poisoned wine; <sup>13</sup>*ting tuk*, a deadly poison.

忱

Chên.

True, sincere, trustworthy; faithful, devoted; to speak honestly; the last is a man's name, also the name of a small state during the Han dynasty.

譖

Shên.

*T'ing*. A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ting tang*, to open out; *met.*, to strut, as a fop; *ting t'eng*, to open; to clean out, as drains; to sell off cheap, to get rid, as of old goods; *ting tong*, to swallow.

<sup>1</sup>探馬  
<sup>2</sup>游偵

<sup>3</sup>偵伺  
<sup>4</sup>檉柴

<sup>5</sup>汀漳  
龍道

<sup>6</sup>湛恩  
<sup>7</sup>湛樂

天琛  
<sup>9</sup>砧杵

<sup>10</sup>羣砧  
<sup>11</sup>酖於

酒  
<sup>12</sup>鴆酒 ○

<sup>13</sup>鴆毒 ○



**挺** To pluck, to pull out, to draw forth; to hold firmly; to relax, to enlarge; to lead out; straight; to stand forth, to bolt, to rush out: <sup>1</sup>*t'ing h'ing* (coll. <sup>2</sup>*t'eng h'ing*), a prominent chest; com., <sup>3</sup>*t'ing sing*, to assume, to take upon one's self to do.

**脛** Meat or fish salted and dried in the sun; jerked meat.

**梃** A single branch or stick; a staff, a club: <sup>4</sup>*chiê t'ing*, to brandish a club.

**艇** A boat, a punt, a barge; a canoe, a long narrow boat, in the coll. <sup>5</sup>*ma lang sung*: com., <sup>6</sup>*t'ing sung*, a Cantonese piratical craft.

**鋌** Iron or copper ore; the barb of an arrow; empty, hollow, all gone, entirely exhausted.

**頤** A narrow head; straight, upright; straight, direct, as a road.

**町** Waste land; a dike, a raised footway between fields; a piece of ground by a house; ground leveled, as for a terrace or altar.

**頂** Read *t'ing*; coll. *t'ing*: to carry on the head; to support on the palm or foot; <sup>7</sup>*t'ing t'au*, to carry on the head; to be surety

for; <sup>8</sup>*t'ing ch'iu*, or <sup>9</sup>*t'ing pa ch'iong tong*, to carry on the palm; <sup>10</sup>*t'ing kong*, to support (and whirl) jars on the feet, as jugglers do; <sup>11</sup>*t'ing cheng*, a thimble.

**鼎** A tripod, a caldron; a three-legged pan; firm, safe, secure; to fix, to establish; *met.*, the state; to tie up a boat; the 50th diagram; the 206th radical: in the coll. read *tiang*, q. v.: <sup>12</sup>*t'ing lik*, to establish, as a new dynasty; <sup>13</sup>*ch'ung ch'iu t'ing seng*, in the prime of life; <sup>14</sup>*t'ing ch'üek*, a tripod; *met.*, the Three States, A. D. 170; com., <sup>15</sup>*sang t'ing kak*, the highest three of the Hanlin.

**逞** To put one's self forward; confident, presuming; hasty, precipitate, rash; pleased with; to extend, to exhaust: <sup>16</sup>*pok t'ing*, displeased; careless, regardless; com., <sup>17</sup>*t'ing kung*, or <sup>18</sup>*t'ing kung ló*, to be eager in works of merit, to claim the praise of.

**郢** The capital of the feudal state of Tso, now the district city of Kiangling in the north of Hupeh.

**郢** Ch'êng. The capital of the feudal state of Tso, now the district city of Kiangling in the north of Hupeh.

**T'ing.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'ing t'iang*, to push away; to refuse, to decline.

**呈** A statement, a plea of a case; to present a petition or statement; to state, to set forth; to show, to explain, to discover: usually read *tiang*, q. v.: <sup>19</sup>*cheng t'ing*,

<sup>1</sup>挺 <sup>8</sup>制 <sup>船</sup> <sup>6</sup>頂 <sup>8</sup>頂 <sup>9</sup>頂 <sup>11</sup>鼎 <sup>鼎</sup> <sup>14</sup>三 <sup>逞</sup> <sup>功</sup>  
胸 梃 艇 頭 巴 立 盛 鼎 逞 勞  
<sup>2</sup>挺 <sup>5</sup>艇 <sup>7</sup>頂 <sup>10</sup>頂 <sup>12</sup>春 <sup>18</sup>鼎 <sup>15</sup>不 <sup>16</sup>逞 <sup>18</sup>逞  
身 覽 船 掌 秋 足 逞 呈  
○ 手 中 針 呈

to memorialize; <sup>1</sup>*t'ing siong*<sup>1</sup> to present (a petition) to a superior.

**程** The hundredth part of a *ch'aung*<sup>2</sup> or inch; a portion; a percentage; a rule, <sup>Ch'eng.</sup> a regulation; a pattern; a limit, a period; an order or series; a measure, an allowance; to rule; to measure, to estimate; a road, a journey; to travel: also read *t'iāng*, q. v.: <sup>2</sup>*k'i t'ing*, to begin a journey; <sup>3</sup>*t'ing so*<sup>3</sup> a decimal part, percentage; <sup>4</sup>*t'ing sek*, a form, a model; <sup>5</sup>*ek, t'ing*, one tenth; <sup>6</sup>*pok, t'ing ki lik*, I underrated his strength.

**程** The upper part of the body, as in a nude state; to disrobe; also a girdle: <sup>Ch'eng.</sup> <sup>7</sup>*lio t'ing*, naked, nude.

**醒** To drink liquor till one is sick; stupefied, only half-sober and ashamed of being drunk; the feelings after a drinking spree. <sup>Ch'eng.</sup>

**沉** To sink, to immerse; sunk in the water; lost, ruined; to quash, as a law case; a lake; muddy, confused; deep, as colors: <sup>Ch'en.</sup> the 2d also read *'sing* and the 1st read *t'eng* in the coll. q. v.: <sup>8</sup>*t'ing t'eng*<sup>8</sup> very sick; <sup>9</sup>*t'ing mi*, stupefied, besotted; <sup>10</sup>*t'ing muk*, lost in the water; com., <sup>11</sup>*t'ing nik*, to secrete; to embezzle; besotted, sunk in vice; <sup>12</sup>*t'ing tung*, sunk, lost; to go to perdition; <sup>13</sup>*t'ing wong*, the grievance sunk—no redress at law; <sup>14</sup>*t'ing nik, kwok, 'pó*, to embezzle the Emperor's treasures; <sup>15</sup>*t'ing*

*hiong*, aloes; a dark yellow or ash color.

**霏** Dark, cloudy, darkness continuing long; dull, the threatening appearance of the sky. <sup>Ch'en.</sup>

**停** Read *t'ing*; coll. *t'ing*: safe, well-arranged; quiet, correct; honest, trusty: <sup>T'ing.</sup> <sup>16</sup>*t'ing cheng*<sup>16</sup> well-behaved, correct, not gadding about; <sup>17</sup>*t'ing taung*<sup>17</sup> safe, trustworthy; <sup>18</sup>*t'ing 'tio*, right, all proper, in good order.

<sup>T'ing.</sup> A coll. word: even, equal, uniform: *t'ing, t'ing pang*, even, as the ends of sticks; *t'ing, t'ing sá* in equal quantities; *taung' t'ing*, to jounce even.

<sup>T'ing.</sup> A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *t'ing, t'ung*, to pile up.

(875) <sup>T'io.</sup>

[This word is interchangeably read *t'wo*.]

**妥** Safe, secure; settled, fixed; quiet, at ease; properly arranged: com., <sup>T'io.</sup> <sup>19</sup>*t'io t'aik*, settled, secured; <sup>20</sup>*t'io taung'* or *'tio 'tio taung'* all right, safe, secure; honest, trusty; coll., *'tio taung'* *n'eng*, a trusty person.

**朵** Pendent branches; a numerative of flowers; to move; to take with the hand, to lead; the east and west wings of a temple: <sup>To.</sup> <sup>21</sup>*hwa 'tio*, flowers, bouquets; <sup>22</sup>*'ngi 'tio*, the ear; *'tio i*, the chops.

1 呈 3 程 5 一 其 8 沉 10 沉 12 沉 14 沉 15 沉 17 停 19 妥 21 花  
上 數 程 力 重 沒 淪 匿 香 當 貼 朵  
2 起 4 程 6 不 7 裸 9 沉 11 沉 13 沉 16 停 18 停 20 妥 22 耳  
程 式 程 程 迷 溺 冤 寶 靜 妥 當 朵

**剝**

To.

Read *tó'* in the dictionaries: to cut fine, to chop up, to hash, to mince, as meat.

**捶**

To.

Firm ground; hard, compact earth, clods, lumps.

(876)

T'iong.

**張**

Chang.

Read *t'iong*; coll. *t'iong*: a numerative of things spread out, as a chair, a table, paper: <sup>1</sup>*chai sioh*, *t'iong*, a sheet of paper; <sup>2</sup>*t'iong t'iong*, every sheet; <sup>3</sup>*t'iong so* the number of sheets, chairs, &c.

**俵**

Chang.

Also read *t'iong*: to grope, to wander blindly about; carelessly, madly, crazily; to fall down: <sup>4</sup>*t'iong kwi*, the ghost of one eaten by a tiger; *met.*, a person who entices others to evil.

**悵**Chang.  
Ch'ang.

Vexed, disappointed: <sup>5</sup>*t'iong wong* sick at heart from disappointed hopes.

**韞**

Ch'ang.

A case for a bow; to place a bow in its case.

**昶**

Ch'ang.

A long day; to permeate, through, extended; long, remote, in which senses interchanged with the next: also read <sup>6</sup>*ch'iong*, q. v.

**暢**

Ch'ang.

The inner feelings or qualities developed; joyous, elated, in high spirits; hilarity, joy; to permeate, spreading, filling; long,

remote: <sup>7</sup>*t'iong ngwok*, the 11th month; <sup>8</sup>*t'iong tak*, permeating; com., <sup>9</sup>*t'iong e* (or *k'e*), joyous, elated; <sup>10</sup>*t'ien t'iong* well and happy; <sup>11</sup>*t'iong tang*, very bold, presumptuous.

**鬯**

Ch'ang.

Millet and fragrant herbs, as infused in wine for sacrifices; mixed sacrificial wine: <sup>12</sup>*k'eu t'iong* fragrant spirits of black millet; <sup>13</sup>*chü t'iong* one who prepares the libations.

*T'iong*. A coll. word: to disseminate, to tell, to spread a report: <sup>14</sup>*t'iong kauk*, *ch'eu* (or *se sie* or *ch'ek*, *ch'eu*), to spread reports everywhere; <sup>15</sup>*yong t'iong* to disseminate, to report; <sup>16</sup>*t'iong sioh*, *t'eng*, reported a whole season—i. e. a long time; <sup>17</sup>*t'iong tu*, <sup>18</sup>*p'u*, widely told, fully reported.

**椽**

Ch'uan.

Interchangeably read <sup>19</sup>*t'wong*: a round beam to support a roof or heavy eaves; specifically the rafters on which the tiling is laid; sometimes used in writing as a classifier of houses: com., <sup>20</sup>*t'iong lain* materials for rafters.

**杖**

Chang.

Read *t'iong* in the dictionaries: a cane, a staff; a club; a mourning-staff carried by the oldest son of the deceased: <sup>21</sup>*ch'i t'iong* or <sup>22</sup>*t'ai t'iong* to bamboo; <sup>23</sup>*mwang t'iong* to inflict the full number of strokes; <sup>24</sup>*t'iong ü hiong*, a village sexagenarian; com., <sup>25</sup>*si'ng t'iong* a crosier; *met.*, a sort of hair-pin with a Budh's hand, worn by aged women; <sup>26</sup>*kwai t'iong* a staff, a cane; <sup>27</sup>*t'iong hwa*, the

1 紙 2 張 4 俵 6 暢 10 暢 11 柶 13 椽 15 滿 16 杖 17 禪 19 杖  
一 張 張 鬼 月 意 膽 料 杖 於 杖 花  
張 張 悵 暢 調 主 答 卿 楊  
○ 數 望 達 暢 ○ 杖 ○ ○ 杖 ○



passes made in brandishing clubs; COLL., *t'iong t'iong* a club, a stick, a cane; *tong t'iong* or *ka' ch'e' t'iong* a mourning-staff.

*T'iong*. A coll. word, analogous to *tiong*: to move or pass things; to bear, as a message; to stir about, to work: *t'iong' pieng*, move them aside; *t'iong' sié' sèu'* to keep up worldly customs, marriages, births, festivals; *t'iong' wa'* to convey a statement or message; *siáh, neng pwong' k'a' neng t'iong'* must work for one whose rice you eat.

(877)

T'iu.

**抽** To take from, to deduct; to reject; to take dividends; to select, to draw out; to levy, to tax, to assess; to take tenths, to tithe; to raise water, to pump; to utter: COM., *t'iu chiéng*, to draw lots (before idols); *t'iu chu*, to levy a tax on rents; *t'iu swó'* to levy duty; *t'iu ting*, to draft militia; *t'iu t'au*, to deduct a percentage; *ka ek, t'iu*, to take a tenth; COLL., *t'iu t'iu*, slender and tall; *t'iu sié'* to miss threads in weaving; *t'iu k'wo' loi*, to play puppets; *met.*, to hang one's self.

**瘳** To cure; curable; healed, convalescent: *k'wok, chik, pok, t'iu*, his disease was incurable.

**丑** The second of the 12 horary characters, from 1 to 3, A. M. denoted by an ox; in the coll. the 2d class of fools or buffoons

in theatricals: COM., *t'iu sé*, 1 to 3 A. M.; *t'iu chiáng* 2 A. M.; COLL., *t'iu ne'* a second-grade buffoon; *t'iu hing t'iu chaung* he acts like the fool!

**儔** Used for the next: a party, a company of four; a mate, a companion; fellows, comrades, friends; a class; to aid, to sympathize: *t'iu loi'* a class, a course; *t'iu li*, a comrade, a mate.

**疇** To plow, to till, to cultivate; a tilled field; a field of hemp; in time past, formerly; a sort, a class; who? what? *t'iu sek*, formerly.

**幃** A single curtain, the curtain of a carriage; a leathern screen. Read *tó*: a canopy; to screen, to cover, as the sky does: *p'au' té*, to overspread, to canopy.

**籌** To calculate, to reckon; to plan, to scheme, to devise; a lot; a reed; a tally, bamboo slips or checks, carried by porters: *t'iu ch'í*, wands thrown into a jar, a kind of game; *t'iu ch'aik*, a plan, a stratagem; *ong' t'iu*, to plan, as a campaign; COM., *t'iu ma*, bamboo slips used in gaming, also for small weights; *t'iu hek*, to plan, to scheme; COLL., *chó ngwong t'iu*, a game with slips marked with literary degrees; *t'iu keng song*, to select, as in making purchases; *pwong t'iu*, to issue checks (to porters).

|     |     |     |   |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 抽 | 8 抽 | 5 抽 | 抽 | 僂   | 不    | 11 丑 | 13 丑 | 14 儔 | 16 疇 | 18 籌 | 20 運 |
| 籤   | 稅   | 頭   | 抽 | 僂   | 瘳    | 正    | 形    | 類    | 昔    | 矢    | 籌    |
| 2 抽 | 4 抽 | 6 加 | 系 | 9 厥 | 10 丑 | 12 丑 | 丑    | 15 儔 | 17 覆 | 19 籌 | 21 籌 |
| 租   | 丁   | 一   | 抽 | 疾   | 時    | 二    | 狀    | 侶    | 幃    | 策    | 畫    |

**譸**  
Ch'ou.

Also read *chiu*; used for the last: able and quick to reply; irregular, hurried, bustling; to deceive: <sup>1</sup>*t'iu t'iong ui hwang* to delude with specious arts.

**躊**  
Ch'ou.

Embarrassed: COM., <sup>2</sup>*t'iu t'ia pok, kiok*, irresolute, unable to decide.

**颼**

A gentle, rustling wind, a cool breeze. Read *tó*: a strong wind.

(878)

T'Ō.

**兔**  
Tu.

A rabbit: COM., <sup>2</sup>*yǎ t'Ō* a hare; *t'Ō mó pek*, rabbit-hair pencils; *t'Ō ch'ung mi*, a rabbit pounding rice (in the moon)—a toy; COLL., *t'Ō k'eng* and *t'Ō mó*, the male and female rabbits.

**菟**  
Tu.

A medicinal plant like sesamum, called *t'Ō si*; COM., *t'Ō si ch'ü*, seeds of the same, used in kidney complaints. Read *tu*, as in *tu*, the name for a tiger in the Ts'u state.

**吐**  
Tu.

To vomit, to spew; to spit out; to blossom; to speak out, to disclose; to confess; to spin silk, as silkworms: *t'Ō siék*, to thrust out the tongue, as in surprise; COM., <sup>9</sup>*pang t'Ō siá* vomiting and purging, the cholera; <sup>10</sup>*t'Ō huik*, to spit blood, hemorrhage of the lungs; <sup>11</sup>*t'Ō si*, to spin silk, as the silk-worm does; COLL., *t'ong t'ong t'Ō t'Ō* swallowing and vomiting; *met.*, to tell hesita-

tingly; *pwoh, hwang pwoh, t'Ō* the stomach nauseated; *t'Ō si*, to protrude the flesh, as clams and snails do; *t'Ō sik, t'eng*, to vomit worms.

(879)

T'Ō.

**叨**  
Tao.  
T'ao.  
Tê.

To desire food; to covet, to long for, as honors; inordinately desirous, addicted to; to feel deeply grateful for; ashamed to receive, as feeling unworthy of: <sup>12</sup>*t'Ō mung*, very thankful for, much obliged; <sup>13</sup>*t'Ō kwong*, have enjoyed your countenance; desirous of your kind favor; <sup>14</sup>*t'ang t'Ō*, greedy of, addicted to, as lust; COM., <sup>15</sup>*t'Ō hok*, blessed with your favor!

**刀**  
Tao.

Read *tó*; coll. *t'Ō*: a classifier of Chinese quires or parcels of paper, in which the number of sheets varies widely according to the kind of paper: <sup>16</sup>*sioh, t'Ō*, a quire or parcel.

**拖**  
**挖**  
T'Ō.

To pull, to drag; to draw, to draggle; to protract, to defer, to put off; to lead by the hand; to involve, to implicate: in the coll. read *t'wa* and *t'wa*, q. v.: <sup>17</sup>*t'Ō ná tai*, *ch'ui*, to draggle in mud and water; *met.*, turbid, inflated, as a style; <sup>18</sup>*t'Ō loi*, involved, as in danger; COM., <sup>19</sup>*t'Ō nieng*, to stick to; excessive, persistent, as in doing or saying.

**滔**  
T'ao.

Waters rising and swelling; to inundate; to rush impetuously, as waters; rude, disrespectful to superiors; branch of the Han

<sup>1</sup>譸 <sup>2</sup>躊 <sup>3</sup>野 <sup>4</sup>兔 <sup>5</sup>菟 <sup>6</sup>筆 <sup>7</sup>絲 <sup>8</sup>子 <sup>9</sup>吐 <sup>10</sup>吐 <sup>11</sup>吐 <sup>12</sup>叨 <sup>13</sup>叨 <sup>14</sup>光 <sup>15</sup>福 <sup>16</sup>泥 <sup>17</sup>拖 <sup>18</sup>拖 <sup>19</sup>累 <sup>20</sup>拖

張 踏 兔 兔 絲 吐 瀉 絲 光 福 泥 累

爲 不 兔 搗 絲 舌 吐 叨 貪 一 帶 拖

幻 決 毛 米 絲 病 血 蒙 叨 刀 水 粘

in Shensi: <sup>1</sup>t'ó t'ó pok, twang<sup>2</sup> to flow incessantly; COM., t'ó t'íeng twai<sup>3</sup> swells to the heavens, as a flood or freshet. Read t'ó: to collect.

**慍**

To rejoice, to be pleased; an excess of joy; indulgent, excessive; to suspect, to doubt; to treat disrespectfully; a long time:

<sup>1</sup>t'ó sing, reckless, insolent; t'ó t'ó pok, kwi, not return for a long time.

**綯**

Sometimes used for the next: a plaited cord or sash; a fringe, a silk tassel: <sup>1</sup>ta t'ó, to braid fringes; COM., t'ó soí tassels; tiang<sup>2</sup>

T'ao. t'ó, curtain-tassels.

**韜**

A case for a bow; a sheath, a scabbard, a covering for weapons; a vantage; just, righteous; liberal: <sup>1</sup>t'ó líok, military plans, tactics.

**饕**

Greedy, voracious, gluttonous; to gormandize; grasping, rapacious: <sup>1</sup>t'ang t'ó, or t'ó tiék, avaricious and gluttonous.

**討**

To rule, to manage; to fight, to attack enemies; to punish criminals; to kill, to destroy rebels; to seek, to investigate; to beg, to ask for; to induce, to bring on one's self; mixed; used variously in the coll. according to subject: <sup>7</sup>t'ó ch'óí to punish for crime; COM., <sup>8</sup>t'ó yéng to excite dislike; <sup>9</sup>t'ó ch'íeng, to beg money, to dun; <sup>10</sup>t'ó p'ó, siu, to

seek revenge; <sup>11</sup>t'ó shah, to beg food; to partake of sacrifices, as ghosts do; <sup>12</sup>t'ó t'eng, to beg rice or cash in the 11th month; <sup>13</sup>t'ó ngü, to fish, as with a net; <sup>14</sup>t'ó seng to ask for news; <sup>15</sup>t'ó sié to have regard to the state or circumstances of; COLL., t'ó chai<sup>16</sup> kiáng, you little dunner, as said to a teasing child; met., a child dying young after much care and expense; t'ó wang hung, to consult ghosts; t'ó pi e to humor one's whims; compliant; t'ó tié, careful; backward, reticent; t'ó tio' k'ëuk, k'a kiáng, to seek more road to travel—to overdo, supererogatory; t'ó ch'ing, or t'ó lau ma, to marry a wife; t'ó né h'ong, or t'ó shoh, ch'ok, to marry a widow; t'ó cha pwong to prepare breakfast.

T'ó. A coll. word, used for <sup>1</sup>p'ó: about, just at; somewhat, slightly: t'ó t'ó or t'ó mó, just, nearly; t'ó mó ch'ia si hain<sup>2</sup> about this time; t'ó mó paik, slightly acquainted with.

**套**

Large and wide, what envelopes; to enwrap; to superadd; a wrapper, a case, an envelope; included, of general use or application; met., a snare, a trap; a cave; a classifier of suits and sets: <sup>1</sup>t'wak, t'ó to eschew customs and fashions; <sup>17</sup>t'ó t'ó the Great Bend in the Yellow river; <sup>18</sup>t'ung t'ó of general use; COM., <sup>19</sup>t'ó sang, an under-coat; <sup>20</sup>t'ó k'ó overalls; <sup>21</sup>t'ó kiéng, shoulder-lining; <sup>22</sup>chiong t'ó a complete suit; a full set, as of implements; wang<sup>23</sup> t'ó a change of clothes; t'ó ung or t'ó ngü, polite

1 滔 2 慍 3 綯 4 貪 5 討 6 討 7 討 8 討 9 討 10 討 11 討 12 討 13 討 14 討 15 討 16 河 17 套 18 套 19 套 20 套 21 套 22 套  
滔 心 縫 饕 厭 報 食 魚 勢 套 衫 肩  
不 打 韜 討 討 仇 討 脫 通 套 褲 全  
斷 綯 畧 罪 錢 ○ 冬 信 套 套 套 套





with; *t'oi' t'oi'* heavy, as an iron ball, or fruit on the tree; *t'oi' mong'* not clear, captious; *t'oi' mong' tai'* a troublesome affair.

*T'oi.* A coll. prefix, as in *t'oi' t'oi'* a hole, a burrow.

**碰**<sup>2</sup> Used in the *Paik*, *Ing* and analogous to *toi'*: to attach a weight, to weight, as the end of timber in sawing; hanging, dragging down; sagged, loaded: the first read *t'oi'* in the coll.

q. v.: COLL., *t'oi' mui' kiang*, loaded, weighted, (as the pockets, or a fowl's foot with a drag) and unable to walk.

(883) T'oi.

**退**<sup>1</sup> To retire, to withdraw, to recede; to decline, to refuse; to excuse one's self; yielding, complaisant: *t'oi' yong'* to yield to one; *t'oi' saik*, to shrink, to back out; com., *t'oi' pang*, attendants retiring from court; *t'oi' ka'* to withdraw an offer, to offer less for; *t'oi' saik*, to lose the color, to fade; *t'oi' che'* the close of a fair or market; *sieng t'oi'* the exuviae of cicadas — used medicinally; *t'oi' huong*, to break a betrothal; *t'oi' hwoi'* to regret, to repent; *t'oi' sui* (or *siong*), to reconsider, to think over; *t'oi' yek*, (or *hwo*), the fever abated; COLL., *t'oi' k'oi'* to retire; *t'oi' teng*, the god has retired, the inspiration past; *t'oi' si hwo'* goods or fruits past the season — are inferior; *t'oi' sioh pwo'* to recede a step; *met.*, to desist a while, as from a quarrel.

**褪**<sup>1</sup>

To undress, to disrobe; to fade and fall, as flowers: in the coll. read *t'wang'* q. v.

*T'oi'*. A coll. word: a hole, a den, a burrow: *t'oi' t'oi'* a hole; *h'oi' t'oi'* to dig a hole through, as thieves do; *si'ah seng' lo' ch'ü' chan' mo' t'oi'* the rat that eats arsenic has no hole to run to; *met.*, there's now no resource or escape for the rogue!

(884) T'ok.

**黜**<sup>1</sup>

To blame and degrade, to put out of office; to expel: *t'ok, tek*, to degrade and to promote; *t'ok, t'oi'* to cashier or expel from office; *sang t'ok*, thrice degraded as *Liu ha' hie'* was; *ük, t'ok*, disgraced and degraded.

**紬**<sup>1</sup>

Used for the last: crimson silk; to sew, to stitch; to baste, to sew imperfectly; bent, constrained, obstructed: also read *k'ok*, q. v.: *ing t'ok*, (or *ing ch'ok*), to straighten and bend; *met.*, to appear and to retire; opposite, unequal.

**怵**<sup>1</sup>

To fear, to dread; fear, terror; mad, wild; to tempt, to entice, as by hope of profit; enticed, allured: *t'ok, tek*, timorous.

**洩**<sup>2</sup>

Read *t'auk*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *t'ok*: to subside, to ebb, as the tide; *ch'ui t'ok*, the water has lowered; *t'ok, k'ui ch'auing'* fallen a few inches.

1 退讓

3 退班

5 退色

7 蟬退

9 退悔

11 退熱

13 退僮

貨黜

15 黜退

16 盈

18 紬

20 水洩

2 退縮

4 退價

6 退市

8 退婚

10 退思

12 退去

14 退時

陟

17 三黜

19 怵

惕

○

**T'ok<sub>2</sub>**. A coll. word: to lose flesh; to place or write lower; to fall, as prices; to fall behind; to protrude, gaping: *t'ok, h'ing*, emaciated, sunken, as the face; *t'ok<sub>2</sub> ai<sub>2</sub>* to fall behind; *t'ok<sub>2</sub> ko<sub>2</sub>* the price has fallen; *t'ok<sub>2</sub> sioh<sub>2</sub>*, *tong*, a long way behind; low in purse; *t'ok<sub>2</sub> tang*, the heel (of a shoe) slipping; *t'ok<sub>2</sub> kong* (or *chang<sub>2</sub>*) protrusion of the rectum; *t'ok<sub>2</sub> hai k'ó* the gaping k'ó—a small, dried fish; *t'ai t'ok<sub>2</sub>* to annoy one by delay.

(885) T'ong.

**吞** To swallow, to gulp; to devour; to bolt; to grasp, to seize, to appropriate, to engross, to usurp; to merge together; *t'ong p'íeng* to defraud; *t'ong peng* to engross all; com., *t'ong king*, to swallow gold-leaf; *t'ong yoh<sub>2</sub> wong*, to take pills; coll., *t'ong tié* (or *lôh<sub>2</sub>*), to swallow down; *t'ong 'nung*, to suppress resentment; *t'ong lang mwong* *sing kang*, swallow your spittle and ask your heart—consult your own conscience.

**湯** Hot water; soup, broth; rain from passing clouds; com., *t'ong k'e* steam; *kung t'ong*, boiling water; *t'ong mwong*, the Hot Water gate of Foochow; *t'ong tié*, hot springs; *t'ong tau*, the boiling place of the spring; a medicinal recipe; *t'ong yoh*, a medicinal decoction; *nuk t'ong*, pork soup; *t'ong wong*, dumplings of rice flour, stuffed with peanut and sugar;

*t'ong hu*, a hot water pot with an inner cylinder. Read *t'ung*: to bathe or rinse in hot water. Read *taung*: dissolute. Read *siong*: to flow, as waves.

**倘** If, should, supposing, perhaps; suddenly, unexpectedly: *t'ong lai chi uk*, what comes unexpectedly, as sudden gains.

**帑** A treasury, a repository of precious metals and cloths: also read *mu*, q. v.: T'ang.

*hu t'ong*, a treasury; com., *kwok t'ong*, the national treasury; *t'ong haung* the government share or stock, as in licensed pawnshops.

**T'ong**. A coll. word: fat, corpulent, pursy: *pui pui t'ong t'ong*, very corpulent, as said of a person.

**痛** A disease giving pain; a pain, an ache; an acute feeling; distressed, miserable; to feel pity, to commiserate; very, extremely:

in the coll. read *t'iang* q. v.: *ai t'ong* deeply grieved, distressed; *t'ong 'ing*, to drink to excess; *t'ong k'u*, deep grief or sorrow; com., *t'ong sing*, grieved in mind; *t'ong haung* to abhor, to detest; to regret bitterly.

**糖** Read *tong*; coll. *t'ong*. sugar; sugared things, candy; sweetened with sugar; *t'ong t'ong* (same as *chiang ping*), rock-candy; *t'ong peng*, red sugar in cakes; *hwa seng t'ong*, peanut candy;

1 吞 8 吞 丸 瀧 7 湯 9 湯 11 湯 13 肉 15 湯 之 16 國 20 痛  
 騙 金 吞 偶 氣 門 頭 湯 壺 物 帑 飲  
 2 吞 4 吞 忍 心 滾 10 湯 12 湯 14 湯 16 倘 17 府 19 哀 21 痛  
 併 藥 吞 肝 湯 池 藥 丸 來 帑 痛 苦





a lath and plaster wall; <sup>1</sup>*a p'ienŋ* *t'u*, crude opium; <sup>2</sup>*t'u t'óh*, a mason's mortar-board; <sup>3</sup>*t'u mieu*, salted shrimps; <sup>4</sup>*t'u ma*, a clay cat, as on roofs; *met.*, a stupid fellow; <sup>5</sup>*t'u iu* or *t'u muí chiong*, soft mud, slush; *t'u t'u saik*, sallow, dingy; <sup>6</sup>*t'u mieu ong' ch'o'* *ka ch'ek paik siék*, to dip shrimps in vinegar and lose 7 or 8 tenths; *met.*, to lose heavily in trade.

(887)

T'ü.

侏

Chu.

Sometimes read *chiao*: a pigmy; *met.*, low, short; <sup>7</sup>*t'ü ü*, a dwarf; a short pillar in a roof, like a king-post.

姝

Ch'u.

Read *k'ü* in the dictionaries: beautiful, handsome, as a woman; a fine scholar; to adorn as a female; weak, fearful, timorous; <sup>8</sup>*t'ü saik*, a pretty woman.

株

Chu.

The trunk of a tree; a bole, a stem, a stalk; a numerative of trees; low down, the lowest place: used for the coll. *tau*, q. v.:

<sup>9</sup>*t'ü 'sü*, confined in a low position, kept in obscurity; *t'ü ü*, a short pillar or post; a dwarf.

洙

Chu.

A small stream flowing northward from T'ai Shan into the river Ssü.

蛛

Chu.

A spider: com., <sup>10</sup>*t'i t'ü*, the spider that weaves webs; <sup>11</sup>*t'i t'ü 'wong*, a spider's web; COLL., <sup>12</sup>*t'i t'ü mang*, a web; *met.*, the thread netting on a sedan; <sup>13</sup>*pek, ka' siong' t'i t'ü*, his pent-stained covered with cobwebs, as

said of doctors or fortune-tellers without custom.

邾

Chu.

A feudal state, now the Tsau district in the south of Shantung; <sup>14</sup>*sieu t'ü* was a principality lying south of it.

銖

Chu.

A small weight or ancient silver coin, estimated as equal to 100 grains of millet; <sup>15</sup>*t'ü* made a tael; farthings, trifles, small matters; blunt, dull: COLL., <sup>16</sup>*ngu t'ü ch'eng twai k'eng*, the *ngu t'ü* (or Han) cash had large holes; *met.*, a loud voice in talking.

宁

Chu.

The porch or space between the gate and the screen; to accumulate.

佇

Chu.

To stand a long time; to stand and wait, to look for: <sup>17</sup>*t'ü lik*, to stand up; <sup>18</sup>*t'ü wong*, to be expecting, to long for.

杼

Chu.

To decant, to drain off liquids; to strain; to scoop, to take out; to explain, to lay open one's mind; to disburden, to relieve, as the feelings.

杼

Chu.

A shuttle; long; thin, as a wheel; a kind of chestnut: <sup>19</sup>*meang t'ü ling tung*, learned as a full shuttle; COLL., <sup>20</sup>*huk, mó t'ü*, a wand to subdue demons, as the wand of the god *Üi nö*. Read *'sü*: a water-trough.

1 鴉

2 土

4 土

6 土

加

7 侏

9 株

11 蜘蛛

蛛

上

銖

15 佇

片

托

猫

苗

七

侏

守

蜘蛛

慢

蜘蛛

錢

立

土

土

土

土

八

株

蜘蛛

網

筆

五

大

佇

○

苗

油

醋

折

色

蜘蛛

蜘蛛

架

空

空

望

**杵**

Ch'u.

A wooden pestle; a beater, a pestle: 'k'eu' t'ü, mortar and pestle.

**紵**

Ch'u.

A coarse kind of hemp for making cloth; a coarse covering; the 2d is the contracted form; the 1st is the private name of Hien-fung: 'h'ü t'ü, fine and coarse sorts of hemp.

**孖**

Ch'u.

A lamb five months old: 'p'i' t'ü, a fat lamb.

**苧**

Ch'u.

The Boehmeria Tenacissima, the grasscloth nettle: in the coll. read taē' q. v.

**貯**

Ch'u.

To accumulate, to hoard, to store up; a hoard, a treasure: used for the coll. 'tio and t'ioh, q. v.: 't'ü chek, or chek, t'ü, to accumulate; 'chong' t'ü, to store up.

**鋤****鉏**

Ch'u.

A hoe, a mattock; to hoe, to cultivate, to assist a growth: used for the coll. t'ui, q. v.: COM., 't'ü t'au (also spoken t'ui t'au), a hoe; 't'ü hwong, to hoe a garden; 't'ü 'ch'au, to hoe up grass.

**踖**

Ch'u.

Embarrassed, hesitating, perplexed: also read t'ü, q. v.: COM., 't'in t'ü, hesitating, doubtful how to proceed.

(888)

T'uh.

**撓**

T'u.

Read t'uh<sub>2</sub>; coll. t'uh<sub>2</sub>; analogous to t'uh<sub>2</sub>; to thrust at, to pierce, as with a pointed instrument; met., to tell about, to informagainst: t'uh<sub>2</sub> p'oi' to break by piercing; met., a matter revealed; k'ö' t'uh<sub>2</sub> i, go and inform against him.

(889)

T'ui.

**搥**

Ch'ui.

To strike, to beat, as bells; to throw, as stones; in the coll. a blow, as with the fist; a classifier of blows: also read t'ui, q. v.: COLL., 't'ui lik, the weight or force of a blow; nuh<sub>2</sub> s'ioh, t'ui, to give a blow with the fist; t'ui 'ma' yä teng' a very heavy blow; t'ui taing' a pounded cushion; met., one who is the butt or mark for all the blows.**槌****椎**

Ch'ui.

To beat, to knock; a beater, a club; a pestle, a mallet; a bludgeon; the 1st also means to reject; a stand for silk-worms: COM., 'ch'a t'ui, a maul, a wooden pestle; 'ku t'ui, drumsticks.

**錘****鎚**

Chui.

A steelyard weight, a pestle, a hammer; to beat, to pound; to dress gems: COM., 'ni t'ui, a rice-pestle; 't'iek, t'ui, a hammer; 'ch'eng' t'ui, the poise of a steelyard; 'liu s'ing t'ui, a slung-shot; COLL., 't'iek, t'ui t'oi' t'iek, 'tong, hammer against anvil; met., two fierce fellows fighting.

**鋤**

Ch'u.

Read t'ü; coll. t'ui, as in t'ui t'au, a hoe—same as t'ü t'au, q. v.

(890)

T'uk.

**禿**

T'u.

Bald, the hair gone; blunt, bare, fallen off, as leaves; the bald-pated, as

**白杵****紵****肥孖****貯積****藏貯****鋤頭****鋤園****鋤草****躊躇****撓力****柴槌****鼓槌****鐵鎚****秤錘****流星鎚**

○

**鐵鎚****對鐵****砧**

○



a Buddhist priest: <sup>1</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub> k'ing*, to let the cap fall off; com., <sup>2</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub> te* "blunt twig"; met., end of a road, extreme limit, as of time; <sup>3</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub> pek*, a worn-out pencil; <sup>4</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub> t'au ha'eng*, an alley ending (at a wall); <sup>5</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub> lu*, bald ass — an epithet applied to Buddhists.

<sup>6</sup>*T'uk<sub>2</sub>*. A coll. word, for which the last may be used: a superlative, very, extremely: <sup>7</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub> chong* very excellent; <sup>8</sup>*k'iang t'uk<sub>2</sub> t'io* walked to the very end of the road—one's resources exhausted, penniless; <sup>9</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub> t'iu ngai*, very bad indeed!

鵠  
T'u.

The bald-headed crane: <sup>10</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub> ch'iu*, a sort of adjutant or buzzard.

讀  
Tu.  
Tou.

To read aloud, to recite, to chant; to read carefully, to study; a reader; also to select: also read *taiu* and in the coll. <sup>11</sup>*t'ek*, q. v.: <sup>12</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub> lá*, am reading the ritual — a notice to decline visits while mourning for parents; <sup>13</sup>*pai* <sup>14</sup>*t'uk*, have respectfully perused it, as said by one who has examined another's essay.

黷  
Tu.

Often read *tuk<sub>2</sub>*: to soil, to dirty, to blacken; dirty, filthy, soiled, stained; to annoy, to insult: <sup>15</sup>*siék*, <sup>16</sup>*t'uk<sub>2</sub>*, to treat rudely, to outrage.

(891)

T'ung.

通  
T'ung.

To go through, to perceive, to see clearly; to inform, to make known to; to communicate with, to have friendly dealings; pervious,

permeable, pervading; prosperous, successful; intelligent, learned; clear, transparent; perspicuous, as style; current, circulating everywhere; all, the whole; complete, general; illicit, adulterous; uniform in color; a beat of a drum, report of a gun; a draft of wind: in the coll. read <sup>17</sup>*t'eng*, q. v.: <sup>18</sup>*t'ung che* a general topography, statistics; <sup>19</sup>*ku ta sang t'ung*, three beats of a drum; com., <sup>20</sup>*'pok*, <sup>21</sup>*t'ung*, not thorough, as a scholar; <sup>22</sup>*t'ung tak*, to perceive clearly, very perspicacious; <sup>23</sup>*t'ung ming*, clear in thought; transparent, as glass; <sup>24</sup>*t'ung ti*, to inform one; <sup>25</sup>*t'ung ch'ek*, to hold communication with thieves; <sup>26</sup>*t'ung ching*, kind, liberal feeling; <sup>27</sup>*t'ung heng*, current, as coin or doctrine; <sup>28</sup>*t'ung s'au* an interpreter, a linguist; <sup>29</sup>*t'ung chü*, an almanac; <sup>30</sup>*t'ung t'ie'ng a* the world, the whole empire; <sup>31</sup>*t'ung t'ie'ng hieu*, knows every thing! — a universal genius; <sup>32</sup>*t'ung kwang sang*, a medicinal powder to arouse the system — is taken by snuffing.

蓮  
T'ung.

A medicinal plant, called <sup>33</sup>*t'ung ch'ó*, the pith, sliced into sheets, is erroneously called rice-paper; it is also used in artificial flowers, pillows, and shoe-soles.

侗  
T'ung.

Also read *tung*: plain, rude, ignorant, without learning or ability: <sup>34</sup>*t'ung t'ung*, an ignorant boy.

恫  
T'ung.

Also read *tong*: pained, distressed; to groan, moaning from pain: <sup>35</sup>*ch'ung t'ung*, disappointed.

<sup>1</sup>秃 <sup>8</sup>秃 <sup>巷</sup> <sup>禮</sup> <sup>黷</sup> <sup>打</sup>  
<sup>巾</sup> <sup>筆</sup> <sup>5</sup>秃 <sup>7</sup>拜 <sup>9</sup>通 <sup>三</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>秃 <sup>4</sup>秃 <sup>驢</sup> <sup>讀</sup> <sup>志</sup> <sup>通</sup>  
<sup>蒂</sup> <sup>頭</sup> <sup>6</sup>讀 <sup>衰</sup> <sup>10</sup>鼓 <sup>○</sup>

<sup>11</sup>不 <sup>18</sup>通 <sup>15</sup>通 <sup>17</sup>通 <sup>19</sup>通 <sup>21</sup>恫  
<sup>通</sup> <sup>明</sup> <sup>賊</sup> <sup>行</sup> <sup>書</sup> <sup>恫</sup>  
<sup>12</sup>通 <sup>14</sup>通 <sup>16</sup>通 <sup>18</sup>通 <sup>20</sup>蓮 <sup>22</sup>恫  
<sup>達</sup> <sup>知</sup> <sup>情</sup> <sup>事</sup> <sup>草</sup> <sup>恫</sup>

痼  
T'ung.

Interchanged with the last: in pain, aching; distressed. Read *tung*: an ulcer breaking.

冢  
Chung.

Same as the next in the sense of a grave, a mound; the summit of a hill; first, the eldest, great, honorable: <sup>1</sup>*tung chü*, the eldest son; <sup>2</sup>*tung ch'ai*, a prime minister; high cabinet ministers.

塚  
Chung.

A grave, a tomb, a tumulus, sepulchers: <sup>3</sup>*hwong tung*, a deserted, unlucky grave.

寵  
寵  
Ch'ung.

Grace, favor; love, affection, tender regard; to prefer, to esteem, to delight in: also read *t'ung*, q. v.: COM., <sup>4</sup>*t'ung ai* to love ardently; <sup>5</sup>*t'ung ch'á pool* <sup>6</sup>*mu*, to love a wife and oppose a mother; <sup>7</sup>*k'e ch'á tung ch'iek*, to reject the wife and love the concubine; <sup>8</sup>*taik tung*, to win the love, as of a husband or parent.

捅  
T'ung.

To advance, to lead onward; also to beat, to strike.

桶  
T'ung.

A tub, a cask; a pail, a bucket; also a case or square wooden vessel: in the coll. read *t'eng*, q. v.

腫

Also read *ch'ung*: wild land near towns; tracts where deer and other wild animals range, paths of beasts.

統  
T'ung.

The origin, beginning; the head, chief; a thread; *met.*, a clue, a hint, the first of a subject; the

whole, general, sum total of; to rule, to control: <sup>9</sup>*chung tung*, the whole, entirety; in fine, all; <sup>10</sup>*ek tung ó sang*, the empire under a single government; COM., <sup>11</sup>*tung k'üing* (coll. *tung piang*), the sum total; <sup>12</sup>*tung liang*, a general control; <sup>13</sup>*tung kwang*, to take chief command of; COLL., *ng siang tá tung*, not trim, slovenly; careless, indecorous.

(892)

T'ung.

寵  
Ch'ung.

Grace, favor, kindness; love, tender regard; the favor of superiors; to prefer, to esteem: also read *t'ung*, q. v.

蟲  
蟲  
Ch'ung.

A general term for coleopterous and crustaceous insects; small animals that creep, hairy or naked insects; usually applied to insects and worms: in the coll. read *t'eng*, q. v.: <sup>14</sup>*paik tung*, insects in general.

重  
Ch'ung.

Read *t'ung*; coll. *t'ung*: to double, to duplicate, again, repeated; a thickness, a classifier of thicknesses: <sup>15</sup>*t'ung hok*, doubled, repeated, two at once; <sup>16</sup>*t'ung nü* repetitions in talking; <sup>17</sup>*t'ung k'eng* to keep a second birthday, as on the intercalary month; <sup>18</sup>*t'ung nü*, folded, crumpled; <sup>19</sup>*t'ung tak*, or *t'ung tah*, *t'ung*, to pile up; <sup>20</sup>*lang tung*, two thicknesses; *t'ung kang*, to take a fresh cold; <sup>21</sup>*t'ung kong tung t'iang* to say over and over.

(893)

T'wa.

拖  
T'o.

Read *t'ó*; coll. *t'wa*: to draw, to drag, to pull along; to draggle; to in-

- 1 冢子 2 冢宰 3 荒塚 4 寵愛 5 寵妻 6 棄妻 7 得寵 8 總統 9 一統 10 統共 11 統領 12 統管 13 百蟲 14 重複 15 重飮 16 重慶 17 重朥 18 重疊 19 二重 20 重講 21 重論

volve: *t'wa pek*, to protract, to do slowly; *t'wa k'ien g*, to continue in debt; *t'wa 'ch'iu*, to pull by the hand; *t'wa loi*, to implicate; *t'wa t'oi*, a hinderance, a drag on one; *t'wa 'ta kieu*, a sort of large sedan.

**拖**

Read *t'ó*; coll. *t'wa*: like the last; to defer, to put off; tedious, prolonged, protracted: *t'wa kwo' nik*, to defer from day to day; *t'wa t'wa pang*, protracted illness; *t'wa ch'ok, pang*, to turn into a serious illness, as a slight ailment; *t'wa t'wa pwo*, a slow gait.

(894)

T'wak.

**脫**  
**脫**

Thin, emaciated; wasted, spoiled, dissolving; to reject, to remove; to avoid, to escape, to evade; to shed or cast, as a skin; if, perhaps; to put off, as clothes: T'o. in the coll. read *t'auk*, and *t'wang* q. v.: *t'wak, liok*, to abridge; slightly, carelessly; *t'wak, pi*, to cast the skin, to peel off; com., *t'wak, sing*, to slip out from, to evade, as punishment; *t'wak, lie*, to get rid of, to escape. Read *yok*: to look fresh and well, as insects which have cast their skins.

(895)

T'wang.

**豕**

A pig running or walking; a hedgehog: *t'wang, sù*, the explanation of the *kwa* or diagrams.

**踹**

To tread on with the heel, to stamp, to trample; the heel.

**服**

To cure meats with spices and dry them: *t'wang, sin*, spiced meat dried.

**鍛**  
**煨**

To forge, to heat and hammer metals; to found, to cast; to work upon, to elaborate; practiced, experienced, matured: *t'wang, lieng*, thoroughly versed or skilled in.

**團**

A globular mass, a lump, an agglomeration; round, globular; united, harmonious; assembled, collected after long separation; to surround, to inclose; to heap, to mass together; rounded, as figures; a numerative of lumps, collections, and round things: in the coll. read *tiang*, q. v.: *t'wang kiek*, connected, blended; *t'wang ch'iu*, assembled, as friends; com., *t'wang, wong*, circular; full, as the moon; united, meeting, as a family; *t'wang sieng*, a round-framed fan; *t'wang pai*, to meet and salute, as about the table of offerings on new year's day; *t'wang lieng kwok*, a drill-room; *ek, t'wang hwo k'e*, a harmonious spirit; *met.*, a felicitous term for the rounded figure of a child on cakes, scrolls, lanterns, etc.

**博**

Mental labor, sorrow, grief; painful, grievous.

**搏**

To turn with the hand; to make round, to roll into a ball; to push together, to unite in one; to roll and pat with the hand.

1拖 2欠 3拖 4累 5底 6略 7脫 8身 9辭 10象 11股 12鍛 13鍊 14團 15聚 16團 17扇 18團 19練 20局 21團 22和 23氣



**漚** Dew in great abundance, a heavy dew; a river in Shantung.  
T'uan.

**剗** To cut up; to mutilate, to cut into pieces, as a criminal.  
T'uan.

(S96) T'wo.

[This word is interchangeably read *io*, q. v.]

(S97) T'wong.

[This word is interchangeably read *iong*, q. v.]

(S98) U

**圬** To daub on, to plaster, as walls; to adorn walls, to stucco: *'u ing*, a plasterer, a bricklayer.

Wu.

**圬** A trowel for plastering walls; to plaster, to daub on mortar.

Wu.

**污** A pool; muddy, standing water; filthy, unclean, dirty; to scoop out earth; deep water: *'u tié*, a pond; *'u niéng*, to defile, to stain.

**汚** Interchanged with the last: stagnant water; foul, dirty; impure, unclean physically and morally; obscene, vile, depraved; to insult, to defile, to debauch; low, muddy fields; drudgery: also read *o'* q. v.: *'u uk*, to insult, to debauch; *'u niéng*, to stain; *'tung lin hak*, to herd with the vulgar; com., *'u wai*, filthy, impure; defiled. Read *wa*: to dig into the ground.

Wu.

**汗**

**惡** An exclamation of regret, why, how! alas! also read *o'* and *auk*, q. v.: *'u se' hō ngiong yā'* ah, what words are these!

**巫** Read *u* in the dictionaries: to perform incantations; a sorceress, a witch, an enchantment; sorcery, magic: *'wū u*, a sorceress;

*'<sup>10</sup> nang u*, a wizard, a sorcerer; *'<sup>11</sup> u sūk*, magic arts; *'<sup>12</sup> U sang*, a mountain and district in K'ueichou department, Sz'chuen.

**誣** To invent, to affirm what is unreal; to deceive; to accuse falsely, to inculpate; to slander, to calumniate; false, visionary, superstitious: *'<sup>13</sup> u niék*, to trump up, to use mere pretences; *'<sup>14</sup> u lai'* to calumniate or charge unjustly; com., *'<sup>15</sup> u kō'* to accuse falsely.

**烏** Used for the next: a crow, noted for being filial; filial; dark, black, inky; to blacken; an interrogative particle, implying a negative, how? what? *'<sup>16</sup> u a* (coll. *lō wa*) a crow; *'<sup>17</sup> u sū yoh*, a hair-dye; *'<sup>18</sup> u 'iu*, how is there? none, all gone; *'<sup>19</sup> king u*, the golden crow—in the sun; *'<sup>20</sup> sang chēuk*, *u*, the three-legged crow; *met.*, the sun; com., *'u muk*, black wood, ebony; *u kwei*, a black tortoise; *met.*, a cuckold; muddled beggars in the 12th month; *u yēng*, soot; lamp black; *u hong*, opium; *u tu*, thick, heavy strokes in writing; *u teng*, spots, freckles; *u ang'* dark, darkness; *u hak*, *chi chēung'* lawless fellows,

**烏** **藥** **鳥** **三** **足** **鳥** **有** **金** **鳥**

**1** 圬 **3** 污 **5** 汚 **合** **8** 惡 **也** **10** 男 **12** 巫 **14** 誣 **16** 烏 **藥** **鳥**  
**人** **染** **染** **汚** **是** **女** **巫** **山** **賴** **鴉** **鳥** **三**  
**污** **同** **污** **何** **巫** **巫** **誣** **誣** **鳥** **有** **足**  
**池** **辱** **流** **言** **○** **俗** **捏** **告** **鬚** **金** **鳥**

as the Triads; 'u sioh, sang, Black Rock Hill, Foochow; COLL., 'u niéng, a small, greenish clam; 'u k'ik, a species of small black-bird; u lok, u or u lok, lok, or u t'ok, t'ok, very dark, black as the ace of spades; u lok, 'kwi, you black imp! a black man, a negro; u che' siong' pah, 'chai, black words on white paper—clear evidence, as a written contract; u tū tōi' pah, yong, a black pig vis-à-vis with a white goat; met., incompatible, incongruous.

於  
Yü.

鳴  
Wu.

鄔  
Wu.

迂  
Yü.

Also read yü: far, distant, remote; wide, spacious; vague, wide of the mark; bent, distorted, loose; to deprave; to avoid: 'u k'wak, vague, baseless; 'u k'ui, a long time, enduring.

侮  
Wu.

Hu.

舞  
Wu.

Interchanged with the next: to skip and dance; to excite: 'u Tieu 'u sang, a mountain in Shantung.

舞  
Wu.

To posture, to play minuet-dancing; to gesture, to brandish; to dance about; sleight of hand, pantomime, fencing, etc.: COM., <sup>10</sup>u tō, to flourish swords, to fence; <sup>11</sup>u ngok, to wave pheasants' tails with music—in Confucian worship; <sup>12</sup>u hié, to brandish weapons, in plays; <sup>13</sup>u tong, to wave, to flourish; <sup>14</sup>u lüng t'ing, to parade the dragon-lanterns—at new year's; COLL., <sup>15</sup>ka u 'u t'iong, monkeys flourishing sticks; 'u 'u t'iong, moving about, restless; 'u sai p'woi, to parade the lion-blanket (figure of a lion); met., to fling one's self about in a passion.

撫  
Fu.

To soothe, to tranquilize; to pat, to stroke with the hand; to hold, to keep down; to control, to manage; to cherish, to provide for; to comfort one; hastily; to strike, to thrum, as a lute: <sup>16</sup>u ing, to lay the hand on the breast; COM., <sup>17</sup>u yong, to nourish, to rear up; <sup>18</sup>u yéng<sup>2</sup> or 'u tai, the provincial Governor; <sup>19</sup>u piéu, a Governor's troops—termed <sup>20</sup>u 'chó and <sup>21</sup>u eu, the governor's left and right (divisions); COLL., 'u yéng' pah, a compellation for the Governor's police.

拊  
Fu.

Used for the last: to lay the hand on; to pat, to strike gently; to soothe, to quiet; the handle of an instrument.

附  
Fu.

The middle of a bow, the place where it is grasped by the hand.

<sup>1</sup>烏 <sup>2</sup>石 <sup>3</sup>山 <sup>4</sup>鳥 <sup>5</sup>鳴 <sup>6</sup>迂 <sup>7</sup>狎 <sup>8</sup>侮 <sup>9</sup>朝 <sup>10</sup>刀 <sup>11</sup>舞 <sup>12</sup>樂 <sup>13</sup>動 <sup>14</sup>舞 <sup>15</sup>猴 <sup>16</sup>燈 <sup>17</sup>猴 <sup>18</sup>撫 <sup>19</sup>撫 <sup>20</sup>撫 <sup>21</sup>撫 <sup>22</sup>撫

**廡** Side apartments or galleries; a porch, a lodge, a portico or corridor near the gate; a large house. Read *u*, as in *hwang u*, luxuriant foliage.

**撫** To caress, to soothe, to comfort; an expression of mingled love and regret; *u yong*, alas for you! sad! Read *hu*: large, great; proud.

**甔** A jar holding five *ching* or pints; it is large in the middle and has a flat bottom.

**臚** As in *u u*, fat, good-looking; thick, substantial, fine. Read *u* and *hu*: meat dried without bones, as used in sacrifices; also a law, a rule or pattern.

**武** Military, martial, warlike; strong, brave, audacious; to suppress anarchy; dignified, majestic; a trace, a footstep; to connect with: *u tung*, brave and strong; *u hu*, a hero, a soldier; COM., *U chaik*, *tieng*, an infamous empress, A. D. 646, a courtesan; *ung u*, civil and military; *k'e ung cheu u*, to abandon civil pursuits for military; *u kwang*, military officers; *u seng* a military sage, as the god of war *Kwang tai*; *u ngie* military arts; *u ta*, to use weapons, as in play or drill; *u tung seng*, a military student, a cadet; *u i ngang ta*, tea from the Bohea hills.

**碓** A stone, called *u hu*, having a fine grain, but not classed with gems.

**鵠** A parrot of a large size, called *eng u*; a species of macaw.

**U.** A coll. word, as in *u a* an infant's cry.

**毋** Interchanged with the next: a prohibitive negative; do not, don't; an interrogative particle; the 80th radical: *cho*, *hu chiong u*, may I sit or not? COM., *u ung ngie* no need to deliberate—it is all settled or decided.

**無** Not, none, not existing; destitute of, without, wanting: used for the coll. *mo*, q. v.: COM., *u ti*, without knowledge, brutish; *u sing*, unintentional, without design; *u so* innumerable; *u hwong*, unimportant; *u sen* no business, no farther trouble; *u ko* causeless; *u ki*, a little, a trifle; *u hwa kwo*, the fig; *u su pok*, *che* going to extremes, wholly reckless; *u hwak*, *u tieng*, lawless; *u tung seng u*, to bring something from nothing, as wealth from small capital; COLL., *u sang pok*, *se* neither 3 nor 4—neither one thing nor another, incongruous; *u tu lai* exacting, pressing.

**蕪** Overgrown with weeds, a rank growth: *u woi* covered with rank, dirty weeds; *hwong u*, grassy, uncultivated.

1 蓄 3 武 5 武 6 文 就 9 武 11 武 羴 知 數 事 幾  
廡 勇 則 武 武 武 童 巖 無 無 無 無  
2 撫 4 武 7 棄 8 武 10 武 生 茶 心 妨 故 花  
然 夫 天 文 官 藝 武 無 無 無 無 果  
○



湖

Hu.

U.

Read *hu*; coll. *u*, a lake: 'sá, *u*, the west lake, in the western suburbs of Foochow.

於  
於  
于

Yü.

A preposition, a relative particle; in, at, on; by, with, through; at the beginning of a sentence, it means respecting, as to; often points out an accusative; sometimes makes a passive form of the verb; forms the comparative degree, than, more than; the last also means to go, to talk large; an exclamation, oh! also great, extensive, in which sense read *hü*: the 1st also read *u*, q. v.: 'ü se' thus; 'ü k'ing, at this time; 'ü 'ch'ü, here; 'che' ü che' siéng' to attain to the highest good; ong' ü 'ngó, he asked me; liék, ü 'chó, stated on the left or below; 'mok, tai' ü 'tiéng, nothing greater than Heaven; 'sü ü tö, to die by the sword; 'ü chiä, oh! ah! com., 'ü sing hó ang, how can you have peace of mind! 'Ü sang, a hill in the south quarter of Foochow.

淤

Yü.

Also read *ü*: a deposit of mud and weeds in a stream: a foul, sedgy bank rising in the water; full, satiated.

竽

Yü.

Also read *hü*: a kind of organ, having 36 tubes or pipes, of different lengths, meeting in a bulb; it led the choir, and hence

was called *tó ü*, the thieving-organ.

Ü.

A coll word: rich and proud: 'yá ü sióh, lau, makes a great parade of his money! a big swell!

Ü.

A coll. word, as in *ü ü kieu* to squeak, to squeal, to grunt, as a pig—same as in *üü*, q. v.

乳

Ju.

The breasts, the nipple; an udder; milk; soft, tender; to nurse, to suckle; to suck the breast: used for the coll. *neng*, q. v.:

'ü pwo' to nurse, to feed, as with a spoon; 'ü 'chü, to suckle an infant; 'yong kó koi' 'ü, a lamb kneels to suck—symbol of filial piety; com., 'ü 'mu (coll. *neng* 'ná), a wet-nurse; 'ü 'miäng, the infantile name; 'ü 'hióng, olibanum.

予

Yü.

To give, to grant, to bestow, to confer: also read *ü*, q. v.: 'süü' ü, to confer on one, to bestow.

宇

Yü.

The sides of a roof; to cover, as the eaves do; to shelter, as birds; to regard, to protect; wide, extensive, on every side;

the canopy of the heavens, the world: 'ü nöi' in the universe; 'ü teu' the world, the universe; 'tong' ü, a roof, a house; 'ing' ü, his kindness protects.

窳

Yü.

A defect, a flaw, as in a vase; defective, weak, feeble; sick, invalid; idle, vicious; listless, slothful; a puddle; foul, filthy.

1 西 2 於 3 至 4 莫 5 于 6 何 7 乳 8 羊 9 乳 10 乳 11 宇 12 揀  
湖 今 於 大 嗟 安 哺 羔 母 香 內 宇  
2 於 3 於 4 至 5 於 6 于 7 乳 8 跪 9 乳 10 賜 11 宇 12 仁  
是 此 善 天 心 山 子 乳 名 予 宙 宇

**庾** A receptacle for grain in a field, a place to stack grain; a pile, a stack; ample, abundant, affluent: *'tai' 'ü tiäng*, the Great Stack Mts., or Meiling, between Kwangtung and Kiangsi.

**瘵** In pain, suffering; sick, diseased; melancholy, sadness; disappointed; to die from cold and hunger in prison.

**愈** To surpass, to overcome, to prevail; to advance, to add; to increase, more, better, still more; to cure; to get well, getting well, convalescent, healed: *'peng' 'ü*, the sickness cured; *'in sing 'ü 'ü*, to lament more and more; com., *'ü tö 'ü mieu* the more there is the more admirable!

**禹** The name of an insect; to expand; expanded, loose, easy: *'Tai' 'ü*, the founder of the Hsia dynasty, B. C. 2205.

**瑀** A pebble resembling a gem or precious stone.

**羽** The long quill-feathers of birds, feathers; wings, plumes; feathered, made of feathers; a feather-banner or signal; quick, flying; the 5th of the 5 musical notes; a sort of plume held by posture-makers; the 124th radical: *'ü löi' birds*; com., *'ü mö*, camlets; *'ü sa*, a thin camlet; *'ü ling*, lastings; *Hö lang 'ü*, Dutch camlets—also called *'ü taung'* or

*'ü mö taung'*; *'ü ik, e' sing*, feathers and wings not yet grown; *met.*, has not yet attained its full strength, as a rebellion.

**與** A class, a company, a band, a confederation; to consort, to join together, to be on good terms; good, agreeable; a preposition, with, by, to; a conjunction, and, together; a disjunctive when repeated, either, or; as, like, as if; followed by *'ning*, denotes comparison; to give, to grant, to bestow; to transfer, to concede to; to promise; to permit, to allow; to wait, to delay; to use, to employ; sometimes marks the dative before, and a transitive sense after, verbs: also read *'ü* and *'ü' q. v.*: *'tong 'ü*, a clan, confederates; *'siong 'ü*, on friendly terms; *'pok, 'ngó 'ü*, make no use of me; *'song 'ü 'ki e' yä' ning ch'ek*, in mourning grief is better than show; com., *'ü kwok, tung hui*, to end or perish with the dynasty.

**雨** Condensed vapor falling, rain; a rain, a shower; to come thick and fast as rain; the 173d radical: *'ch'i sik, 'ü ha'* the darts and stones rained fiercely; *'chik, 'ü*, a dashing shower; com., *'kin 'ü*, a long rain; *'ü 'chui*, rain-water; *'ü lö' rain and dew*; *'mi 'ü*, fine rain; *'hu' 'ü*, (coll. *taung' 'ü*), to rain; coll., *'ü moi'* or *'ü hwa*, or *'ü kiäng*, fine, drizzling rain; *'ü piäk, tié, lü*, the rain beats in; *'ü nah*, the rain has slackened; *'kwo' hung 'ü*, a

大 庾 嶺 〇 病 愈 憂 心 愈 愈 妙 大 禹 羽 類 羽 綾 羽 未 成 羽 翼 黨 與 與 不 我 與 休 矢 石 雨 下 疾 雨 〇 雨 露 下 雨

passing shower. Read *ēu'* or *ēu'*: to rain.

**予** As a personal pronoun, I, we, ourself, ourselves; written in humble style in small size and deflected form by the side; the 2d is a surname and distinguished from the next by being termed from its parts *'ing hwo* (coll. *'ing se'*); it also means the 4th month: the first also read *'ü*, q. v.

**俞** To answer, to respond; tone of assent, yes, well, very good, quite so; also a surname and distinguished from the preceding by the term *'ing chaik*, *'ü 'ang*, to promise, to assent; *'ü 'ü*, mild and respectful.

**畚** A field after two years' tillage; some say three years'; to till, to cultivate. Read *siä* or *ch'ia*: something to bring fire, tinder.

**餘** Remnants of food, leavings; a remnant, residue, surplus; a remainder; superabundant, supererogatory: com., *'ü seng'* the rest, what is left; *'tō 'ü*, or *'iu 'ü*, more than enough; *'ü 'chang*, worthless scraps; *'ü te'* a vacant spot; *met.*, something reserved, as in a quarrel some ground left for future friendship; *'ü 'ki 'ü*, overplus; *'ü 'nong*, the overplus of proceeds; *'ü a'* what remains; *ngō' nik, 'ü*, five days' grace; coll., *'ü 'hong'* the remnant; *'ü 'yeu pwo' o' k'wak, mó 'tong*, the *'ü 'yeu* cotton-cloth is broad but

short; *met.*, to begin with a flourish and end in a failure.

**儒** A scholar, a philosopher; learned men, the literati; learned, scholarly: *'ü sēü'* scholars; *'ü 'hang 'ü*, an indigent scholar; *'ü 'hok*, (coll. *ōh, 'kwang*), a superintendent of Siutsai; com., *'ü 'chiä* or *'ü 'chiä 'ka*, the literary class; *'ü 'nga*, genteel, elegant; *'ü 'kau* Confucianism; *'ü 'ka*, an independent artisan, doctor, &c., one not belonging to the regular guild or profession; *'ü 'ka hie'* theatricals by an amateur troupe.

**仔** Good, excellent: *'ü 'chiäk*, *'ü*, a kind of female chamberlain in the palace, in the T'ang dynasty.

**如** A conjunction, as, according to; like, as if; if, perhaps; at the beginning of a sentence, means as to, as regards, like as; following adjectives, denotes manner, appearance, also adds emphasis to the meaning: *'ü 'yok*, as if; *'ü 'king*, now; com., *'ü 'ch'ü*, thus; *'ü 'ch'ü 'teng loi'* this sort of (low) fellows; *'ü 'hó 'ü*, how is it? how will it do? *'ü se'* thus, then; *'ü 'ü*, not like, not as well as; *'ü 'kwo*, truly, verily, indeed; *'ü 'siong*, as usual; *'ü 'hu 'ing*, your lady (concubine); *'ü 'ngü taik*, 'chwi, as fish getting water—*scil.*, so is it to get a good servant or wife; *'ü 'huang* (or *tó') pok, 'ü*, but it's nothing like, or as good as.

1 人 8 人 5 餘 7 餘 9 餘 11 寒 13 儒 15 儒 17 婕 19 如 等 22 如  
禾 則 剩 殘 囊 儒 者 教 妤 今 類 果  
2 人 4 俞 6 多 10 儒 12 儒 14 儒 16 儒 18 如 20 如 21 何 23 如  
示 允 餘 其 士 學 雅 家 若 此 如 常



**孺** Also read 'ü: an infant at the breast, a suckling; attached to, intimate; a surname: <sup>1</sup>'ü 'chü, an infant, a child; <sup>2</sup>'ü 'ing, the wife of an officer of the 7th rank.

**愉** A happy, contented air; pleased, delighted; willingly, joyfully; satisfied, gratified: <sup>3</sup>'ü saik, a happy countenance; <sup>4</sup>'ü ü, pleased, gratified.

**榆** The elm, of which there are reckoned ten varieties: <sup>5</sup>'song ü, mulberry and elm; *met.*, evening, the evening of life, old age; *com.*, <sup>6</sup>'ü kang, elm-berries? — an expectorant.

**楸** A species of tree, whose wood is tough in dry, and brittle in wet, weather.

**樗** A tree having a shining bark and fetid leaves, whose wood is fit only for the fire, a sort of smilax? <sup>7</sup>'ü lik, ordinary material; *met.*, useless, as an officer calls himself.

**雩** Name of a sacrifice, offered to secure rain; to pray for rain. Read 'ü: the rainbow.

**洳** The name of a stream; to imbibe, to soak in, to become moist: <sup>8</sup>'chu ü, watery, soaked through.

**渝** To become muddy, as a stream; to deteriorate, to grow worse; the name of a district and several

rivers; a stream near the east end of the Great Wall.

**臾** A brief time, a moment: <sup>9</sup>'sü ü, in a little while, presently. Read *koi*: a basket to contain grass.

**𠂔** To raise with both hands, to bear aloft; to sustain with all the strength.

**與歟** A final particle, indicating surprise or admiration; an interrogative or dubitative particle; a sign of the vocative; to breathe freely; easy, dignified; the first also read 'ü and 'ü: q. v.: <sup>10</sup>'k'6 pok, seng' ü, must we not be careful? <sup>11</sup>'ki ü 'ing, 'chi 'pwong ü, is not this (filial piety) the root of benevolence.

**輿** The body of a cart; a chariot; a barrow; to hold, to sustain, to bear, as the earth does; a substratum, a foundation; the beginning of; a term for the earth; many, numerous: <sup>12</sup>'sing ü, the equipage, etc., of the emperor; <sup>13</sup>'ü 'ing, a carriage-maker; <sup>14</sup>'k'ang ü, heaven and earth, geomancy; <sup>15</sup>'te ü, 'tu, a map of the earth or a country.

**鷺** A black bird, the pie or jay; small birds of this kind that assemble in flocks.

**旃** Banners adorned with paintings of birds, used to animate soldiers; to display, to wave.

孺子  
孺人

愉色  
愉愉

桑榆  
榆甘

樗櫟  
沮洳

須臾  
可不

慎歟  
其爲

仁之本  
與

乘輿  
輿人

堪輿  
○

地輿  
圖 ○

瑜  
瑜  
Yü.

The luster of gems; a beautiful stone; *met.*, virtue, excellence: <sup>1</sup>'king ü, a fine gem; <sup>2</sup>'ü ha, excellencies and defects.

茹  
Ju.  
Ku.

Also read 'ü: roots intertwined; joined by the roots; tangled, interlaced: to take, to receive; to eat and drink greedily, to gobble down; to conjecture; soft, pliant, flexible; dried, putrid, as herbs; things dying of themselves: <sup>3</sup>'ü ngü, putrid fish; <sup>4</sup>'pak, mau liéng ü, to pluck up the couch grass with the roots.

莢  
Yü.

A kind of pepper, called <sup>1</sup>chiao ü; it is a bitter, umbelliferous seed, prescribed as an alterative.

腴  
Yü.

Fat on the belly; fat, corpulent, soft and flabby; rich, fertile; the belly; the entrails, as of dogs and pigs: <sup>1</sup>'p'i ü, fat; <sup>2</sup>'kó ü, fertile, as land.

諛  
Yü.

To flatter, to praise, to adulate; to caress; adulation; one who flatters, a sycophant: <sup>1</sup>'tiéng ü, to flatter; <sup>2</sup>'ó ü, to cajole, to wheedle; <sup>3</sup>'ü saik, a simpering, ogling look.

譽  
Yü.

To praise, to laud, to extol; to overpraise, to eulogize extravagantly; to flatter one: also read <sup>1</sup>'ü' q. v.: <sup>2</sup>'miéng ü üng, to flatter people to their face; <sup>3</sup>'ch'ing ü, to praise excessively; <sup>4</sup>'ü 'ch'ü, to receive praise with delight.

蜎  
Yü.

A garden slug, a limax, called <sup>1</sup>'ié ü; some say a kind of garden spider.

蠕  
Ju.

Sometimes read <sup>1</sup>sü: to crawl, to wriggle along, as snakes and worms; the name of a horde of Huns.

窬  
Yü.

A small door made in a wall or a partition; a small door cut in a large gate; to make an opening in, to bore a hole: <sup>1</sup>'ek'iong ü, to cut through a wall, as thieves do.

覲  
Yü.

Also read <sup>1</sup>'ü': to wish earnestly, to desire, to covet: <sup>2</sup>'k'e' ü, to long for.

踰  
Yü.

To pass over, to cross; to overstep, to advance, to go beyond; to exceed a limit; to pass by, as time: <sup>1</sup>'ü ngwok, to pass over the month; <sup>2</sup>'ü wok, to overstep; <sup>3</sup>'ü aing, to exceed the limit or mark.

(900)

Üh.

Üh.

A coll. word: to rise, to get up, as from the floor: <sup>1</sup>üh, 'k'i or <sup>2</sup>üh, 'k'i li, to rise, spring up; <sup>3</sup>üh, 'lá ch'ü 'lá, up! jump up! as said to a child.

(901)

Ui.

桅  
Wei.

The mast of a vessel: COM., <sup>1</sup>'ü kang, a mast; <sup>2</sup>'twai' üi, the mainmast; <sup>3</sup>'ü kang sóh, a rope to raise a sail; <sup>4</sup>'ü 'mwí, masthead; <sup>5</sup>'ü 'pwang, the tops in a foreign ship; COLL., <sup>6</sup>'k'ie' üi, to raise or step the mast. Read <sup>7</sup>'kwi: a yellow wood to dye with; a javelin.

1 瑾 2 瑜 3 拔 4 肥 5 詔 6 諛 7 人 8 譽 9 穿 10 踰 11 踰 12 大 13 桅 14 盤 15 璩 16 璩 17 限 18 桅 19 桅 20 豎 21 桅 22 璩 23 璩 24 越 25 越 26 越 27 越 28 越 29 越 30 越 31 越 32 越 33 越 34 越 35 越 36 越 37 越 38 越 39 越 40 越 41 越 42 越 43 越 44 越 45 越 46 越 47 越 48 越 49 越 50 越 51 越 52 越 53 越 54 越 55 越 56 越 57 越 58 越 59 越 60 越 61 越 62 越 63 越 64 越 65 越 66 越 67 越 68 越 69 越 70 越 71 越 72 越 73 越 74 越 75 越 76 越 77 越 78 越 79 越 80 越 81 越 82 越 83 越 84 越 85 越 86 越 87 越 88 越 89 越 90 越 91 越 92 越 93 越 94 越 95 越 96 越 97 越 98 越 99 越 100 越

爲  
爲

To do, to effect; to act, to make; a substantive verb; to cause; to manage, to administer; to esteem, to consider as: also read *oi*<sup>2</sup> q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*ui kwang*, to be a magistrate; <sup>2</sup>*su ui*, that which is done; <sup>3</sup>*hó ui*, will do what? <sup>4</sup>*ka ui ching*, to reckon the false as the true: COM., <sup>5</sup>*ui pwoong*, (this) is the chief thing; <sup>6</sup>*heng ui*, to do, acts, doings; <sup>7</sup>*siung*<sup>2</sup> to do good; <sup>8</sup>*ui chaik*, or <sup>9</sup>*ui aing*<sup>2</sup> (this) is the limit, as to time, expense, etc.; <sup>10</sup>*ui hau pok*, <sup>11</sup>*ch'ing*, it will be very injurious; <sup>12</sup>*hó sūi pok*, <sup>13</sup>*kó ui*, then what will he not do—will be ready for any thing bad!

韋

Tanned leather, also soft leather; leathern straps or thongs; perverse, refractory, rebellious; a surname; the 178th radical: <sup>1</sup>*i ui*, harmonious, in concord; <sup>2</sup>*ui pieng*<sup>2</sup> a leathern casque; COM., <sup>3</sup>*U i tó* (coll. *U i nó*), name of a Buddhist god, the wand-bearer—stands in the front temple, back of *Mi ná huk*.

圍

To surround, to inclose; to limit, to circumscribe; to hem in, to invest, to besiege; to encircle, as animals in hunting; confined, as metals in molds; a snare, an inclosure; a dam, an embankment about fields; a circumference; half a cubit: <sup>10</sup>*ui kwang*<sup>2</sup> to besiege; <sup>11</sup>*ta ui*, to drive (animals) into a circle; COM., <sup>12</sup>*kwang ui*, encircling; <sup>13</sup>*ui ch'ing*, to inclose with a wall; <sup>14</sup>*ui ch'ok*, to carry the inclosure farther out;

<sup>15</sup>*ui ping*, soldiers besieging; <sup>16</sup>*ui kieng*, a bride's embroidered cape; <sup>17</sup>*ui ping*, a set of ornamental, folding screens; <sup>18</sup>*ui ngü kwong tu*, to inveigle a simpleton to game; COLL., <sup>19</sup>*sioh p'oi ui twai*<sup>2</sup> as large as one can span with his arms; <sup>20</sup>*ui tiék*, fan-shaped dessert-cups, as arranged on a circular tray.

幃

A single curtain; a perfume-bag: <sup>1</sup>*hiung ui*, the iris-curtain or apartment; <sup>2</sup>*met.*, a loving; <sup>3</sup>*chü ui*, the loving curtain—a mother.

褱

Interchanged with the last: a lady's perfume-bag; a covering for the knees, an apron; chaste, elegant, beautiful. Read *hwi*: a queen's embroidered robe, worn at sacrifices.

違

To oppose, to disobey, to rebel, to give no heed to; to leave, to vacate, as an office; to shun, to avoid; perverse, seditious, contumelious: <sup>1</sup>*i ui*, undetermined; <sup>2</sup>*ying hong*<sup>2</sup> *ing ui*, to agree to one's face and disobey behind his back; <sup>3</sup>*ui hwo*, indisposed, ill; COM., <sup>4</sup>*ui lié*<sup>2</sup> to transgress rules; <sup>5</sup>*u ui tek se*<sup>2</sup> do not disobey this special edict; <sup>6</sup>*ui pwoi*<sup>2</sup> to turn the back on, to rebel against; <sup>7</sup>*ui aing*<sup>2</sup> to transgress the limit, as of time.

闥

The door of a harem; side doors of the palace; the examination hall: <sup>1</sup>*hiung ui*, or <sup>2</sup>*ch'iu ui*, the examination for Kūjin; <sup>3</sup>*hwoi*<sup>2</sup> *ui*, or <sup>4</sup>*ch'ung ui*, the

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examination for Chinsz'; *ik, ai*, to enter the examination; *ai nek*, the essays of graduates.

(902)

Ük.

勿

Wu.

A negative, not, do not; a banner at temples: *uk*, *uk*, in haste, ardently desirous of; COM., *'hi lá uk, ngiong*, do not utter what is impolite or indecorous.

沕

Wu.

As in *uk, muk*, deep, abstruse; inexhaustible. Read *mik*: small, minute, recondite; a particle of dust, an atom.

物

Wu.

A thing, a substance; an article, goods; a matter, a business; creatures, beings; a class, a sort; to distinguish things, as by color, &c.; to know thoroughly: *'uk, yong'* things; *'uk, loi'* sorts of things; *'uk, sang*, natural productions; COM., *'hoo' uk*, merchandise; *'seng uk*, living things; *'wang' uk*, all things; *'ku tung ngwang' uk*, antiques and toys; *'ing uk, hwa neu*, men, flowers, birds, as in pictures or sketches.

*Uk*. A coll. word: to toss, to cast, to pitch things: *uk, kwo' ch'iong*, to toss over the wall; *uk, liu sing t'ui*, to play with iron balls; *uk, liu kwong t'ui*, to wave lanterns—in the first of the 1st month; *uk, t'ioh, t'ioh*, shake it till well kindled, as a torch.

(903)

Ük.

欲

Yü.

Interchanged with the next: to breathe after, to wish, to long for; to covet, to seek ardently; to love;

desires, aims, aspirations; inclinations; about to be, ready to, on the point of: used for the coll. *öi' q. v.*: *'ngoong' uk*, to wish; *'sui sing 'su uk*, just what one desires; *uk, uk*, desire or lust for (other) things; COM., *uk, ti t'ieung a' s'ie' sü t'ruk, ku ing chü*, if one would know worldly affairs he must read the ancients.

慾

Yü.

Inordinate desire, lust, appetite, concupiscence; lustful, lascivious, licentious: *'sie' uk*, inordinate passion or desire; *'uk, 'hwo*, raging lust; COM., *'uk, 'siong*, wanton thoughts; *'saik, uk*, sexual lust; *'sü uk*, selfish aims, one's lusts; *'kwa uk, tö seng 'chü*, continence secures a numerous progeny.

浴

Yü.

To wash the body, to bathe; to perform an ablution; to cleanse, to purify and correct the mind; to fly up and down, to warp, as birds and insects do: *'muk, uk*, to wash face and body, to bathe; COM., *uk, a tie* (coll. *'lö wa k'auk*), crows' bath-pools—small basins of water among the rocks of Black Rock Hill, Foochow; *'chai kai' muk, uk*, fast, abstain, cleanse—a notice posted in streets on idols' days; *uk, pwong sak*, a malign influence of the bath-tub—which must be exorcised before the 3d day's washing of the infant.

溽

Ju.

Damp, moist, wet; moist and hot, reeking; rich, savory, as food; name of a stream: *pok, uk*, poor, meager, as food;

<sup>1</sup>非 <sup>2</sup>物 <sup>4</sup>物 <sup>6</sup>生 <sup>8</sup>古 <sup>9</sup>願 <sup>12</sup>慾 <sup>14</sup>色 <sup>16</sup>寡 <sup>子</sup>戒  
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勿 <sup>3</sup>物 <sup>5</sup>貨 <sup>7</sup>萬 <sup>10</sup>玩 <sup>11</sup>嗜 <sup>13</sup>慾 <sup>15</sup>私 <sup>多</sup>浴 浴  
言 類 物 物 心 慾 想 慾 生 齊 ○

*ling* *u* *pok*, *ük*, woods are always dank.

**辱**  
Ju.

To put to shame, to disgrace, to dishonor, to bring reproach on; to insult, to rail at; to defile, to corrupt, to debauch; degraded, disgraced, shamed: *'ük*, *sing*, to defile the person—do menial offices; *'k'ok*, *ük*, to submit to ignominy; *'ti* *ük*, shamed, put to shame; *'ing* *ük*, glory and shame; *'ang* *ük*, *'eu* *seng*, to save one's life dishonorably; com., *'ling* *ük*, to disgrace; to debauch.

**蓐**  
Ju.

Grass again springing up; shoots, sprouts; a rush for making mats; a frame for silk-worms: *'ma* *ük*, straw for horses' beds; *'ük*, *sin*, the harvest of the 7th moon.

**褥**  
Ju.

A stuffed mat, a mattress; a cushion, a wadded seat; a thick, felt cover: com., *'ma* *ang* *ük*, a saddle-cushion; *'p'wo?* *ük*, coverlet and mattress; *'mieng* *ük*, a cotton-stuffed mattress; *'töh*, *ük*, a felt table-cover; *'p'ü* *ük*, a leathern mat, used on beds. Read *nó*: a child's dress.

**綵**  
Ju.

Adorned with colors, variegated; pretty, gay, elegant; to adorn; much ornament.

**縴**  
Yü.

A rope for drawing water, a well-rope.

**適**  
Yü.

To comply with, to follow, to obey; to narrate; an initial particle.

**霽**  
Yü.

Clouds of many colors; auspicious clouds, those that are tricolored.

**驕**  
Yü.

A black horse, having white hind quarters.

**鵲**  
Yü.

An aquatic bird which knows the time of rain, perhaps a kind of kingfisher; it has red legs and yellowish streaks; to fly swiftly, to dart, as the kingfisher on its prey: *'ük*, *p'aung* *siong* *'ti*, the kingfisher and oyster catch each other—then the fisherman profits.

**鵲**  
Yü.

A species of singing thrush or grackle, called *kü* *ük*, or *paik*, *kó*.

**聿**  
Yü.

A style, a writing implement, a pencil; to obey, to follow; to declare, to narrate; an initial word, then, forthwith, accordingly; the 129th radical.

**毓**  
Yü.

Same as the next: to nurture, to rear, to raise; to educate, to train a child to virtue; abundant: *'ük*, *ling*, to give birth to a fine son; com., *ük*, *ling* *kung*, a temple to the goddess "Mother".

**育**  
Yü.

To bear; to nourish, to bring up, to support; to train children to virtuous habits; to cause to grow, to produce: *'ük*, *taik*, to cultivate virtue; *'ük*, *'tiong*, to cause to grow; *'hwak*, *ük*, *wang* *ük*, to produce and rear all things, as God does; com., *'yong* *ük*, to

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|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
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| 身  | 辱  | 辱  | 辱  | 收  | 被   | 褥   | 褥   | 蚌   | 麟   | 長   | 物 |
| 2屈 | 4榮 | 偷  | 7馬 | 9馬 | 10被 | 12桌 | 16育 | 18發 | 19養 |     |   |
| 辱  | 辱  | 生  | 蓐  | 鞍  | ○   | 褥   | ○   | 相   | 德   | 育   | 育 |

rear, to support; *ük<sub>2</sub> eng tong*, or *'yong ük<sub>2</sub> tong*, a foundling asylum.

**張**  
Yü.

Used for the last; to nourish; to sell: com., *'ük<sub>2</sub> ch'á nik<sub>2</sub> nü*, to sell wives and drown daughters.

Read *k'üük<sub>2</sub>*: to nourish; young, tender. Read *ch'ë ü k<sub>2</sub>*: congee, gruel, for which the upper half of the character is used in the coll. q. v.

(904)

Ung.

**氤**  
Yün.

Vapor; the genial life-giving principles of nature; procreative aura: *'i ng ung*, the influence of heaven and earth which begets things.

**緇**  
Yün.

Interchanged with the last: raveled silk; confused; a deep red or purple color: also read *'ung*, q. v.: *'hung ung*, raveled, in confusion; full, abundant.

**溫**  
Wên.  
Wu.

A river and district in Honan; warm, tepid, genial, temperate; mild, kind, gentle; bland, soothing; to revive, as affection; to know thoroughly, matured, versed in; to review, to study over: *'ung 'pau*, clothed and filled; *'sieu s'ü' hang ung*, to chat about matters, to talk of old times; com., *'ung iu*, soft, gentle, yielding; *'ung hwo*, gentle; tepid; mild, as the weather; *'ung chü*, to review lessons, specifically a three days' review; *'ung sik<sub>2</sub>*, review of six days' lessons; *'ung sük<sub>2</sub> sük<sub>2</sub>*, to review thoroughly.

**煨**  
Wên.

A smothered fire, smoke without a blaze; a genial warmth; vapor, warm steam; in the coll. to boil or heat, as in *'ung 'chiu*, to heat wine in jars—the end of the distilling process. Read *'ung*: to stretch things by heat.

**瘟**  
Wên.

A pestilence, an epidemic disease; a slight pain, giddiness: com., *'ung ik<sub>2</sub>*, a plague, distemper; *'ung pang<sup>2</sup>*, sick with the plague; *'ung ik<sub>2</sub> t'iong niêng*, the plague is infectious; *'ung proo<sup>2</sup> 'chio 'chai*, rulers of the pestilence—term applied to the *'Ngu tú* idols; coll., *pwok, ung*, you'll have the plague—an excretion. Read *ük<sub>2</sub>*: sorrow, sadness.

**鱖**

As in the coll. *ung t'í*, a species of small sea-fish; *ung t'í kié*, the salted *ung t'í*, as found in the markets; *ung t'í lo<sup>2</sup>* the brine of the *ung t'í*.

**翁**  
Wéng.

Plumage on the neck, the neck-feathers; flying about; a term of honor, a venerable man, a gray-beard: *'ung ku*, a husband's father and mother; *'chong ung*, your respected father; *'iung ung*, the fathers of wedded children—so term each other in letters and cards; *'pek<sub>2</sub> t'eu ung*, a white-headed thrush; an old man; *ung t'üung<sup>2</sup>* human images of stone before officer's graves.

**嗡**  
Wéng.

To low, to bellow; the lowing of cattle; the hum of insects.

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(*Ung*. A coll. word, as in *ung nong* or *ung sung*, dull, stupid; *ung nong* 'k'e' 'k'i' *hwa kwong*, the stupid fellow emits a flash (of genius)! *ngai chieng* 'sai á' *cheng ung nong* 'si má' *wong*, bad cash get used up, but dolts never all die off!

**壩** Read *ung*; used in the *Paik*, *Ing* for the coll. *ung*: to sprinkle, sprinkled: Wén. *ung ting*, dust; *ung ting sen* a dirty hole — a room filled with dust; *ung ting pung* 'k'i, dust rising; *ung sioh*, *tóh*, the whole table covered with dust; *hwi hu ung mek*, *chiu lá*, to sprinkle ashes in the eyes.

**刎** To cut one's own throat: Wén. *ung keng* 'kam, clasp-neck friendship — close friends; COM., *ung* 'si, to commit suicide by cutting the throat.

**吻** The corners of the mouth; the lips; *met.*, speech, talk: *chiék ung*, to join the lips, to kiss; *'t'o' sung ung*, to pout the lips; *'k'eu ung*, one's peculiar talk or meaning — phrase used in novels.

**脛** To blend in one; joined, united, intermingled: Wén. *ung hak*, joined, blended harmoniously.

**憚** Liberal, kind, magnanimous; to deliberate, to devise a plan. Yün.

**殞** Interchanged with the next in the sense of to fall: to die, to become extinct, to fail, to perish: Yün. *'ung miék*, to become extinct, as a family; *'ung meng* to die.

**隕** To fall from a height; to roll, to crash down; to fall, to fail, to perish, to go into ruin: *'sing ung ü ü*, the stars fell like rain; *'ung t'á* to shed tears. Yün.

**穩** To tread out grain; safe, secure; well-placed, settled, fixed, immovable; **穩** sure, trusty, firm, constant; assured, implicit; to Wén. rest, to place securely: *'ung pó* (coll. *pó ná*), a midwife; COM., *'ung taung* safe, free from risks; *'ang ung*, settled, fixed securely; *'ung ü t'ai* *sang*, as safe as T'ai-shan (mountain); *'ung t'ung* steady, constant, not light and trifling; COLL., *'ung ung siang*, safely effected; *'ung chieh ung*, very secure, fully assured.

**媼** Also read *ung*: an old woman, a dame; a term for mother; the spirits of the earth: *'ló ung*, or *'ung pó*, an old dame. Read *uk*, as in *uk nak*, a fat child. Wén.

**緼** Hempen; deep, abstruse, as doctrines: also read *ung*, q. v.: *ung pó*, a hempen robe; a tattered gown. Yün.

**藴** An aquatic plant; collected, as duckweed; heaped up, as plants are when cut; luxuriant; collected, Yün. Wén.

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assembled; to hoard; deep, profound, as learning: *'ung kiék*, oppressed in mind, displeased; *'ung ch'ó*, clumpy, tussocky grass.

**韞**  
Yün.

An orange color; a case for a bow; the inside or lining; to store up, to conceal, to guard carefully.

*'Ung.* A coll. word, as in *'ung p'íang*, hump-backed.

**文**  
Wên.

Strokes, lines, marks; veins, spots, bands, striæ; variegated, colored, ornate; symmetrical lines or colors; chaste; genteel, elegant, stylish; extraneous, as ornaments; letters, literature; literary and official or civil; scholarly, accomplished, learned; a dispatch; a classifier of coins; the 67th radical: used for the coll. *mwong*, q. v.: *'teu ung*, to deliver a dispatch; *'ung pok*, *ka 'tiêng*, the composition is faultless; com., *'ek ung*, one cash; *'ung chiong*, a composition, an essay; *'ung hwaok*, rules of writing, grammar; *'sü ung*, a literary man; *'ung 'li*, style, tenor of an essay; *'ngwong ung*, the original text; *'pah ung*, the simple text; *'ung k'è* the spirit of a composition; genteel; *'ung nga*, neat, elegant; *'ung hung*, the literary atmosphere or fame of a place; *'ung n'èk*, literature; model essays; *'ung seng 'u seng* Confucius and Kuanti; *'ung chiong tú kung*, god of learning; *ung pung s'w' p'ó*, writing apparatus; *ung pok*, *sing 'u pok*, *cheu* an adept neither in civil nor military affairs, can neither learn nor work; *hü ung*,

false, mere fables; empty forms; coll., *ung ung pwo'* step by step, to keep step, as sedanmen; *ung ung chain' chain'* excessively polite, affected gentility; *ung tang'* a superior sort of pomelo. Read *ong'*: to hide, to gloss over.

**扞**  
Wên.

Also read *'ung*: to rub, to feel, to smooth with the hand; to wipe or dry by rubbing: *ung loi'* to wipe away tears.

**紋**  
Wên.

A pattern or figures in weaving; marks, seams in wood; lines in carving and drawing; the lines on the palm of the hand: com., *'sü ung pwo'* cotton drills; *chain' sa ung*, crapes; *'hwa ung*, carved, flowered; *'ung ngüng*, pure silver, sycee; *'ch'ü ung*, lines on the palms; *'ch'oi ung*, ripples on water; *tik ung* and *hwang ung*, with and across the grain; *pok twang' ung*, straight, connected figures, as in carving; *wang' ch'è ung*, an ancient form of *wang'* (myriad)—used ornamentally.

**蚊**  
Wên.

A mosquito, a gnat: used for he coll. *hung*, q. v.: *ung 'chü*, a fruit, resembling the mespilus or medlar.

**鰲**  
Wên.

The name of a fish, having small scales and brilliant spots, a Sparus?

**云**  
Yün.

To say, to declare; said, spoken of; to turn, to move around; abundant: *'hu pok ung*, why not say so? *ung ung*, what was spoken of, this and that;

<sup>1</sup>投 <sup>4</sup>文 <sup>6</sup>斯 <sup>8</sup>原 <sup>10</sup>文 <sup>12</sup>文 <sup>14</sup>文 <sup>15</sup>文 <sup>16</sup>斜 <sup>17</sup>紋 <sup>18</sup>紋 <sup>19</sup>紋 <sup>20</sup>紋  
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<sup>2</sup>文 <sup>3</sup>一 <sup>5</sup>文 <sup>7</sup>文 <sup>9</sup>白 <sup>11</sup>文 <sup>13</sup>文 <sup>14</sup>文 <sup>15</sup>文 <sup>16</sup>文 <sup>17</sup>文 <sup>18</sup>文 <sup>19</sup>文 <sup>20</sup>文  
不 文 法 理 文 雅 墨 聖 帝 君 花 手 不 云

etc., &c.; plentiful; 'ku 'ng ü  
ung, the old saying is; com.,  
'ung sēu<sup>2</sup> or 'ung ung 'chi sēu<sup>2</sup>  
the matter spoken of; 'ung  
haung<sup>2</sup> the amount mentioned,  
the sum said (to be due).

紕

Yün.

Raveled, confused, tangled; mixed up, embroiled: 'hung, ung, all in confusion.

耘

Yün.

To weed ground, to clear away what is noxious; to rid fields of grass and weeds.

芸

Yün.

Used for the last; a fragrant herb like rue; its leaves are said to keep insects out of mats and books: 'ung 'hiung, a perfume, like benzoin or sandarac; 'ung 'ch'ung, a study, a library; 'ung seng, grass in abundance; met., the people.

聞

Wên.

To hear, to perceive by the ear, to learn by report; to state to, to inform; fame, news, a report; to scent, to smell: 't'eng, ung, to hear; 'tiung ung, to publish a report; a tradition; 'pok, 'ung ung, distressing to hear, most heart-rending; 'pik, ung, to smell; com., 'hung ung, a report; 'ngi ung, heard by the ear, reported; 'sing ung, news; 'sing ung 'chai, a newspaper, a gazette. Read ong<sup>2</sup>: the place to which the voice reaches; character, fame; leng<sup>2</sup> ong<sup>2</sup> your fair name.

(905)

Üng.

殷

Yün.

Used for the next: the highest degree of, full, flourishing, great, many, complete, perfect; a full

band; a name for part of the Shang dynasty, B. C. 1401—1137: 'Üng 'chin 'chi kié' the era of the last of the Shang and first of the Chow; com., 'üng sik<sup>2</sup> ho<sup>2</sup> or 'üng sik<sup>2</sup> 'chi ka, a wealthy family. Read 'üng, as in 'üng 'üng, abundant.

慇

Yin.

Sorrowing, depressed in spirit, melancholy: 'üng üng, grieved, sorrowful; com., 'üng k'üng, very careful, anxiously diligent.

雍

Yung.

A side sluice or waste-weir, which receives the overflow of the Yellow river.

雍

Yung.

The 1st is more commonly used; used for the next: harmony of sounds; union, concord, agreeing; to assist, to protect; collected, crowded together:

com., 'üng 'hwo, harmonious; mild, genial, equable, as temperature; 'üng cheng' the Emperor Yungching, A. D. 1723; 'üng cheng' sēu<sup>2</sup> a kang' seng purchased degree. Read 'üng': to guard against freshets.

雛

Yung.

Similar to the last: a kind of sparrow, called 'üng kü; 'üng üng, the cry of wild geese; the harmonious song of birds; 'üng, hwo, harmonious, agreeable.

廡

Yung.

In concord, harmonious: 'p'ek, 'üng, a college or gymnasium, where government pupils were taught.

癰

Yung.

A swelling, a boil, a sore; an ulcer, an abscess; a running sore: 'p'w o'ü, 'üng, a carbuncle on the

|     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 紛 | 3 芸 | 5 聽 | 7 聞 | 8 風 | 10 新 | 12 紙 | 13 季 | 14 慇 | 16 雍 | 18 士 | 19 碎 |
| 紕   | 窓   | 聞   | 鼻   | 聞   | 聞    | 殷    | 殷    | 慇    | 正    | 雛    | 離    |
| 2 芸 | 4 芸 | 6 不 | 聞   | 9 耳 | 11 新 | 周    | 實    | 雍    | 雍    | 和    | 背    |
| 香   | 生   | 忍   | ○   | 聞   | 聞    | 之    | 戶    | 和    | 進    | ○    | 癰    |



back; *chong' üng*, to suck a sore—a lickspittle; *üng chü*, a deep, sluggish ulcer.

**臃** Also read *ë ü n g*: to swell; puffed, swollen: *ü ng chü ng*, to swell up, as the flesh; swollen, puffy.

**饗** Dressed food; to prepare food; an early meal, breakfast: *'ü ng ing*, a cook; *'ü ng ch'wang*, breakfast and supper; *'ü ng ch'wang pok, kié* the meals not continuing—too poor to have regular meals.

**允** To permit, to assent, to promise, to accede to; allowed, permitted; really, truly, honestly, sincerely: *'ü ng chung*, to grant, granted it; *'eng' ü ng*, permission given; *'pok, ü ng*, not allowed; *'ü ng yok*, sincere; COM., *'ü ng nok*, to assent readily to.

**犹** A tribe of Huns or Scythians, called *'Hiéng ü ng*, who troubled the emperors of the Chow dynasty.

**尹** To hold, to rule, to govern; to advance; true, faithful; a surname: *'ü ng chié*, dried meat for sacrifices; *'hu ü ng*, the mayor of Peking; COM., *'I ü ng*, a famous statesman of the Shang dynasty, who died B. C. 1713.

**忍** To bear, to endure, to suffer patiently; patience, endurance; able to sustain, fortitude; wrathful, hard, harsh, severe, hard-hearted: used for *'nung* in the

coll. q. v.: *'hang ü ng*, to curb or repress feeling; COM., *'ü ng nai*, patient; *'ü ng k'e' tong sing*, to curb resentment and refrain from speaking; *'ü ng ü k, pó' sio*, to bear disgrace in order to take revenge; *'ü ng sing hai' li*, severity violates reason; COLL., *'ü ng má' kwo* unable to endure it.

**忍** A stream in the south-east of Shansi. Read *'niéng*: dirty water; muddy, filthy; scurf from perspiration; beastly drunk.

**甬** Bursting, budding, as plants; bubbling, as a fountain; a measure of ten *'tau* or pecks; common, constant: *'ü ng tö*, a raised path to the hall, a covered way, as for the emperor.

**俑** A human puppet with springs; an effigy formerly buried with the dead: *ch'ung, ü ng*, an inventor of what is injurious.

**勇** Strong, brawny; brave, fearless, intrepid, daring; courage; to advance boldly, to resist manfully: *'ü ng meng*, valorous; *'tai' ü ng*, true bravery; *'sien ü ng*, false courage, mere passion; *'ü ng s'ü*, a hero; *'ü ng kang*, rash; *'hong ü ng*, ardent courage, impetuosity; COM., *'ü ng lik*, very strong, vigorous; *'ü ng pok, k'ó tong*, irresistibly brave; *'ü ü ng ü meu*, is brave, but no tactician!

**湧** To urge, to inspirit: *'sung ü ng*, to exhort, to stir up or instigate one.

1 饗 3 饗 4 允 6 不 8 獠 10 府 12 舍 14 忍 15 忍 16 勇 18 小 20 勇  
人 餐 准 允 獠 尹 忍 氣 辱 猛 勇 敢  
2 饗 5 應 7 允 9 尹 11 伊 13 忍 17 報 19 大 21 奮  
餐 繼 允 若 祭 尹 耐 吞 聲 勇 士 勇

蛹  
Yung.

The chrysalis of the silk-worm; a pupa, an aurelia: *'kiéng üng*, the chrysalis in a cocoon; *'ü üng*, a singing grub.

衢  
Yung.

A lane, an alley in a town; a path leading to a stairway: *'üng tö* a street or way.

踴  
踊  
Yung.

To jump, to leap for joy, to exult; to stamp, to leap in an excited manner: *'üng yok*, to skip for joy; *'pek üng*, to beat the breast and stamp for sorrow.

隱  
隱  
隱  
Yin.

Small, minute; secret; covered, hidden, put away; retired; privacy, in private life; obscure, abstruse; to retire, to withdraw; fixed, settled; in pain, sad, sorry; to pity, to compassionate; to hang the head, as embarrassed; abundant: *'üng chong*, to hide, to secrete; *'üng ngü*, ambiguous words, innuendo; *'üng mü*, abstruse; *'üng sēü* a retired officer; *'üng muk*, obscure, unknown; to hide, as from arrest; *'üng üng*, troubled; full, abundant; com., *'üng kü*, to retire to private life.

癰  
Yin.

A pimple, a boil, an eruption, blisters: used for the coll. *ngieng* q. v.: *'üng ching*, small sores, pustules.

橐  
Yin.

The hidden framework of a roof; an instrument for adjusting things: *'üng k'wuk*, machines for straightening and squaring wood.

勻  
Yün.

Equal, even, alike, equally; to divide alike, to equalize; few, a little: *'king üng*, divided equally; COLL., *'üng seu*, to apportion evenly; *'üng sang a'* or *'üng sang hong* to divide into three equal parts.

畝  
Yün.

Land laid out in plats or fields for cultivation; to till land.

筠  
Yün.

The tough skin of the bamboo, called *tēnk*, *üng*, which contains silex.

戎  
Jung.

A weapon, arms, war-like implements; soldiers; military; a war chariot; large, great; thou, you; to assist; to pluck out; an ancient region in the N. W. of Yunnan: *'üng üng*, the five kinds of weapons; *'üng ping*, military weapons; soldiers; *'üng hong*, troops in line, the army; *'üng üng*, a general; *'ek üng i*, (as easy as putting on) a suit of armor; *'üng tik*, tribes in Turfan.

絨  
Jung.

Fine cloth; sometimes used for woollens; floss, fine silk; velvet; the nap of cloth; *met.*, down, fine hair, feathers; the down or egret of plants: *'sien üng*, flannel; *'ai üng*, broadcloth; *'sü üng*, kerseymerie; com., *'cheng üng*, a thick sort of velvet; *'üng siäng* floss; *'chak üng*, to make artificial flowers of velvet; *'üng che* words of velvet, as on scrolls; *'üng kié*, or *'üng mó kié*, a

踴躍 隱藏 隱微 隱沒 均勻 分五 兵戎 戎一 戎狄 大絨 剪絨 紮絨  
 踴躍 隱語 隱士 隱居 均三 戎五 戎行 戎衣 戎小 斜絨 絨絨 絨字  
 踴躍 隱語 隱士 隱居 均三 戎五 戎行 戎衣 戎小 斜絨 絨絨 絨字

species of fowl with a velvety coat of white feathers.

**容**

Feeling or manner in receiving; to receive kindly; to bear with, to tolerate; to suffer, to allow one in; face, countenance, looks, air, manner; easy, unconstrained; perfumed amulets; a screen, as for archers; <sup>1</sup>hang üng, to contain; patient, generous; <sup>2</sup>hwa üng, pretty, as a girl; <sup>3</sup>ch'ieu' üng, simpering, smirking; <sup>4</sup>sek, üng, to blush, disconcerted; com., <sup>5</sup>üng mau' the face, figure, form; <sup>6</sup>hi, üng, a portrait; <sup>7</sup>üng mau' ching, chá, a pretty face; <sup>8</sup>k'wang üng or üng sêu' to be lenient, indulgent; <sup>9</sup>äng ch'üng' sü ük, to give the rein to lusts; <sup>10</sup>chung üng, to treat generously; <sup>11</sup>üng e' easy, not hard; <sup>12</sup>ch'üng üng 'kwi nik, to allow a few days more; COLL., ng' üng i, not suffer him to.

**榕**

The bastard banian (ficus indica), called <sup>13</sup>süng ch'eu' in the coll. q. v.: it is worshiped for longevity and sometimes has shrines built among its branches: com., <sup>14</sup>äng siäng, the banian-city, Foochow; <sup>15</sup>üng k'iong, the Foochow patois.

**溶**

Full and flowing gently, as water between its banks; to fill; an easy, leisurely manner.

**蓉**

The Hibiscus: com., <sup>16</sup>hu üng, the hibiscus mutabilis.

**茸**

Plants growing thick and luxuriantly; collected, thick together: <sup>17</sup>mun g üng, confused; indistinct utterance: com., <sup>18</sup>lek, üng, hartshorn; üng pi'eng' the shavings of deer's horn.

**鎔**

To smelt, to fuse metals; to cast, to forge; a mold or matrix in which metal is cast; die for coining; to influence, to transform, as by doctrine: used for the coll. <sup>19</sup>yong, q. v.: <sup>20</sup>üng hwa' to melt, to fuse.

**鏞**

A large bell.

**庸**

To employ, as servants; constant, usual, ordinary; meritorious; toilsome, laborious; harmonious; kind, cordial, accommodat- ing; rude, plebeian; taxes, reve- nue: <sup>21</sup>äng hu sük, 'chü, common people; <sup>22</sup>äng ing, a mediocore; <sup>23</sup>u, üng, no need of, unnecessary; <sup>24</sup>äng ch'ai, ordinary talent; <sup>25</sup>ping üng, common, inferior; <sup>26</sup>teng üng, to attain office; com., <sup>27</sup>täng üng, the Doctrine of the Mean—one of the Four Books.

**傭**

To hire, to engage one's self to work, to serve for wages; hired, employed; in the following senses, read <sup>28</sup>ch'ung and <sup>29</sup>ch'ung in the dictionaries; equal, impar- tial; of the same rank; to treat alike; to use, to do: <sup>30</sup>ka üng, domestics; <sup>31</sup>mü' ch'ai' üng, a green-grocer; com., <sup>32</sup>äng k'eng, engaged as a laborer.

- |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <sup>1</sup> 涵容 | <sup>8</sup> 笑容 | <sup>5</sup> 容貌 | <sup>7</sup> 容貌 | <sup>9</sup> 寬容 | 私慾               | <sup>11</sup> 容易 | <sup>13</sup> 榕城 | <sup>15</sup> 庸夫 | <sup>16</sup> 庸人 | <sup>18</sup> 庸才 | <sup>20</sup> 家傭 |
| <sup>2</sup> 花容 | <sup>4</sup> 失容 | <sup>6</sup> 喜容 | <sup>整齊</sup>   | <sup>9</sup> 容縱 | <sup>10</sup> 通容 | <sup>12</sup> 榕模 | <sup>14</sup> 榕腔 | <sup>俗子</sup>    | <sup>17</sup> 毋庸 | <sup>19</sup> 平庸 | <sup>21</sup> 傭工 |



**墉**

Yung.

A wall, a rampart; a redoubt, a small citadel; a mud wall; to build adobe walls; the northern wall of a hall.

**慵**

Yung.

Jung.

Lazy, indolent; dilatory, remiss, careless: 'su üng, lazy, negligent.

**鄺**

Yung.

The capital of Chowsin, B. C. 1154; a small feudatory of the Chow dynasty, now the Weihui prefecture in the N. E. of Honan; a place among the southern barbarians.

**彤**

Yung.

A daily or continual sacrifice, as to ancestors; to worship or sacrifice daily: 'Üng ngü se' a concubine of Hwangti. Read 'ting: a boat sailing along.

**融**

Yung.

Jung.

The steam of melted things, vapor rising; melted, liquefied; blending, mixing, harmonizing; high and large; clear, bright, intelligent: 'üng hwo, blending; genial, as temperature; 'üng hwoi' kwang' tung, to comprehend fully, well versed in it.

(906)

Wa.

**劃**

Hua.

Ho.

Read hek; used for the coll. wa: to mark or cut with a knife; to cut open; to cut glass: 'wa pwo, to cut out (an old piece) and insert (a new one), to revise or counterfeit, as by changing a word; 'wa sioh, tó' to cut off a piece; 'wa pok, tong, to rip open the intestines.

**呱**

Kua.

Ku.

Also read ku: to cry out, as children do, to babble: 'wa wa, i k'ek, to cry and scream: COLL., wa wa, to utter inarticulate sounds; to babble, as a child in play with the hand on the mouth.

**哇**

Wa.

Words of flattery, affected sounds; wanton, lascivious music; to spue, to vomit, to retch; to whine, to drone.

**娃**

Wa.

A beautiful woman, a pretty girl, a beauty. Read ki: deep sunken, as the eyes.

**蛙**

Wa.

Wai.

A frog, green and striped, with a line down the back; also wanton sounds: 'no' wa, the enraged frog, as mentioned in an ancient story; 'ching' ti wa, a frog in a well; met., inexperienced.

**捺**

Wa.

To clutch, to grasp and haul; to claw, to scratch into pieces; to grapple, to grab at; to seize a handful of.

**窰**

Wa.

A depression, a cavity, a puddle, a low muddy spot; the bottom of water; a hoof-print: 'wa lung, low and high; contemptible and exalted.

**窪**

Wa.

A deep ditch; a puddle, dirty water collected, as in footsteps; also deep, clear water: 'ti wa, a low spot or puddle.

**騶**

Kua.

A yellowish or cream-colored horse with a black mouth: 'K'ie' wa, one of eight brothers, an able

<sup>1</sup>疏慵

○

<sup>2</sup>彤魚氏

○

<sup>3</sup>融和融會

貫通劃補

<sup>6</sup>劃一塊

○

<sup>7</sup>劃腹腸

○

<sup>8</sup>呱呱而泣

<sup>9</sup>怒蛙井底

○

<sup>11</sup>蛙窰隆

○

<sup>12</sup>低窪季騶

○

statesman in the Chow dynasty.

**Wa.** A coll. word: to turn aside, to call at on one's way: *'wa piéng*, to go aside, to avoid; *'wa 'mu n'èng ch'io'* to stop at a certain person's house; *'a 'wa*, to loiter about, to stop here and there; *'wa tak*, to borrow everywhere and not return or pay back; *'hwa hwoi' sang sek, lèk*, *'wa*, the lottery has 36 changes; *met.*, uncertain, indefinite.

**Wa'.** A coll. word: brisk, flourishing, as trade: *wa' chiáh*, *wa'* very busy, as a market; *wa' ch'e' má' mó chiéng*, a brisk trade, but no profits.

**划** Read *hwa*; coll. *wa*: to sweep, to brush aside, as with the hand; to paddle: *wa k'oi*, to brush aside; *pa siék, tó 'chwi 'lá wa*, put the paddles in the water and paddle away!

**話** Words, discourse; speech, language; to talk, to converse; to tell, to narrate; able to speak well; to clamor; to put to shame; to regulate: com., *'kong wa'* to speak, to talk; *'wa' t'au*, initial phrases, by-words; *'puí wa'* to confess one's wrong; *'t'u wa'* or *'pang wa'* the colloquial; *'wa' e'* the import of what is said; *'wa' siók*, it is said—a phrase in colloquial books; *'tó wa'* (coll. *tó wa' s'ó*), talkative; *'twai' wa'* bragging; *'huí wa'* to return a verbal answer; COLL., *wa' k'a* or *wa' p'ong'* a clue or inkling from one's

words; *'wa' 'kong hang hu*, to talk confusedly; *'kwang wa' ng' kau' 't'u k'iong ch'aiu'* if you don't know enough of the mandarin, eke out with the patois.

**畫**

Hua.  
Ho.

To draw, to mark; to paint pictures; to map, to mark out a plan of; a picture, a drawing, a painting: the 2d also read *hek*, q. v.: com., *'wa' s'ü*, one who sketches or paints, an artist; *'wa' ch'iong'* a worker in stucco or plaster figures, as on walls; *'tang' wa'* and *'ch'ai wa'* ink sketches and colored paintings; *'wa' hó'* or *'wa' hwa ak*, to sign one's private mark or designation; *'wa' 'mi ing*, to paint a beauty; *'wa' ing tu hing*, to sketch the picture, as of a thief or a runaway; *'wa' piäng nang ch'üing ki*, picturing out cakes can not satisfy hunger; *met.*, a pressing need, insufficient, unreliable; COLL., *sioh, hok, wa'* a picture.

(907)

Wah.

**𦏧**

Read *huk*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *wah*: to grunt, as swine: *wah, wah, kieu'* to grunt, to squeal; *wa wah*, grunting; the sound used in calling pigs; *met.*, a hog, a pig.

**畫**

Hua.  
Ho.

Read *hek*; coll. *wah*: a mark, a line; strokes of the pencil; to mark, to draw a line, to line off: *'wah, sioh, wah*, to make one mark or stroke; *wah, sioh, hwang*, to make a horizontal stroke; *wah, 'la yong'* to

|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |   |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|
| 1 講 | 8 賠 | 5 話 | 7 多 | 9 回  | 4 含  | 12 畫 | 14 畫 | 押 | 17 畫 | 18 畫 | 饑    |
| 話   | 話   | 意   | 話   | 話    | 糊    | 匠    | 號    | 畫 | 影    | 餅    | 餓    |
| 2 話 | 4 土 | 6 話 | 8 大 | 10 話 | 11 畫 | 13 淡 | 15 畫 | 美 | 圖    | 難    | 19 畫 |
| 頭   | 話   | 說   | 話   | 講    | 師    | 畫    | 花    | 人 | 形    | 充    | 一    |
|     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |   |      |      | 畫    |

sketch a pattern of; *wah<sub>2</sub> sioh<sub>2</sub> pek*, to make a mark with the pencil; *ih, wah<sub>2</sub>*, to make strokes; to write hastily, to scribble off.

(908)

Wai.

歪

Wai.

Out of perpendicular, askant, awry, askew; crooked, distorted; wicked, depraved; as a verb in the coll. to extort from, to squeeze one: com., *'wai sioh<sub>2</sub>*, depraved, corrupt; *'wai ch'oi<sub>2</sub>* a wry mouth; coll., *'wai pwan<sub>2</sub> peng* (or *'peng*), askant on one side, as a house; coll., *'wai t'au wai<sub>2</sub> 'nó*, "wry head and brains"; *met.*, very crooked, all askew; *'wai n'eng chi'eng*, to squeeze money, as by threats or false pretences; to shirk a debt rascally; *'wai sioh<sub>2</sub> to<sub>2</sub>* (or *tion<sub>2</sub>*), to extort a sum (of money).

Wai.

A coll. word: a country brogue for *ai*, as in *'wai a*, or *'wai ó*, (or *'wai<sub>2</sub> 'a* and *'wai<sub>2</sub> 'ó*), an exclamation of wonder, astonishment, etc.; *'wai a<sub>2</sub>* a term of intense astonishment, ah, most wonderful!

(909)

Wak.

挖

Wa.

To hollow out a cavity in the ground, to feel in a hole; a hole, a deep hollow, as in a hill; large and hollow.

挖

Wa.

To dig out, to excavate; to gouge, to scoop out, to dredge; to scratch: com., *'w a k<sub>2</sub>*, *'muong*, to scratch or claw the door; *'wak, ngau<sub>2</sub>* to dig up lotus roots with the hand; *'wak, n'uk<sub>2</sub> i ch'ong*, to gouge out flesh to

heal an ulcer; *met.*, to have only the labor for the pains, to borrow of one to pay to another; coll., *wak<sub>2</sub> seu*, to search everywhere; *wak<sub>2</sub> k'a'eng<sub>2</sub>* to "dig a hole"; *met.*, very, excessively, as in *wak<sub>2</sub> k'a'eng<sub>2</sub> k'i ngai*, very bad, exceedingly wicked! *wak<sub>2</sub> sioh<sub>2</sub> meng<sub>2</sub>* the whole face scratched; *'pa t'au wak, nge<sub>2</sub>* to scratch the head and ears, as in deep thought.

曰

Yüeh.

To speak, to say, to declare; to speak of, to declare; to speak of, to designate; the 73d radical: also read *wok*, q. v.: *'toi wak*, he answered, saying; *'chü wak<sub>2</sub>* Confucius said; *'ek wak<sub>2</sub>*, one says; one is called, as in a list.

活

Huo.

Ho.

A river in the southeast of Shansi; living, moving; life, motion; lively, active, bustling; cheerful; to vivify; also read *kwak*, q. v.: *'wak, kie<sub>2</sub>* an employment, means of living; *'pok, ti s'ü wak<sub>2</sub>*, careless of life; heedless, unconcerned, as children; com., *'wak<sub>2</sub> mi'ang<sub>2</sub>* life; *'wak<sub>2</sub> tong<sub>2</sub>* sprightly, quick, handy; *'wak<sub>2</sub> ta'eng<sub>2</sub>* lively, free and easy, good, as one's credit, trade, or improved prospects; *'wak<sub>2</sub> 'pó*, available treasure, as money; *'wak<sub>2</sub> che<sub>2</sub>* a verb; *'wak<sub>2</sub> huk<sub>2</sub>*, a living Budh, the Lama; *met.*, a prognosticator, one shrewd at guessing; also tame, kind; *'wak<sub>2</sub> t'wak<sub>2</sub>*, active, bustling; also quick in perception; easy, flowing, as one's style; coll., *'k'á wak<sub>2</sub>*, lively, in good health and spirits; *wak<sub>2</sub> t'ieu<sub>2</sub> t'ieu<sub>2</sub>* sry, stirring; *'nü 'yá*

1歪 3歪 4歪 5挖 7挖 8對 10一 12不 13活 15活 17活 19活  
歪斜 歪半 歪頭 挖門 挖肉 對日 一日 不知 活命 活動 活字 活脫  
2歪 2歪 2歪 6挖 9子 11活 14活 16活 18活 20快  
嘴 斗 腦 藕 瘡 日 計 死 動 寶 佛 活



*wak*, you are very smart, as said to a braggart; *po<sup>2</sup> wak*, to revive, as plants or one near death; resurrection.

襪  
襪

Stockings, socks, hose: COM., <sup>1</sup>*tang wak*, stockings of a single thickness; <sup>2</sup>*kuk wak*, lined hose; <sup>3</sup>*miéng wak*, quilted socks;

Wa. <sup>2</sup>*wak, tai<sup>2</sup>* garters; <sup>3</sup>*wak, kong*, a loop on the

bottom of a stocking to suspend by; COLL., *wak, kiék*, the "cheeks" or side pieces on the foot of a stocking; *wak, hong<sup>2</sup>* the legs of stockings; *wak, t'eng*, the inside of the legs, as for thrusting things into.

(910) Wang.

彎  
彎

To draw a bow; to bend, to curve; bent,

Wan. bowed, curved; to turn:

<sup>1</sup>*wang k'ung*, to draw the bow; COM., *wang wang*, bent, crooked; <sup>2</sup>*wang tó*, a wood-cleaver; COLL., *wang ch'ong<sup>2</sup>* crooked, twisted; *met.*, a business not well done; *t'iong wang t'au*, the place to turn, the corner; <sup>3</sup>*a wang*, to bend, to make crooked; *wang tié*, to turn and enter, as a street.

灣  
灣

A curved shore; a cove, a bay; a low beach; to anchor,

Wan. to moor; an anchorage: used for the coll. *wang*, q. v.: <sup>1</sup>*sa wang*, a low, sandy beach; COM., <sup>2</sup>*tai wang* (coll. *tai wang*), Formosa.

挽  
挽

To draw a bow; to lead, to conduct; to take, to carry in the hand; to bring back, to restore to a good state: <sup>10</sup>*wang*

*toi hung*, to reform degenerate manners; *wang k'eu<sup>2</sup>* to lay the hand on the bier, as anciently done; to drag a hearse; COM., <sup>11</sup>*wang hui* or *wang t'iong*, to reform, to bring again to a good state; <sup>12</sup>*wang hui tiéng e<sup>2</sup>* to induce Heaven's favorable will; COLL., *wang t'au hwok*, to wind the cue (about the head).

輓  
輓

Similar to the last: to pull, to drag, as a carriage or hearse; the cords to draw a bier: *wang kó*, songs of the hearse-men; COM., *wang tiéng*, funeral scrolls, as hung in the hall.

晚  
晚

Decline of the sun, evening, night; *met.*, late in life; late, tardy, afterwards: used for the coll. *mwong*, q. v.: <sup>12</sup>*yá<sup>2</sup> wang*, late at night; <sup>13</sup>*wang niéng*, aged; <sup>14</sup>*wang hwo*, the last crop of rice; <sup>15</sup>*hwoi<sup>2</sup> chí<sup>2</sup> i wang*, too late to repent; COM., <sup>16</sup>*wang ku*, the evening drum; <sup>17</sup>*wang k'ing*, evening prospect; *met.*, the condition of the aged; <sup>18</sup>*wang p'woi<sup>2</sup>* juniors; <sup>19</sup>*wang seng*, I, your junior; *wang chui*, the child of one's old age; *cha wang*, morning and evening; *wang ch'wang*, supper; *sióng kiéng<sup>2</sup> hang<sup>2</sup> wang*, I deeply regret that I did not know you before.

腕  
腕

The wrist; to grasp with the hand, to grasp and twist, to wrench; to seize and carry: <sup>21</sup>*ch<sup>2</sup> iu wang* (coll. *ch<sup>2</sup> iu wang*), the wrist, the fore-arm.

單襪 棉襪 襪根 彎刀 臺灣 風 挽回 夜晚 晚禾 已晚 晚景 晚生  
夾襪 襪帶 彎弓 沙灣 挽頰 回 晚年 悔之 晚鼓 晚輩 手腕  
1 單 2 襪 3 夾 4 襪 5 棉 6 襪 7 根 8 帶 9 彎 10 弓 11 刀 12 沙 13 灣 14 風 15 挽 16 回 17 晚 18 年 19 禾 20 悔 21 之 22 鼓 23 晚 24 輩 25 手 26 腕

**剜** To pare, to cut off; to scrape: <sup>10</sup>*wang nū k*, <sup>i</sup>*ch'ong*, to cut out a piece of flesh to cure a boil—to cause the greater injury or trouble.  
Wan.  
Wa.

**婉** Docile, yielding, obedient; soft, winning, com-  
Yüan.  
Yüan.  
**婉** plaisant; youthful, beautiful: the 2d also read <sup>miéng</sup>, q. v.: <sup>20</sup>*wi wang*, soft and winning, easy, gentle; <sup>30</sup>*wang üng*, kind and obliging.  
Wan.  
Mien.

**宛** To screen one's self in the grass; to yield, obliging, accommodating, in which senses the same as the preceding: <sup>40</sup>*wang yong*, as if, according to; <sup>50</sup>*wang tiong*, to accommodate one's self to circumstances; the warbling of birds, harmonious music. Read <sup>wong</sup>; small, delicate.  
Yüan.  
Wan.

**惋** To be alarmed and irritated; to dislike, to hate, to be dissatisfied with.  
Yüan.

**琬** A round or oval tablet or scepter of jade or gem, given to princes—emblematic of perfect virtue and harmony.  
Yüan.

**碗** A bowl, a dish; a bowlful: COM., <sup>60</sup>*wang ch'ai*, dishes of food; <sup>70</sup>*wang kó*, steamed bread-cakes of rice-batter; <sup>80</sup>*wang kong*, a sort of large bowl; <sup>90</sup>*k'wo tiong wang*, the bowls used (by students) at examinations—are of a

small size; COLL., <sup>10</sup>*pwong* <sup>20</sup>*wang*, bowls to eat rice from; <sup>30</sup>*wang peng hu*, pulverized crockery; <sup>40</sup>*p'wai* <sup>50</sup>*wang cho' ch'oi* to break a bowl and take an oath.

**苑** Also read *ok*; luxuriant, abundant, flourishing: also used for <sup>wong</sup> (a pasture, a park): <sup>10</sup>*chie' wang*, a red, tough root, used as an expectorant.  
Yüan.  
Yü.

**莞** To seem pleased: <sup>10</sup>*wang* <sup>20</sup>*i*, to smile, to look pleased. Read <sup>hwang</sup>: a species of coarse grass for weaving into mats. Read <sup>kwang</sup>, as in <sup>10</sup>*Tung kwang*, a district in Kwangtung east of the Pearl river, near the Bogue.  
Huan.  
Kuan.

**浣** Read <sup>ngwang</sup> in the dictionaries: to cleanse in water, to wash; to bathe; a decade of days: <sup>10</sup>*wang* <sup>20</sup>*i*, to wash one's clothes; COM., <sup>10</sup>*siong* <sup>20</sup>*wang*, <sup>17</sup>*tüng wang*, and <sup>10</sup>*ha* <sup>20</sup>*wang*, the three decades of a month—terms used in letters.  
Huan.

**睭** Read <sup>ngwang</sup> in the dictionaries: bright, brilliant, as a star; true, real; large, lustrous, rolling, as the eyes; nicely pared, made smooth and neat; finely molded; to look about, to see clearly; to soothe, to coax, to wheedle,  
Wan.

**綰** To wrap around, to tie up, to bind. Read <sup>hwang</sup>: a vane, a weather-cock.  
Huan.

<sup>1</sup>剜肉 <sup>2</sup>委婉 <sup>4</sup>宛然 <sup>6</sup>碗菜 <sup>8</sup>碗缸 <sup>9</sup>科場 <sup>10</sup>飯碗 <sup>11</sup>詛嘴 <sup>12</sup>紫苑 <sup>13</sup>莞爾 <sup>14</sup>浣衣 <sup>15</sup>中浣 <sup>16</sup>下浣 <sup>17</sup>碗 <sup>18</sup>碗 <sup>19</sup>碗 <sup>20</sup>碗 <sup>21</sup>碗 <sup>22</sup>碗 <sup>23</sup>碗 <sup>24</sup>碗 <sup>25</sup>碗 <sup>26</sup>碗 <sup>27</sup>碗 <sup>28</sup>碗 <sup>29</sup>碗 <sup>30</sup>碗 <sup>31</sup>碗 <sup>32</sup>碗 <sup>33</sup>碗 <sup>34</sup>碗 <sup>35</sup>碗 <sup>36</sup>碗 <sup>37</sup>碗 <sup>38</sup>碗 <sup>39</sup>碗 <sup>40</sup>碗 <sup>41</sup>碗 <sup>42</sup>碗 <sup>43</sup>碗 <sup>44</sup>碗 <sup>45</sup>碗 <sup>46</sup>碗 <sup>47</sup>碗 <sup>48</sup>碗 <sup>49</sup>碗 <sup>50</sup>碗 <sup>51</sup>碗 <sup>52</sup>碗 <sup>53</sup>碗 <sup>54</sup>碗 <sup>55</sup>碗 <sup>56</sup>碗 <sup>57</sup>碗 <sup>58</sup>碗 <sup>59</sup>碗 <sup>60</sup>碗 <sup>61</sup>碗 <sup>62</sup>碗 <sup>63</sup>碗 <sup>64</sup>碗 <sup>65</sup>碗 <sup>66</sup>碗 <sup>67</sup>碗 <sup>68</sup>碗 <sup>69</sup>碗 <sup>70</sup>碗 <sup>71</sup>碗 <sup>72</sup>碗 <sup>73</sup>碗 <sup>74</sup>碗 <sup>75</sup>碗 <sup>76</sup>碗 <sup>77</sup>碗 <sup>78</sup>碗 <sup>79</sup>碗 <sup>80</sup>碗 <sup>81</sup>碗 <sup>82</sup>碗 <sup>83</sup>碗 <sup>84</sup>碗 <sup>85</sup>碗 <sup>86</sup>碗 <sup>87</sup>碗 <sup>88</sup>碗 <sup>89</sup>碗 <sup>90</sup>碗 <sup>91</sup>碗 <sup>92</sup>碗 <sup>93</sup>碗 <sup>94</sup>碗 <sup>95</sup>碗 <sup>96</sup>碗 <sup>97</sup>碗 <sup>98</sup>碗 <sup>99</sup>碗 <sup>100</sup>碗

**綰**

Wan.

Like the last: to tie, to fasten, to bind; to hold, to keep securely; to sew, to hem; bad, evil: also read 'kwang, q. v.

**玩**

Wan.

Read *ngwang*; used for the coll. *wang*: to ramble: 'wang 'swa, to recreate, to divert one's self; 'k'ó' wang, to go rambling; wang chak, roving all about; wang sioh, lau, to take a ramble.

**灣**

Wan.

Read *wang*; coll. *wang*: a turn, a curve or bend, as in a river: wang 'tié chiu piéng, the names of two localities on the north bank of the Min; tai wang, Formosa.

**換換**

Huan.

To change, to exchange; to commute, to interchange; to barter; to move from one place to another: COM., 'wang' t'á' to act as a substitute, to work in another's place; 'wang' 'ch'iu, to change to the other hand; to get other workmen; 'wang' mwong, to change to another employment; 'wang' siáh, to work for one's food only; 'tói' wang' to barter; 'wang' hwang, to exchange dollars; 'wang' i siong, to change one's dress; 'kai wang' to alter, to make in another form or style; 'wang' t'aik, hing tá' sworn friends; 'king pok, wang' "for gold not change it"—name of a variety of Chinese pencil; also a medicine made of old excrement; COLL., wang' kwo', peng, to change

to the other side; to change, as shoes from one foot to the other.

**萬萬**

Wan.

Bees swarming in numbers; a myriad, ten thousand, the highest number commonly used in notation; all, many, an indefinite, large number; as a superlative, very, wholly, great, exalted: wang' 'u, a kind of posture-making; COM., 'ch'íeng wang' a thousand myriads, ten millions; met., most positively; 'wang' ek, one in a myriad, a mere chance, a bare possibility; 'wang' kwok, all countries; 'wang' seu, the emperor's birthday; 'wang' haing' a myriad licks—an epistolary phrase; 'wang' swoi' ié, the sire of a myriad years—the emperor; 'wang' niéng s'ung, a species of long-lived dwarf-fir; met., a dwarf; wang' pok, 'k'ó, positively ought not; wang' 'u ek, sek, "in a myriad not lose one"—no failure, all coming out right; wang' pok, taik, 'i, it must be, no help for it; wang' pok, kik, ek, not one can equal him; 'ch'íeng 'ch'íeng wang' wang' an innumerable multitude; COLL., sioh, wang' 10,000; sioh, pah, wang' one million.

**卐**

Wan.

The Indian figure Swastica, called "the myriad character": COM., 'wang' che' ung, a sort of Vitruvian scroll of this figure, as in window lattices, or as stamped on paper.

(911)

Wi.

**威**

Wei.

Majesty, official dignity, rigid composure; state, pomp; august, grave; intimidating, overawing; wi

1玩 8換 5換 7兌 9換 10改 兄 換 14萬 16萬 18萬 19萬 20卐  
 耍 替 門 換 衣 換 弟 千 一 壽 歲 年 字  
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 玩 手 食 番 ○ 帖 不 ○ 國 幸 ○ ○ ○



'*meng*, ferocious; com., '*wi* *hung*, a majestic bearing, dignity; '*wi* *ngieng*, stern and severe, awe-inspiring; '*tieng* *wi*, to make a display of power; '*wi* *ling* '*hieng eng*' grandly efficacious and clearly responsive, as a god; '*wi* *ling* *kung*, a title of *Sĩng hwong*, the municipal guardian; COLL., '*mó* *wi*, has no dignity or sternness, as a teacher; *seng* '*tieng* *la* *wi* *k'auk*, '*nü* *k'ang*' will first show you my awful power (then you will tremble)!

*Wi*. A coll. word, but rarely used: an exclamation denoting surprise, and uttered with the hands thrown out excitedly.

**葳**

Wei.

Flourishing, luxuriant; full, abundant: '*wi* *wi*, a plant like knot grass, whose roots are sudorific.

**蕤**

Jui.

Pendent twigs or branches, weeping plants, fringed flowers; pendent ends or fringes, as of cap-bands; a flag: '*wi* *ping*, a musical note; the 5th moon; '*wi* *wi*, the knot grass, used medicinally.

**綏**

Wei.

Also read *ch'wi*: the tassel or fringe on a cap; the lappets or throat-bands of caps; female head-pendants; a cow's tail tied on the end of a pole, as a standard.

**逶**

Wei.

Also read '*wi*: to walk awry, to reel in walking; crooked, tortuous: '*wi* *i*, to reel; to swagger, to strut.

**櫻**

A low thorny tree or bush, producing fruit like an ear-pendant; a hazelnut or filbert?

**卉**

**卉**

Hui.

**唯**

Wei.

To answer smartly, to echo, as in answering; an answer in the affirmative, yes! also read *mi*, q. v.: '*wi* *wi*, aye, aye! yes, yes! '*wi* *i* *k'i*, to answer and come quickly.

**虺**

Hui.

A large snake, with a huge head and small neck: also read *hwí*, q. v.: '*ch'wi* *wi*, a sea-serpent; '*hok*, '*wi*, an adder, a large snake; '*wong* *wi*, an enormous serpent; '*T'ung* *wi*, a noted statesman of the Shang dynasty.

**偉**

Wei.

Great, rare, extraordinary: '*chong* *wi*, a brave man, a hero; '*ki* *wi*, remarkable, curious.

**煒**

Wei.

A blazing fire; light, bright, glowing; a flaming red color; lurid, brilliant, as flames.

**瑋**

Wei.

A red-colored gem; a rarity, precious things, curious gems.

**韡**

Wei.

Full of leaves and flowers, luxuriant, flourishing; showy, splendid.

**韪**

Wei.

Right, correct, proper; to show the right, to throw light on a subject: '*pok*, '*wi*, an impropriety.

1威 3展 4威 5威 6無 7透 8唯 9水 13王 14仲 16奇 17不  
風 威 靈 靈 威 迤 而 虺 虺 虺 偉 韡  
2威 威 顯 公 蕤 卉 起 蝮 虺 俊 偉 韡  
嚴 應 賓 木 起 虺 虺 偉 〇 〇

**葦** A large sedge, a reed, a rush: <sup>1</sup>*lu* 'wi, sedge, grass used for tying things; <sup>2</sup>*ek*, 'wi, *hong*, *chi*, crossed (the stream) on one reed.  
Wei.

**遠** Also read *wi*: grass, plants, herbs; a surname: also read 'wong, q. v.  
Wei.  
Yüan.

**萎** Leaves falling; dried, withered, blasted, wilted; rotten, decayed, dying: <sup>3</sup>*wi* *lok*, plants withering; <sup>4</sup>*wi* *wi*, knot grass; a sort of creeping plant, whose roots are used medicinally.  
Wei.

**委** To bend under a burden; to bear, to sustain, as an office; to belong to; to send away, to reject; to commit to, to trouble one with; to depute, to delegate; deputed, commissioned on public service; a government storehouse; a wrong, an injustice; the end, the last; indeed, truly: <sup>5</sup>*twang* 'wi, robes of ceremony; <sup>6</sup>*ngwong* 'wi, first to last, the circumstances; <sup>7</sup>*wi*, *chi*, to reject it; <sup>8</sup>*hong* 'wi, to receive orders, deputed; <sup>9</sup>*wi* *eng* to bear office; com., <sup>10</sup>*wi* *wong*, a deputed officer; <sup>11</sup>*wi*, *pá*, the commission or warrant; <sup>12</sup>*ngwó* 'wi, petty military officers (promoted from the cavalry); COLL., <sup>13</sup>*wi* *i* *k'ó* *paing* to depute him to manage it; <sup>14</sup>*wi* *k'ëuk*, <sup>15</sup>*chi* *sioh*, <sup>16</sup>*hái*, (bear) the grievance this once! <sup>17</sup>*wi* *sik*, <sup>18</sup>*kong* *li*, speak out truly!  
Wei.

**痿** Also read *wi*: a paralysis of the limbs, caused by dampness; rheumatism, numbness of the extremities;  
Wei.

ties; weak, lame, crippled, impotent: <sup>19</sup>*wi* *pe* a paralysis; <sup>20</sup>*ing* 'wi, or <sup>21</sup>*yong* 'wi, loss of virility.

**諉** To involve, to implicate, to lay the blame on others; Wei. to apologize and decline repeatedly; to shirk the trouble, to entrust, to give to another to do: <sup>22</sup>*ch'wi* 'wi, to decline, to excuse one's self evasively; <sup>23</sup>*wi* *t'auk*, to entrust, to lay on another.

**餒** To feed, to give provender to: <sup>24</sup>*wi* *sëu* to feed; <sup>25</sup>*wi* *ngü*, to feed oxen. Read *noi*: hungry; putrid fish.  
Wei.

(912) Wí.

**倭** Yielding: *wi* *li*, to come from a distance: also read *wo*, q. v.  
Wei.  
Wo.

**偎** To love, attached to, fond of: *wi* *ing*, to love one devotedly.  
Wei.

**喂** Read *wi* in the dictionaries: to fear, to be alarmed; to feed, to give provender, to tend: com., <sup>26</sup>*wi* 'ma (also spoken *wi* 'ma), to feed a horse.  
Wei.

**楔** The projections on the top and bottom of a door, the hinges or pivots on which it turns.  
Wei.

**煨** The fire in a chafing dish; to heat things in a fire; to roast, to cook in embers or ashes: <sup>27</sup>*tong* 'wi, embers, hot ashes for roasting in; com., <sup>28</sup>*wi* *kiong*, to roast ginger root in ashes; <sup>29</sup>*wi* *chieu*, scorched or charred in  
Wei.

<sup>1</sup>蘆葦 <sup>2</sup>一葦 <sup>3</sup>航之 <sup>4</sup>端委 <sup>5</sup>原委 <sup>6</sup>委之 <sup>7</sup>奉委 <sup>8</sup>委任 <sup>9</sup>委員 <sup>10</sup>牌外 <sup>11</sup>委辦 <sup>12</sup>委伊 <sup>13</sup>委辦 <sup>14</sup>陰痿 <sup>15</sup>痿痺 <sup>16</sup>推諉 <sup>17</sup>諉託 <sup>18</sup>餒餉 <sup>19</sup>餒牛 <sup>20</sup>喂馬 <sup>21</sup>糖煨 <sup>22</sup>煨薑

roasting; COLL., *wí mwoi' sük*, not yet roasted done; *wí hwoi' lēng*, to cover (coals) in a hand-stove; to use the hand-stove under (the bed-clothes). Read *ok*, a collection of burning coals.

**Wi.** A coll. word, like the preceding: to bury, to cover, to secrete; to keep secret: *wí t'ui tiē*, to bury or hide in the ground; *wí king' king*, to secrete safely; to keep a matter secret; *wí nui*, or *wí wí nui nui*, to spend (money) needlessly; *wí wí aik, aik*, to slight in doing, press (the work) through in any way; *wí p'wo*, to skulk under the bed-clothes, as in cold mornings.

**猥** The barking of dogs; a slut that whelps three pups; many, accumulated; mixed, ill assorted; vile, low, rustic; bent, distorted: *'pi wí*, low, vulgar; *'chak, wí*, mixed.

**隈** A bend or cove in a shore; a winding stream; to sink; the 2d also means foul, dirty: *'ō wí*, a deep bay, a sinuous shore.

**洧** Occurs in the names of several streams; a small branch of the Han in K'ai-feng fu, Honan, at which there was a ford.

**賄** Wealth, riches; cloths and silks, as constituting one's wealth; to give to others, specifically to bribe; bribes, hush-money: *'wí song'* to make presents, as a bribe;

COM., *'wí lo'* a bribe; to bribe; *'wí chēuk*, (or *t'auk*), to bribe and charge one (with a business); *'seu' wí*, to take bribes; *'wí lo' kung' heng*, bribing is a general practice.

**鮪** A kind of sturgeon of a greenish color, with a small sharp head: *'wong wí*, a large species of sturgeon.

(913)

**窠** Read *k'wo* in the dictionaries: empty; a hollow place; a nest in a cave or hollow; a roost of pheasants.

**窩** To dwell in caves; a hole, a grot; a nest on the ground; a bird's nest; a lonely dwelling; *met.*, a den, a rendezvous of robbers: to harbor thieves, to receive plunder; in the coll. convex, arched: used for the coll. *'wo*, q. v.: COM., *'sing wo*, the hollow on the breast-bone; *'cheu wo*, a bird's nest; *'ch'ek, wo*, a den of thieves; *'wo chong*, to harbor, to secrete, as thieves or stolen goods; *'wo ka*, or *'wo chio*, a receiver of plunder; COLL., *'wo cheng*, to round (the heads of) needles; *wo wo*, convex, swelling out, bulging; *'wo mek*, close from wind, cozy; *'wo yék*, comfortable and convenient, as connected apartments; *'sing tiē wo*, shooting stars.

**媧** The Chinese Pandora, called *'nū wo*, who is said to have repaired the heavens; some say she was Eve, others deny that she

1卑 2猥 3隈 4賄 5賄 6賄 7受 8賄 9公 10心 11鳥 12窩 13窩 14窩 15窩 16窩 17窩 18窩 19窩 20窩  
卑 猥 隈 賄 賄 賄 受 賄 公 心 鳥 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩  
雜 賄 賄 賄 賄 賄 公 心 鳥 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩 窩  
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was a woman: COM., 'nū, *wo se' lieng' sioh*, 'pwo, *tieng*, Madam Nū-kwa melted stones to repair the heavens.

**渦** *Wo.* Read *k'wo* in the dictionaries: an eddy, a whirl-pool; a branch of the Huai, which rises in Honan, and flows S. E. into it at Huai-Yüan city, Nganhwui.

**萵** *Wo.* A kind of vegetable, called 'wo *kēu'* wild endive, succory, chiccory; lettuce, salad: COLL., 'wo *pu*, a kind of smooth-skinned gourd; *wo pu t'oi*, a gourd-rind shaver; *wo 'pa ch'oi'* a kind of spring greens of a bitterish taste; *wo 'sung*, the heart of the stalks of such greens, preserved in sugar and *chau* or red ferment.

**蝸** *Kua.* A snail; a garden slug; poor, low huts, or hovels: *wo ngiu*, a snail, a helix; *wo siu'* a snail-shell of a house.

**倭** *Wo.* *Wei.* Japan: also read *wi*, q. v.: 'wo *ing*, the Japanese; 'wo *k' aiu'* Japanese marauders; COLL., 'wo *tak*, pirates from "the eastern sea" who infested the coasts of Fookien at the close of the Ming dynasty.

**嫖** Slender, delicate; a maid servant, a waiting woman: 'wo *'ngwo*, slender and delicate, elegant, as a female.

**窩** *Wo.* *Huo.* Used for the coll. 'wo, as in 'wo *hung*, to shelter or screen from the wind; 'wo *sioh*, *toi*, to huddle together.

**盂** *Yü.* Read *ü* in the dictionaries; also read *wo*, but commonly *wo*: a basin of wood or metal; a clap-dish, a vessel to contain food or liquids: 'pwak, *wo*, a priest's magic basin—commonly called 'pwak, *pwong*; COM., 'wo *lang seng'* *hwoi'* the All-souls festival in the first half of the 7th moon, also at other times in private houses.

**芋** *Yü.* The taro (*arum aquaticum*): COLL., 'wo' *t'au*, large taros; 'wo' *laung'* small taros; 'wo' *t'au ting*, large round lanterns in the first month; 'wo' *'kwí*, steamed cake of taro and rice-starch—sliced up and boiled in oil; 'wo' *'ná*, taro-pudding, seasoned with sugar and lard; 'wo' *wang*, taro tops, as fed to swine; *ng' ch'iong' ló puk*, *ng' ch'iong' wo'* neither like carrots nor taros; *met.*, neither one thing nor another, shapeless.

(914) *Woh.*

**沃** *Wo.* *Wu.* Read *auk*,; used for the coll. *woh*,: to water, to irrigate; wet, moistened, as with rain: 'woh, *ch'ai'* to water vegetables; 'k'ëuk, 'ü *woh, lang'* got wet by the rain; 'woh, *pwong'* to moisten one's rice, as with tea or broth; 'woh, *sié' iu*, to sprinkle soy on; *woh, sioh*, *sing*, got thoroughly drenched.

1 萵 2 萵 3 蝸 4 倭 5 倭 6 倭 7 嫖 8 嫖 9 鉢 10 鉢 11 芋 12 芋 13 芋 14 芋 15 芋 16 芋 17 沃 18 沃 19 沃 20 沃  
萵 萵 蝸 倭 倭 倭 嫖 嫖 鉢 鉢 芋 芋 芋 芋 芋 芋 沃 沃 沃 沃  
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萵 萵 蝸 倭 倭 倭 嫖 嫖 鉢 鉢 芋 芋 芋 芋 芋 芋 沃 沃 沃 沃

(915)

Woi.

噤

Hui.

A low, clear sound; clear and harmonious, as flutes: *wo? wo? yong*, a sweet melody, as in a concert of instruments.

噤

Hui.

Yüeh.

A rising of wind or breath; to belch, to eructate; to retch; wind on the stomach; the deep, retired parts of a mansion: *wo? wo?* the voices of birds.

tinkling of bells, rumbling of a carriage.

濺

Wei.

Deep and vast, as an abyss; great, rich, as favours; dirty, turbid: a river in Honan: *'aong wo?* many; numerous.

穢

Wei.

Weeds or plants growing in disorder; foul, dirty, filthy; lewd, obscene; licentious; to defile, to debase: *'u wo?* overrun with weeds;

*'sang wo?* to weed; *'wo? huang?* lewd disorder; com., *'u wo?* unclean, dirty; morally defiled; *'wo? k'e?* stench, effluvia; *'wo? chok*, filthy, noisome; *'wo? haik*, menstruous blood; *'wo? sang*, the lying-in room; *'p'o? wo?* to lustrate, as a house after a death; COLL., *t'ie? wo? huok*, to shave an infant's head (a month after birth).

歲

Hui.

The sound of flying, the clapping of wings, the rushing noise made by a flock of birds; also many, numerous, abundant.

薈

Hui.

Kuei.

A species of leek or garlic; to overspread, to cover; to screen, to hide, to shelter; to ward off; to

rise, as clouds or vapor: used for the coll. *kwō? q. v.*

蔚

Wei.

Yü.

Read *oi?*; coll. *wo?* as in *wo? wo?* growing luxuriantly, a rank growth; dense foliage.

衛

衛

Wei.

To accompany and protect, to escort; to guard, to defend; to check, as enemies; a military station, an outpost, a frontier town; an ancient feudal state in the south

of the modern Chihli: *'ho? wo?* to protect; *'huang wo?* to oppose, to guard against; *'wo? seng, p'o?*, a midwife; *'se? wo?* the imperial guards; com., *'wo? 'sin pe?* a captain; *'wo? seng*, life-preserving, as opium-pills; *'wo? ha'ng?* a street near the Examination Hall in Foochow.

(916)

Wok.

兀

Wu.

High and level at the top, a height; to cut off the feet, as a penalty; an interjection, oh! ah! *'wok, 'chiá*, the maimed; *'wok, tek*, alas! how, what!—a theatrical term.

岿

Wu.

Also read *hwok?*: the bare, arid peak of a mountain: *'ngu wok*, a five-peaked mountain in the Chien-wei district in Sz'-chuen.

崄

Wu.

Dangerous, perilous; agitated, disquieted: *'ngi ê k?*, *wok?* unsteady, as on a giddy height; disturbed, moving about.

汪濺

2 蕪穢

3 芰穢

4 穢亂

5 汚穢

6 穢氣

7 穢濁

8 穢血

9 穢房

10 破穢

11 護衛

12 捍衛

13 衛生

14 侍

15 衛守

16 衛生

17 衛巷

18 兀者

19 兀的

20 五岿

21 龔曉

扞

Wu.

To move about, to sway to and fro; to disturb, to shake, to joggle; disquieted, inconstant.

扞

Wu.

Interchanged with the last two: a stump or trunk without branches; a shoot, a sprout; unsettled, disturbed, discontented: 'tō

wok, perverse; a noted bandit mentioned in the Ch'un Ch'iu; the annals of the Ch'u state.

軌

Yüeh.

The bar across the front of a carriage by which it is drawn.

刖

Yüeh.

To cut off the feet at the ankles; to mutilate, to disable from walking.

曰

Yüeh.

A euphonic initial particle, to direct the attention; now, now then, see, observe: also read wak, q. v.:

'wok, yok, a euphonic term,

as used at the commencement of the Shooking.

粵

Yüeh.

An initial particle, to draw the attention to, now, see, observe, in which senses interchanged with the preceding; in, at;

an old name for the south of the Meiling in Kwangtung: 'wok, 'hai kwang, the hoppo of Canton; com., 'wok, tung, the Kwangtung province; 'liong wok, Kwangtung and Kwangsi; 'wok, 'p'i, Cantonese thieves.

越

Yüeh.

To pass over, to overstep; to surpass, to excel; to trespass on, to transgress, to violate, as the rules; to lose, to waste, to scatter;

to spread abroad, to publish; far, distant, remote; a sign of the comparative, more; vague, wide of the mark; a hole in a lute; an ancient feudal state in the east of Chichkiang: 'wok, nang, one of the names of Annam; 'wok, yong, to publish; 'wok, 'lā, to overstep propriety; 'wok, cā, to usurp a place; com., 'wok, kang, or 'wok, 'ch'iong, to escape from prison; 'wok, kiē, to break the regulations; 'wok, hō, to take another cell covertly at the examinations; 'wok, 'li wok, hō, the later the better; 'wok, sang, a hill in Foochow near the north gate; 'wok, wong, a hero of the Han dynasty, worshiped at Foochow.

越

Used in the Paik, Ing for the coll. wok,; a species of smooth-skinned gourd, like the cucumber or the ch'aē.

鉞

鉞

Yüeh.

A crescent-like battle-ax; a licitor's ax, as a sign of authority; the star e in Gemini and ps in Capricorn: 'hu wok, a long-handled ax.

(917)

冤

冤

Yüan.

Wong. To force one to crouch; to injure, to abuse, to oppress; wrong, oppression, ill-usage; a grudge, resentment; to implicate, to charge unjustly: 'hang, wong or kang wong, to bear a grudge, to cherish resentment; com., 'wong k'ok, or wong wong (coll. wong k'ong), to accuse falsely; 'wong k'ieung, injury, wrong, sudden evil, mishap

<sup>1</sup> 欂 <sup>8</sup> 粵 <sup>4</sup> 粵 <sup>6</sup> 粵 <sup>8</sup> 越 <sup>10</sup> 越 <sup>12</sup> 越 <sup>14</sup> 越 <sup>1</sup> 越 <sup>19</sup> 冤 <sup>20</sup> 冤  
 欂 海 東 匪 然 位 墻 號 好 王 屈 愆  
<sup>2</sup> 曰 <sup>5</sup> 關 <sup>7</sup> 兩 <sup>9</sup> 越 <sup>11</sup> 越 <sup>13</sup> 越 <sup>15</sup> 越 <sup>16</sup> 越 <sup>18</sup> 含  
 若 關 兩 越 越 越 越 越 越 冤 ○ ○



—regarded as penalty of crime in a former state; <sup>1</sup>*wong siu*, grudge, enmity; <sup>2</sup>*wong ka*, to quarrel, at feud, as brothers; <sup>3</sup>*wong hung* (or <sup>4</sup>*kwí*), the ghost of the murdered; <sup>5</sup>*sing wong*, to redress a wrong; <sup>6</sup>*sá wong lioh*, “avenge-wrong-manual”—a book used by coroners and criminal judges; <sup>7</sup>*wong sù siáng*, the abode in shades of those who have died by wrong; COLL., *wong choh*, to charge falsely, to libel.

**九** Having crooked legs, lame, deformed; a hunch-back; short and contorted; the 43d radical.  
Wang.

**尪** Interchanged with the last: lame, crooked legs; sick, weak, feeble; one who is sick and deformed or emaciated.  
Wang.

**汪** Deep and wide; an expanse of water, a lake, a pool; still and clear; vast, large, capacious; the southern sea; a surname: <sup>1</sup>*wong yong*, the vast ocean; <sup>2</sup>*lo? wong wong*, deep tears in the eyes, tears flowing profusely.  
Wang.

**智** The pupil of the eye injured; the eye not clear; sunken eyes; a well without water.

**鴛** The drake of the mandarin duck: COM., *wong yong*, the mandarin drake and duck (*Anas galericulata*), an emblem of conjugal love; *met.*, a pair, specifically of nuptial things; <sup>2</sup>*wong yong miéng*, a pair of coverlets in one cover; <sup>3</sup>*wong yong piéng* braid

of two colors; <sup>4</sup>*wong yong leng*, a pair of ducks, and red and white lilies, as in paintings, etc.

**鸚** A curious bird, perhaps the peacock or Tartar pheasant; it is also described as a phenix found in the south.  
Yüan.

**Wong.** A coll. word, as in *wong tióng* confused, not perceiving clearly, stupid and not knowing how to do it.

**Wong.** A coll. word, as in *wong hing*, a dizziness, dizzy; *wong tióng*, to swim with dizziness, as the head; *wong tau laék*, *nó*, excessively dizzy.

**往** To go, to depart; to send by, to send, as a present; past, formerly; frequently: <sup>12</sup>*hó wong*, where are you going? <sup>13</sup>*wong ku*, Wang, anciently; COM., <sup>14</sup>*u wong pok*, *le* makes profit everywhere and in everything; <sup>15</sup>*lai wong*, going and coming, both ways; friendly intercourse, visits; <sup>16</sup>*wong ník*, formerly; <sup>17</sup>*wong hai*, the former occasion; <sup>18</sup>*wong king kiu ming*, to go to the capital to get a degree, as Kújin do; COLL., *wong wong chiong wang* constantly so.

**枉** To rule tyrannically, to force, to oppress; bent, crooked, distorted; illegal, unjust; needlessly, of no use whatever: <sup>19</sup>*wong ka* bend or humble yourself (to come)—a polite phrase; *wong kú ing sié* to live in the world to no purpose; COM., *wong wong*, or *wong k'ok*, to accuse unjustly; *wong*

|                |                |                |                |                 |   |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |   |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| <sup>1</sup> 冤 | <sup>3</sup> 冤 | <sup>5</sup> 洗 | 死              | <sup>5</sup> 淚  | 鶯 | 辯               | <sup>12</sup> 何 | <sup>14</sup> 無 | <sup>15</sup> 來 | <sup>17</sup> 往 | 求 |
| 仇              | 魂              | 冤              | 城              | 汪               | 棉 | <sup>11</sup> 鴛 | 往               | 往               | 往               | 回               | 各 |
| <sup>2</sup> 冤 | <sup>4</sup> 伸 | <sup>6</sup> 錄 | <sup>7</sup> 汪 | <sup>10</sup> 鴛 | 鴛 | <sup>13</sup> 往 | <sup>16</sup> 往 | <sup>18</sup> 往 | <sup>19</sup> 往 | <sup>19</sup> 往 | 枉 |
| 家              | 冤              | 冤              | 洋              | <sup>9</sup> 鴛  | 鴛 | 蓮               | 古               | 利               | 日               | 京               | 鴛 |

*hié' sing ki*, to lose all one's labor.

**罔** Used for the next; a net, entrapped, deceived; stopped, hindered; to impose on, to accuse falsely; deceitful; not, none, nothing; without: '*wong ku*, nets for hunting and fishing; '*wong kiéng*' saw nothing of it.

**網** A net for fowling or fishing; a net, a web; *met.*, that which binds or restrains, as the law; to net, to catch; to involve, to entangle, to implicate; a haul of a net; in the coll. to twist, to wind: '*wong ngü*, to catch fish; '*t'iéng wong*, the government of Heaven, Providence, fate; *com.*, '*wong k'ing*, a net-cap, as worn by actors or bald-headed women; '*t'ü wong*, a spider's web; '*t'iéng ló te' wong*, in a *met.* sense, a close, strong place or apartment; a prison, hades; a net-trap for rats; *coll.*, '*wong k'iu*, to wind into a ball; '*wong si*, to wind silk; to spin cocoons, as silk-worms do; '*wong ló*, a sort of bamboo market-basket.

**惘** Flurried, excited so as to neglect duty: '*wong yong*, irresolute, not knowing what to do.

**輞** A felly, a band or tire about a wheel; the emperor's hunting car had double rims.

**魍** A sprite, a gnome, sprites dwelling among rocks and trees: '*wong lióng*, a water-elf, an undine.

**苑** A pasture, a paddock; a park; a palace; occurs in the names of a constellation, a country, and a district: '*n ó i' wong*, a palace; *com.*, '*k'ung wong* (coll. *k'ung wong tié*), the imperial apartments, the harem.

**遠** A kind of medicinal herb, called '*wong ché*'. Also read '*wi*, q. v.

**遠** Distant, remote, far off, in time or place; to regard as distant: also read '*wong*' q. v.: '*wong k'aik*, a friend from afar; '*wong k'ü*, in remote antiquity; '*yeu wong*, very far; '*niéng ing sié wong*, many years since, ages ago; *com.*, '*ing wong*, eternal, for ever; '*wong lén*' to lay plans for the future; '*wong lié' t'a hwong*, to "remove to other parts", as said of a bad friend, or in exorcising demons; *coll.*, '*wong wang*, troublesome, inconvenient, difficult; '*wong ch'ing mó niáh, k'ung ling*, a relative far off is not comparable to a near neighbor!

**阮** Read '*ngwang* in the dictionaries: name of a hill; a feudal state in the days of Wan-wang, in the S. E. of the present Kansuh.

**袖** Read '*seu*'; used for the coll. '*wong*, as in '*ch'iu wong*, a sleeve; '*wong t'au* (or '*mwi*'), the end of the sleeve; '*ch'iu wong lóh*, sleeve-covers.

<sup>1</sup>網 <sup>3</sup>網 <sup>網</sup>網 <sup>網</sup>網 <sup>7</sup>網 <sup>9</sup>宮 <sup>11</sup>遠 <sup>13</sup>年 <sup>14</sup>永 <sup>16</sup>遠 <sup>17</sup>遠 <sup>19</sup>手  
魚 巾 天 網 絲 苑 古 湮 遠 離 挽 袖  
<sup>2</sup>天 <sup>4</sup>蜘蛛 羅 球 <sup>8</sup>內 <sup>10</sup>遠 <sup>12</sup>遙 <sup>15</sup>遠 他 <sup>18</sup>手 絡  
網 蛛 地 ○ 苑 客 遠 遠 魔 方 袖 ○

怨  
Yüan.

To hate, to be inimical, hating; to dislike; to feel resentiment; an injustice, a wrong, a cause of hate; to murmur, to repine at; ill-will, malice; ashamed of, regretting: 'wong' *ngiong*, bitter words; com., 'wong' *huang* to hate; 'wong' *k'e* resentment, hatred; malice; 'wong' *miang* to repine at one's lot; 'ch'ek' *wong* a thief's regret, as at poor luck; 'sek' *wong* the ten dislikes — a song; 'wong' *k'e* *ch'ang* *tiang*, hate rising up to heaven! 'mai' *wong* to harbor ill-will; *wong* *tang* to murmur at, grumbling. Read *hwi*: to accumulate, to hoard up.

丸  
Huan.

A pellet, a small ball; a bullet; pills: *tang wong*, a bullet; *met.*, a very small plot of land; com., 'yoh' *wong*, a pill; 'lak' *wong*, wax-coated pills; 't'ong' *wong*, small dumplings of rice flour, with stuffing of peanut and sugar; 'u' *mu' wong*, balls of black plum and sugar; coll., *kiék' wong*, to form into lumps, lumpy.

紉  
Huan.

Read *huang* in the dictionaries: a plain, white saracenet; plain, simple, not figured; fine, close, white, as silk: 'wong' *sieng* silk fans; 'ping' *wong*, cloth woven fine and strong.

芄  
Huan.

A creeping plant, called *wong dang*, of which mats may be made; it is fragrant, and perhaps is an orchis.

亡  
Wang.

Used for the next, also for *u* (no, not): lost, gone; destroyed, exterminated; dead, forgotten; to flee, to escape; a fugitive: 't'6 'Wang' *wong*, to flee away; '12' *wong ing*, a fugitive, a refugee; one dead; '14' *wong ko* deceased; '16' *wong ing*, the one not yet dead, as a widow styles herself; com., '18' *wong kwo* or 'si' *wong*, dead; *wong hung*, a ghost; *ka sang' ing wong*, the family utterly extinct; coll., *wong meng* "at risk of life", hasty, precipitate; *wong meng' siäh* to bolt one's food; *wong' neng sing*, a paper image to represent the dead, as in the *pa' ch'ang* rites.

忘  
Wang.

To escape the mind, to forget; to neglect, to disregard; inattentive: 'Wang' *wong ching*, ingrate, unfriendly; '12' *sieng' wong*, absent-minded, forgetful; '18' *hwok' wong*, negligent; '20' *ch'6' wong*, to sit in vacant thought; com., *wong ke'* to forget; *wong' ong' p'oi' ngi'* a miserable ingrate; *wong paik*, one destitute of the eight virtues, a wretch; coll., *wong paik, laung'* you brute! *wong paik, t'au*, an epithet given to a brothel-keeper.

員  
Yuan.  
Yün.

A numerative of round things, as dollars, and of officers; round, a round thing; to circulate, to extend all around: '1' *kwang' wong*, officers, grandees; '22' *ek' wong kwang*, an officer; *hak' wong*, the area, as of a state; *wong' ch'á*, policemen; com., *huk' huang ek, wong*, (good for) one

|      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 怨言 | 3 怨氣 | 5 賊怨 | 7 怨氣 | 8 埋怨  | 10 蠟丸 | 12 逃亡 | 14 亡故 | 16 人亡 | 18 情善 | 20 忘坐 | 22 員一 |
| 2 怨恨 | 4 怨命 | 6 十怨 | 9 藥丸 | 11 湯丸 | 13 亡人 | 15 未亡 | 17 過忘 | 19 忘忽 | 21 官  | 23 官  |       |



dollar (or 7 mace of *p'ung tó* silver), as stamped on a dollar bill; *seng wong*, a Siutsai; *wong ngwoi*? a clerk in Tribunals at Peking; *met.*, the rich, the great, as styled in plays and coll. books.

**圓**

Yüan.

Round; a circle; a ball, a sphere, a round lump, a clod, in which senses analogous to the preceding; to make round, to clip off

the corners of; to interpret, as dreams: in the coll. read *yéng*, q. v.: *'hwong wong*, square and round; *'wong mong* to interpret a dream; com., *'t'wang wong*, a complete circle, as a family; the full moon; *'hak wong*, two lun-gans (dragon's eyes) on one stem; coll., *'wong t'iong*, rounded, complete, as one's talk, or a thing well-done.

**完**

Wan.

Yüan.

To finish, to complete; done, finished; satisfactorily completed, well and thoroughly done; wholly, entirely, perfectly: com., *'wong chiong*, all completed; *'kong wong*, done speaking; *'wong chong* finished, as a job; *'wong p'ien*, to finish an essay; *'wong liong*, or *'wong chiéng liong*, to pay land-tax; coll., *'tu sai wong*, all used up, wholly expended.

**爰**

Yüan.

Often read *wong*: to lead to another subject; an illative word, hence, therefore; at, in, up to; even to, arriving at; to deduce; to remove, to change; sad, lamentable: *wong wong*, slowly.

**援**

Yüan.

To take by the hand; to draw forth, to pull or pluck out; to lead forward: also read *wong* q. v.: *wong 'ing*, to lead on; *'p'ang wong*, to combine for mutual help.

**洩**

Yüan.

Water flowing or drawn off; the purling noise of a rapid current.

**援**

**猿**

Yüan.

A monkey, the Simiadæ or Lemuridæ: *haik wong* and *pek wong*, black and white monkeys; *'tung pié wong*, a monkey that stretches out one arm as it shortens the other.

**黃**

Huang.

Yellow, ochereous, a clay color; the imperial color; hurried; the 201st radical: *'wong 'k'eu*, an infant; *'wong hwak*, an old man; *'ch'ong wong*, hasty, impetuous; com., *'wong tó* the ecliptic; *'wong tó kek, nik*, a lucky day; *'wong sa*, a yellowish haze or vapor—sign of wind and rain; *'wong ó*, the Yellow river; *'tai wong*, rhubarb; *'kiong wong*, turmeric; *'wong pah*, a yellow dye-wood; *'wong ki*, lungwort, used for asthma; *'wong li*, a pine-apple; *'wong king te* an expensive location, as on a business-street; *'wong yong muk*, a sort of box-wood; *'wong liéng*, a very bitter, yellow herb, used for its cooling properties; *'wong lüng pó*, an Imperial robe; *'wong chiéng 'mi*, rice of the late harvest; coll., *'wong na na*, or *'wong lak, lak*, a deep yellow; *'wong p'á*, a

1 方 8 團 5 圓 7 講 9 完 11 黃 13 蒼 15 黃 16 黃 18 大 20 黃 22 黃  
圓 圓 轉 完 篇 口 黃 黃 道 沙 黃 茂 金  
2 圓 4 合 6 完 8 完 10 完 12 黃 14 黃 17 黃 19 薑 21 黃  
夢 圓 全 竣 糧 髮 道 日 河 黃 梨 地  
○

small, yellowish toad; *wong* *liêng* 'ku 'lan, spittle as bitter as the herb *wong* *liêng*; *wong* 'chüang 'pang' p'uh, a yellowish, bloated look.

**璜**

Huang.

**獢**

Huang.

**瘡**

Huang.

**簧**

Huang.

The tongue in the mouth of an organ; the mouth-piece of the *seug* or reed-organ; the reed of a flag-eolet; *seug* *wong*, an organ with its pipes; *wong* 'ku, to deceive by specious talk.

**潢**

Huang.

A pool, a lake without an outlet; water bright and sparkling, deep and clear water; the Sira-muren river, flowing into the Gulf of Chihli: *'tiêng* *wong* ek, p'wai' of the same imperial generation. Read *'wong*: to dye paper.

**洄**

Yüan.

The name of a small branch of the river Wei in the N. E. of Honan, near Changtê-fu: *wong* *wong*, flowing along; *'ná* *wong*, a certain state of existence—a Buddhist term.

**垣**

Yüan.

A low wall, as inclosing a yard; to guard, to protect, as a wall does: *'ü* *wong*, to leap a wall.

**袁**

Yüan.

Long robes; a prefecture in the west of Kiang-si; a surname, commonly spoken *ngwong*, q. v.

**轅**

Yüan.

The cross-bars in front of a chariot; the thills or shaft; the side gates of the court of a yamun, temple; gateways to a general's marquee: *'hióng* *wong*, a constellation of 12 stars in *Leo*, a designation of the Yellow Emperor; COM., *'tèng* *wong* *mwong* and *'sá* *wong* *mwong*, the east and west gates of a yamun or temple; also gateways over a street where a great idol stops; *'wong* *mwong* p'ó' a provincial court circular—publishes names of degree-men and purchased ranks; *'wong* *mwong* *kwang*, the gate-keeper of a yamun.

**王**

Wang.

A king, a sovereign, a ruler; a title of emperors before the Tin dynasty; lords, imperial uncles and brothers; royal, lordly, princely: also read *wong* q. v.: *'wong* ho' deceased grandfathers; *'hwang* *wong*, Tartar chiefs; *'hwak* *wong* or *'ch'iong* *wong*, Buddha; COM., *'kwok* *wong*, a king, a prince, a ruler; *'hung* *wong*, one who rules by imperial investiture; *'wong* *leng* an imperial rescript, as to order an execution; *'wong* tó' the royal road, what is just and honorable; *'Tai* *wong*, the great king—god of the land or place; *'Wong* *sing* ti, the chief who subdued the Min country (Fookien); COLL., *'twai* *süeh* *wong*, a large eater;

1 癩 2 天 3 泥 4 派 5 軒 6 東 7 西 8 轅 9 轅 10 王 11 番 12 法 13 象 14 國 15 封 16 王 17 王 18 大 19 王 20 知 大 食 王

*wong lik*, a coll. term for *t'ung chü*, an almanac.

**王**<sup>2</sup> To reign, to govern, as a king; to rule justly; full, abundant, plentiful: also read *wong*, q. v.: *wong<sup>2</sup> t'íng hui* to rule the empire.

**旺**<sup>2</sup> The sun appearing in splendor, to brighten into full day; prospering, brilliant, flourishing: *ch'ang<sup>2</sup> wong<sup>2</sup>* strong and lusty; com., *h'ing wong<sup>2</sup>* to flourish; *soi wong<sup>2</sup>* to fail and to prosper; losing and winning; *wong<sup>2</sup> te<sup>2</sup>* a good locality; a lucky spot, as for a grave; *t'ing<sup>2</sup> ch'at<sup>2</sup> líong wong<sup>2</sup>* prosperous both in family and in purse.

**暈**<sup>2</sup> Read *ong<sup>2</sup>*; coll. *wong<sup>2</sup>*: a halo; a spot, a stain: *'nik<sup>2</sup> wong<sup>2</sup>* a halo about the sun; *wong<sup>2</sup> twai<sup>2</sup>* a large stain; *wong wong<sup>2</sup>* a spot, spotted; *'ch'ui wong<sup>2</sup>* the stain of wine.

**望**<sup>2</sup> To hope, to expect, to anticipate; to look at or towards; to go straight on without looking back; to stare, to gaze fixedly; a hope, an expectation; fronting, opposite, as the moon in opposition; the full moon; sacrifices, as to hills and streams: *'u 'su wong<sup>2</sup>* hopeless; *'ch'au<sup>2</sup> wong<sup>2</sup>* to reprove and hope for (one's reformation); com., *'wong<sup>2</sup> t'au<sup>2</sup>*, a hope or expectation; *'sau<sup>2</sup> wong<sup>2</sup>* the 1st and 15th of the moon; *'ming wong<sup>2</sup>* a good reputation; *'ai wong<sup>2</sup>* to hope, to expect confidently; *'kwang wong<sup>2</sup> pok<sup>2</sup>, ch'íng<sup>2</sup>*, to

look on but not go to (one's help); coll., *mek<sup>2</sup> ch'ui wong<sup>2</sup> sang<sup>2</sup> h'ua<sup>2</sup>*, one's eyes dim from waiting and looking for; *wong<sup>2</sup> 'nū<sup>2</sup> toi<sup>2</sup> sang tai<sup>2</sup>* hope many things from or about you!

**妄**<sup>2</sup> Disorderly, irregular; false, vain, wild, absurd; reckless, abandoned, immoral: sometimes used for *hwang* (all): *'u wong<sup>2</sup>* the 25th diagram; unimportant; *'wong<sup>2</sup> 'ai<sup>2</sup>*, unseemly conduct; *wong<sup>2</sup> ch'eng<sup>2</sup>* to testify falsely, perjury; *'wong<sup>2</sup> tang<sup>2</sup> pok<sup>2</sup> k'ing<sup>2</sup>*, mere fables and not found in the books; com., *wong<sup>2</sup> 'siong<sup>2</sup>*, an absurd thought, as of becoming rich or famous. Read *wong<sup>2</sup>*; to cease to be, not existing.

**媛**<sup>2</sup> A beauty, one like Venus or Hebe; beautiful, winning, attracting many admirers: *s'au<sup>2</sup> wong<sup>2</sup>* a chaste, pretty woman. Read *wong*, as in *siéng wong<sup>2</sup>*, to draw, to attract, as beauty does.

**援**<sup>2</sup> To assist, to save, to rescue, to deliver: also read *wong*, q. v.: com., *'kei<sup>2</sup> wong<sup>2</sup>* to come to the rescue, to save, to deliver.

**瑗**<sup>2</sup> A ring made of precious stone or gem, a signet with a large hole in it; it was borne by ancient kings or princes at audiences in token of their friendship.

**迂**<sup>2</sup> To go about; to deceive; to fear: *'sü wong<sup>2</sup>* to send one; *hung wong<sup>2</sup> wong<sup>2</sup>* his spirit was greatly terrified.

王<sup>1</sup> 旺<sup>3</sup> 旺<sup>5</sup> 財<sup>11</sup> 暈<sup>6</sup> 所<sup>11</sup> 望<sup>13</sup> 名<sup>13</sup> 觀<sup>15</sup> 無<sup>16</sup> 妄<sup>18</sup> 救<sup>19</sup>  
天<sup>3</sup> 興<sup>3</sup> 旺<sup>5</sup> 兩<sup>11</sup> 酒<sup>6</sup> 望<sup>11</sup> 頭<sup>13</sup> 望<sup>13</sup> 望<sup>15</sup> 妄<sup>16</sup> 誕<sup>18</sup> 援<sup>19</sup>  
下<sup>3</sup> 旺<sup>5</sup> 地<sup>5</sup> 旺<sup>11</sup> 暈<sup>6</sup> 責<sup>12</sup> 朔<sup>14</sup> 倚<sup>14</sup> 不<sup>17</sup> 不<sup>18</sup> 經<sup>20</sup>  
壯<sup>4</sup> 衰<sup>4</sup> 丁<sup>6</sup> 日<sup>7</sup> 無<sup>9</sup> 望<sup>10</sup> 望<sup>12</sup> 望<sup>14</sup> 前<sup>17</sup> 爲<sup>17</sup> 經<sup>20</sup> 送<sup>20</sup>



遠<sup>2</sup>  
Yüan.

To separate, to keep at a distance; to rid, to be free from: also read 'wong, q. v.: com., 'wong<sup>2</sup> liē<sup>2</sup> to separate, to remove from; coll., 'ngai<sup>2</sup> niēng wong<sup>2</sup> liē<sup>2</sup> may you be rid of bad people—phrase used in prayers by priests.

(918)

Yä.

呀  
Ya.  
A.  
Hsia.

Read 'há and 'ngá; coll. yä<sup>2</sup> to gape, to open the mouth wide in astonishment, an exclamation of wonder (with the hands thrown up).

冶  
Yeh.

To fuse metals, to melt, to smelt; to compound or alloy; a smelter, a founder; meretricious, bedizened: 'yā āng, a soft, bewitching countenance or air; 'yeu yā, bedizened and mineing, as a woman.

墅  
Shu.

A separate residence; a cottage; a garden-lodge; a shed in a field; a hamlet: 'piék, yā, a separate dwelling; a country house.

野  
Yeh.

Used for the last: wastes outside of a city; a common, a wilderness, a moor; a desert; wild, savage, untamed; uncultivated, as grass and plants; rude, rustic, ill-mannered; roving, vicious: 'kau yā, a moor; 'yā ngü, a forester; 'yā e<sup>2</sup> wild game; com., 'k'wong yā, or 'k'wong yā, a wild, a desert; 'yā seü wild beasts: 'yā kwi, roving ghosts, orbate spirits or those having no relatives to offer sacrifices to them; 'yā sū, novels; coll., 'yā

niēng, or 'yā kiāng, a vagabond, a vicious fellow; 'yā siēng paik, sóh, a rogue, a scamp; 'yā hwo' miserable baggage—a bad woman.

'Yä. A coll. word, for which the last character is often used: confused, disorderly, without regard to forms; false, lying; also a superlative, very, extremely: 'yā siāh, to eat indiscriminately, careless in one's diet; 'yā mēng' confused or vain dreams; 'yā kong, or 'yā kiāk, to talk at random, to lie; yā poi<sup>2</sup> you lying cur! 'yā, ch'ong yā chiē<sup>2</sup> a glut-ton, a mere beefeater; 'yā siāng' very cheap; 'yā heng, very bad or wicked; in a bad fix, desperate, as an affair; 'yā a' chíh, very mean or niggardly; 'yā taik, e' well pleased, it just suits my wish.

'Yä. A coll. word, followed by e<sup>2</sup> (to have, to be): slightly, partially, somewhat, tolerably, adequately, what will answer: 'yā o' hō, somewhat good, pretty well; 'yā o' á' pretty well able to; 'yā o' sūk, tolerably well-cooked.

'Yä. A coll. word: to reject, to throw from the mouth, as a child does its food: 'yā ch'ok, li, to spue it out, to reject it.

也  
Yeh.

A final euphonic particle, used to close the idea and round the period; after a proper name, makes the vocative; as a connective, and, also, even, further, likewise; before a negative, it makes a question or implies an alternative; before se<sup>2</sup> (to be, is), it intensifies the meaning; repeated

1 遠離  
2 呆伙

遠離  
3 治容

4 妖治  
5 別墅

6 郊野  
7 野虞

8 野味  
9 曠野

10 野獸  
11 野鬼

12 野史  
13 野伙

14 野仙  
八索

15 野貨  
○

with 'tu (to have), it means also, too, likewise; often used after verbs to arrest the attention: used for the coll. *yä' q. v.*: 'yä' *cheng*, already; 'se' *hó yä'* what is it? what is meant? 'ek, *yä'* the same, just alike; 'k'ó *ti yä'* it can (thus) be known, (from which) it is perceived; 'e' *chi' tu yä'* there's no such thing! 'sing *yä' pok, ti*, even the spirits don't know it!

呀

Read *ha* and *nga*; coll. *yä'*: an exclamation, as in mock fights; ah, here's at you!

椰  
椰

The cocoanut: 'yä' *hwa' chin*, cocoanut wine; com., *yä' chi*, a cocoanut; cocoanut beads, as on the neck-string of a *tu peng*; 'yeh. 'yä' *prien*, or *yä' wang*, cocoanut dippers, made of the shell halved.

耶  
邪

An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle at the end of a sentence, often in regimen with 'k'i (how); a kind of two-edged sword, in which sense used for the next: 'u *yä'*, low ground; 'k'i *tu se' yä'*, how is it so? 'hó *yä'*, what is the meaning (of the above)? com., 'Yä *su*, Jesus; 'Yä *su' k'au'* Protestant christianity.

鎗

A famous two-edged claymore, called *mok, yä'*, from the name of its maker's wife.

琊

A place, called *Long yä'*, in the Shantung promontory, now a part of the Ch'ingchou prefecture;

*long yä' tai*, the Langyeh terrace.

'Yä. A coll. word, as in *yä' leng*, excessive, extreme, as excessively annoying, wicked, mischievous, etc.; 'ting *sak, yä' ting yä' leng*, very rude or insolent; excessively vicious, abandoned; *yä' i' tieng*, sickish-sweet.

夜

Yeh.

After the sun's setting, after daylight, night; late at night: 'chok, *yä'* last night; 'yä' *tai*, the night terrace—the grave; com.,

'tien' *yä'* or *nik, yä'* day and night; 'yä' *heng*, abroad late at night; 'ngu *yä'* (plays) in the afternoon and night; 'tiék, *yä'* or 'tau' *yä'* throughout the whole night; 'cha *yä'* a night-patrol; *hwang' yä'* to violate night regulations; *yä' ming chio*, the carbuncle; *yä' lui hiong*, Pergularia odoratisima; *yä' ngang*, has night-eyes, as said of a thief; coll., *ngó yä'* to stay up through the night.

也

Yeh.

Read *yä'*; used for the coll. *yä'*: and, also, too, moreover; also is, is too; when repeated, it is a correlative, both, and: *yä'* 'hó, also good or well, it too is good; *yä' chiong chó'* also do thus; *yä' o' k'ung yä' o' p'ó'* there are both rich and poor.

(919)

Yäh.

益

Yi.

1.

Read *ek*; coll. *yäh*; to benefit, to profit, to advantage; beneficial, advantageous: 'o' *yäh*, profitable, beneficial; 'le' *yäh*, benefit, again, advantage; *yäh, mäk*, (medicine) good for the

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曾 一 也 也 知 椰  
是 也 未 神 椰 瓢  
阿 可 之 也 花 汗

耶 耶 穌 昨 晝 查  
豈 何 耶 夜 夜 夜  
有 耶 穌 夜 夜 利  
是 耶 教 臺 行 益

eyes; 'yäh, cheng<sup>2</sup>, n'eng, to benefit the multitude.

役

Read ik<sub>2</sub>; coll. yah<sub>2</sub>: a policeman, a runner, an official underling: 'ch'ü yäh<sub>2</sub>, a police-runner; 'yäh<sub>2</sub> k'ie<sup>2</sup>, the purchase-deed of a policeman's place; 'yäh<sub>2</sub> k'wok, the post of policeman or writer; 'yäk<sub>2</sub> sioh<sub>2</sub>, miäng, one police-runner.

驛

Read ik<sub>2</sub>; coll. yäh<sub>2</sub>: a post for government-couriers, a hostelry, a post-house; a stage of a post-route: 'yäh<sub>2</sub> h'u, a courier; Yi. 'yäh<sub>2</sub> chang<sup>2</sup> a stage, a post; a posthouse; 'tai yäh<sub>2</sub> 'ma, has post horse's (luck)—a divining phrase, indicating a life of toil.

(920) Yäk.

Yäk<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word, analogous to hiä<sub>2</sub>: inverted, turned over; puffed, blown out: yäk, kwo' turned over, as a leaf by a sudden puff; blown or puffed out; k'üak, h'ung yäk, kwo' turned over by the wind; puffed out.

Yäk<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word: to beckon with the hand; to motion, to signal to, to call by beckoning: yäk<sub>2</sub> 'ch'iu, to beckon with the hand; yäk<sub>2</sub> n'eng li, to beckon one to come.

Yäk<sub>2</sub>. A coll. word, like the last: to use the fan, to fan: yäk<sub>2</sub> sieng<sup>2</sup> to use a fan; yäk<sub>2</sub> 'hwé, to fan the fire; yäk<sub>2</sub> tieng<sup>2</sup> h'ung, you'll contract flatulency by fanning (so hard)! yäk, tiöh<sub>2</sub> tiöh<sub>2</sub>, to fan it till well-kindled:

(921)

Yäng.

Yäng. A coll. word: about the same as hiäng, as in yäng yäng is a fetid or rancid scent; ch'au yäng yäng, a very offensive odor, a stench.

Yäng. A coll. word: to receive, to get, to contract by exposure; met., brought, conveyed, as news: 'yäng h'ung, to take cold by exposure to the wind; 'yäng ä, t'ung kang, exposure will cause a fresh cold; 'mó h'ung 'yäng, no report brought, no intelligence (to verify it).

Yäng. A coll. word: efficacious, operating, as medicine: o' 'yäng mó 'yäng, is it efficacious or not?

映

Read yong<sup>2</sup>; used for the coll. yäng<sup>2</sup>: to expose to the sun or one's gaze; to show, to let one see: 'yäng<sup>2</sup> k'ang<sup>2</sup> to give him a glimpse of it; tó nik<sub>2</sub> t'au lá yäng<sup>2</sup> sioh<sub>2</sub> ä take and expose it to the sun a while.

營

Read ing; coll. yäng<sup>2</sup>: a camp, a cantonment, an intrenchment, a pitched camp; an army: <sup>10</sup>kung yäng, the army; <sup>11</sup>yäng präng, a camp; <sup>12</sup>tié yäng, to enlist; <sup>13</sup>chak, yäng, to encamp; <sup>14</sup>yäng 'ngü (or 'u, yäng) ch'ok, sing, promoted from the ranks; <sup>15</sup>yäng h'iong<sup>2</sup> rations, wages.

贏

Read ing; coll. yäng<sup>2</sup>: to gain, to win, as in a game or lawsuit; to beat, to conquer, to excel: <sup>16</sup>sio yäng, to lose and win; to bet, to wager; <sup>17</sup>yäng ch'iong, to win money in gambling; <sup>18</sup>pan yäng,

益 差 役 名 站 映 營 扎 出 輸 包  
盡 役 缺 驛 帶 看 盤 營 身 贏 贏  
伏 契 役 夫 驛 軍 入 營 營 餉 贏 贏  
○ 契 一 驛 馬 營 營 伍 餉 錢 ○



to warrant one's winning; *yǎng sioh, teng* to win a battle; *yǎng meng* a prospect of winning or gaining.

*Yǎng*. A coll. word: to extend, to spread, as grass in growing; to spread, as a rash, the itch, or other cutaneous eruption: *yǎng 'mwang tóí* to spread everywhere; *yǎng sioh, sing*, to spread over the whole person; *'mwong yǎng 'mwong sá* to spread more and more.

*Yǎng*. A coll. word: bright, shining, shiny; lustrous, glittering: *yǎng, yǎng, kwong*, very bright, as paint or metals; *á yǎng* it is shiny; *'k'í yǎng* to emit gleams, lustrous.

(922) YĒK.

**曄** The flash of lightning; the splendor of the sun: *yék, yék*, full, abundant; light, clear.

**燁** The light of fire, a great blaze; bright, blazing; the 2d is the form used for the personal name of the emperor Kanghi.

**饁** Provisions for a journey; to supply with food, to carry food, as to workmen in the fields: *'yék, seu* to sacrifice animals, as at the borders to the spirits of the four quarters.

**熱** Warm, hot; ardent, warm-hearted; feverish; to heat, to warm food.: com., *'yék, k'e'* hot air, caloric; *'yék, ch'eng* hot and cold; *'hwak, yék*, feverish; *'hwang yék*, excited and

feverish, nervous; *'chwo chwo yék*, lukewarm, tepid; *'yék, tuk*, hot humors, appearing in boils, etc.; *'yék, sing*, zealous; *'nuu' yék*, a bustle, a great stir; *'chéng yék*, warmly attached, very intimate; *'yék, pang* or *yék, cheng* a fever, a kind of epidemic disease; *'yék, 'ó*, Jêho, a summer residence of the Emperor, N. E. of Peking; coll., *yék, siáh, 'wang*, small bowls, used to contain warm viands at a feast; *yék, se' kung ch'eng' ch'eng' se' sui ka*, heat is common property but cold is personal (to the poorly clad).

**櫟** A window; also occurs in the name of a district. Read *síck*, a thin plate or leaf. Read *tiék*, a bed-mat.

**葉** The leaves of plants; a leaf of a book; the thin plates of metal, foil; an age, ages, posterity; to collect: used for the coll. *nioh, q. v.*: *'tūng yék*, the middle age, as of a dynasty; *'ek, yék, p'íeng chin*—a flat punt, a mere skiff; *'paik, yék*, the many-  
plus of oxen, tripe; com., *'yék, ch'ü*, fine gold-leaf; *'yék, lok, kwí kong*, leaves fall and revert to the root; *met.*, all should recognize and honor their ancestry; *'k'ai, chié hwak, yék*, to branch and leaf; *met.*, to have posterity. Read *yék*, the name of a district.

**鑊** A ring or knob; the point of an arrow; metal plates, as for plate-armor. *Yék*. A coll. word: to shake, to loosen, to extract by shaking to and fro: *yék, tiék, ting*,

<sup>1</sup>饁 <sup>3</sup>熱 <sup>5</sup>煩 <sup>熱</sup> <sup>8</sup>熱 <sup>10</sup>親 <sup>12</sup>熱 <sup>14</sup>一 <sup>15</sup>百 <sup>17</sup>葉 <sup>1</sup>開  
<sup>2</sup>獸 <sup>4</sup>清 <sup>熱</sup> <sup>熱</sup> <sup>心</sup> <sup>熱</sup> <sup>河</sup> <sup>葉</sup> <sup>葉</sup> <sup>落</sup> <sup>枝</sup>  
<sup>熱</sup> <sup>發</sup> <sup>和</sup> <sup>熱</sup> <sup>鬧</sup> <sup>熱</sup> <sup>中</sup> <sup>編</sup> <sup>葉</sup> <sup>歸</sup> <sup>發</sup>  
<sup>氣</sup> <sup>熱</sup> <sup>和</sup> <sup>毒</sup> <sup>熱</sup> <sup>病</sup> <sup>葉</sup> <sup>舟</sup> <sup>子</sup> <sup>根</sup> <sup>暮</sup>

to pull out a nail; *yék*, 'ngai, to extract a (loose) tooth; *yék*, 'tó, to shake down; *yék*, 'i kok, 'k'i, to arouse him by shaking.

(923)

Yéng.

咽

Yen.  
Yeh.

The throat, the esophagus, in distinction from *chen*, the windpipe; a narrow passage, a pass: com., *'yéng chen*, the throat; *'yéng chen 'su chái* an important pass, the key of a position. Read *'yéng*: to swallow. Read *yék*: a stoppage of breath. Read *ing*: the roll of drums.

咽

Yen.

Interchanged with the last: to swallow; the throat; a cosmetic: com., *yéng chen*, the throat; a gorge, a pass; *'yéng chié*, rouge; *'yéng chié 'li*, a species of red plum.

烟

Yen.

Smoke; mist, vapor; tobacco or opium, because they are smoked: in the coll. read *ing* and *hong*, q. v.: *'yéng chiong*, an opium-pipe; com., *'kwí yéng* (or *ing*), smoke; *'u yéng*, soot, lamp-black; *'yéng t'eng*, a chimney, a flue; *'yong yéng*, foreign smoke—i.e. opium; *'wong yéng*, sulphur squibs, as on the 5th of the 5th moon; *'yéng hwa den*, a brothel; coll., *'yéng 'in yéng*, the smoke or soot of wood-oil.

奄

Yen.

Also read *'yéng*: to detain awhile; to remain; to cover, to conceal; a surplus, an excess; hastily, suddenly; a place in Shantung: *'yéng kwang*, to survey

long; *'yéng 'in s'ü' h'ong*, he suddenly obtained the whole region.

崦

Yen.

Also read *'yén g*: a mountain in the West, called *'yéng chü*, fabled to contain a cave or fountain where the sun went at night.

掩

Yen.

Also read *'yén g*: the mind-exercised upon; to love; desirous, willing: *'yén g oh'íeng*, restless, unsteady; disputing, loquacious.

掩

Yen.

Read *'yéng*; coll. *'yéng*: to cover, to hide, to screen, as with the hands; *met.*, to suppress, to prevent: *'yéng meng* to cover one's face; *'yéng nge* to stop the ears; *'yéng 'néng ch'oi* to stop people's mouths—to prevent scandal; *yéng hung yéng tai m'ek*, blind-man's buff.

淹

Yen.

To soak, to saturate; to sink; the margin of a stream; to stay, to be detained: *'yéng muk*, to drown and spoil in water; *yéng 'k'ui*, or *yéng 'liu*, to tarry long.

腌

Yen.

Also read *'yéng* and *yék*: to salt flesh; salted or pickled meat: used for the coll. *ang*, q. v.

醃

Yen.

To lay in salt, to preserve by salting; pickle, brine for preserving fish: used for the coll. *siéng* q. v.

閹

Yen.

To castrate, to geld; one who guards the door of the harem, a eunuch: *'yéng hwan'g* or *yéng s'ü' eunuchs of the palace.*

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蚺  
Jan.

A large snake, said to be eatable; its fangs are said to be five or six inches long, and its gall is considered a cure for consumption.

鬚  
Jan.

Also read 'yéng: the whiskers, hair on the cheeks near the ears; the beard: "mi yéng kung, the lord of the handsome

whiskers — i. e. Kuanti, god of war.

兗  
Yen.

As in "yéng chiu, the Yenchou department in the Shantung province.

剡  
Yen.

Sharpened, pointed; to sharpen; to cut off; to rise up; light, brilliant.

屛  
Yen.

Sometimes read 'yéng: the transverse bar, called "yéng ié, which bars a gate inside—in the coll. termed 'mwong kong, q. v.

琰  
Yen.

A gem of great luster, often set on the top of tablets; it was held by ministers or by envoys, when commissioned to punish refractory princes; bright, luminous; part of the name of the emperor Kiaking.

冉  
Jan.

To advance; slowly, gradually; weak and feeble, pliant: "Yéng 'iu, a disciple of Confucius.

苒  
Jan.

Luxuriant, tender herb-age; by turns, alternately, successively: "ing 'yéng, going and coming, alternating, as day and night.

偃  
Yen.

To lie down, to recline, to repose; to cease, to desist; to fall down, prostrated: "yéng ngoo' to lie down to sleep; "yéng sek, to cease or rest from; "yéng kiong, impeded, unlucky; undecided; proud, lofty; "yéng tã, low, marshy ground.

蜎  
Yen.

A species of cicada, called <sup>10</sup>tong 'yéng and other names; "yéng tiéng, a house lizard, which is livid and harmless.

鰕  
Yen.

A kind of white-headed silure or mud-fish, which feeds at the bottom of the water.

鼠  
Yen.

A mole, called <sup>12</sup>lá 'ch'ü or plow-rat, and <sup>13</sup>üng 'ch'ü, or the secret rat; also a fabulous, ox-like animal, said to lie in rivers.

堰  
Yen.

A dam, a dike; to dam off water; to stop, to arrest.

掩  
Yen.

To cover with earth, to bury in the ground.

掩  
Yen.

To shade, to cover over, to conceal from view; to shut; to insert, as a board; to stroke with the hand, to soothe; to console; to surprise; to take at unawares: in the coll. read 'yéng, q. v.: <sup>14</sup>yéng mwong, to shut a door; <sup>15</sup>yéng 'ch'ü, to hide disgrace; com., <sup>16</sup>yéng peng, to insert a board, to board over; <sup>17</sup>yéng sek, to conceal, to hide or cover up (a matter);

1 美髯公 ○

2 兗州 屛

4 冉有 苒

6 偃臥 偃息

8 偃蹇 偃猪

10 蟪蛄 蜎

12 犂鼠 隱鼠

14 掩門 掩醜

16 掩板 掩飾



<sup>1</sup>*yéng* 'ngi tó líng, to cover his ears to steal the bell—hard to circumvent him, like “belling a cat”;  
<sup>2</sup>*chiá yéng*, to hide, to keep secret; COLL., *mú chiá yéng tek*, *k'ó* can't be kept secret.

<sup>3</sup>**弇** Yen. To cover over, to shade, to obscure; to hide, as an occultation does; to turn inwards; a vase with a small mouth and large belly; *yéng tūng*, a narrow pass among hills; *yéng nik*, the sun obscured, as by clouds.

<sup>4</sup>**滄** Yen. The appearance of clouds and rain; to soak, to cause to vegetate, as rain does.

<sup>5</sup>**演** Yen. A stream flowing far; to pass through, permeating; to lead on, extended, ample; to bedew, to moisten; to practice, to exercise, to drill: *wang yéng*, eddies; COM., *yéng hié* to perform theatrical plays; *ch'au yéng*, (or *ch'au liéng*), to drill troops.

<sup>6</sup>**衍** Yen. To inundate, to overflow; to spread out, to amplify; much, wide, far; elegant, handsome; prolix, diffuse, turgid; plains at the base of hills: *ch'au yéng*, to ramble; *sa yéng*, as sand-spit; *man yéng*, interminable; COM., *hu yéng*, diffuse, as style.

<sup>7</sup>**靨** Yen. Also read *yék*, spots, pimples on the face; beautiful, handsome: *yéng ho* the cheeks, the jaws.

<sup>8</sup>**魘** Yen. To be troubled in one's sleep, disturbed by dreams; to have the nightmare.

<sup>9</sup>**麤** Yen. Black pimples, hair moles; black spots on the face or the body.

<sup>10</sup>**宴** Yen. Rest, ease; festivity, merriment; a feast, an entertainment: *yéng lok*, joyful; COM., *yéng hooi* joyous assemblies, as of genii; *yéng hié* a feast and theatricals; *sié k*,

*yéng* or *pá yéng* to spread a feast, as to idols; *ing yong yéng* a feast given to military Kújin graduates; COLL., *yéng sioh, ch'ó* a feast prepared, an entertainment.

<sup>11</sup>**燕** Yen. Used for the preceding: a feast; to rest; still, peaceful; a swallow, a martin; to disgrace; a shuttlecock, played with the foot, called *kiong* in Foochow: *yéng kú*, to live at ease; *yéng peng*, to disgrace one's friends; COM., *yéng wo*, edible bird's nest; *yéng wong*, pork balls in flour crusts; *yéng chü kang sú k'ung hié lik*, the swallow wastes its strength in carrying mud (for its nest), *met.*, to have children who become vicious or die early. Read *yéng*: the ancient name of a state, now the province of Chihli, and still often applied to it and the metropolis.

<sup>12</sup>**厭** Yen. To dislike, to reject, to loathe, to feel disgust; filled, satisfied; satiated, cloyed, sated: *hok, pok*, *yéng* not weary of study; COM., *yéng k'e* to loathe and reject; *yéng hwa ng*, to dislike trouble, annoyed; COLL.,

<sup>1</sup>掩耳盜鈴 <sup>2</sup>遮掩 <sup>3</sup>弇中 <sup>4</sup>弇日 <sup>5</sup>演戲 <sup>6</sup>演操 <sup>7</sup>演沙 <sup>8</sup>遊衍 <sup>9</sup>衍沙 <sup>10</sup>敷衍 <sup>11</sup>魘輔 <sup>12</sup>宴樂 <sup>13</sup>宴會 <sup>14</sup>設宴 <sup>15</sup>鷹揚 <sup>16</sup>宴居 <sup>17</sup>燕 <sup>18</sup>朋 <sup>19</sup>燕窩 <sup>20</sup>學 <sup>21</sup>厭棄 <sup>22</sup>厭煩

'yéng' *chiéng*' or *yéng' ngwang*, to reject with disgust as worthless; *k'ah, tien yéng'* tired of play; *siáh, má' yéng'* does not cloy the appetite. Read *yéng*: peaceful, tranquil. Read *yéng*: to conceal, to screen. Read *yék*: wet, damp. Read *ak*: to press down, to subdue; compressed, straitened.

饜  
Yen.

The same as the last: to eat to repletion; satisfied, satiated; loathing, feeling distaste for: *yéng' hēu'* surfeited.

*Yéng'*. A coll. word: to take all, to engross; to appropriate, to assume unfairly; to keep, to retain for one's own use; also to insert, as a piece of board, in which sense the same as *'yéng, a. v.: yéng' oí'* to keep a seat, to have it reserved; *yéng' lá chō'* to monopolize work; *yéng' lá' k'ong*, to keep the floor, not allow others to speak.

炎  
Yen.

Fire blazing up, flame; a fire spreading; hot, burning; luminous, brilliant: *'yéng siong'* to flame up; *'yéng tiéng*, the south quarter; *'yéng tá'* the emperor Shinnung; com., *'yéng yék*, the severe heat of summer; *'sié' t'ai' yéng lióng*, the world's ways are inconstant, friends are fickle. Read *tang*: to discriminate, to reason well.

圓  
Yüan.

Read *wong*; coll. *yéng*: round, circular; to gather, to collect, to assemble: *'yéng k'wang*, a ring; *'yéng sei'* the character for longevity in a round form, as on scrolls; *'yéng, pung*, to marry a

girl reared in the family; *yéng yéng* or *'yéng tiéng*, very round, circular, spherical; *'yéng si*, hemispherical ingots; *'yéng chiéng*, to collect money; *yéng' lēng*, or *yéng sioh, toi*, to collect together, as persons or things; *yéng' chió, chíó*, round as a pearl, globular; *'yéng' tiéng tóí se' k'ak*, song, a round pan with a square steamer on; *met.*, not matching, incongruous.

焰  
燄  
Yen.

The same as *yéng* (fire blazing up): a flame, a blaze; bright, shining; brilliant, luminous: *'k'uong yéng'* brilliant; luminous, clear, as an essay; com., *'huí yéng'* the flame of fire; *'yéng' k'eu*, rites and offerings to ghosts, as in All-souls' festivals.

艷  
豔  
Yen.

Beautiful, tall and handsome; captivating, voluptuous; pretty, brilliant, as flowers; full, plump, as a face; luxurious, dissipated: *'k'ieu yéng'* brilliant, gay, as flowers, colors, faces; com., *'saik, yéng'* the color gay; *'yéng' lá'* pretty, elegant; *'k'wa muk, yéng'* the beauty of flowers and plants.

灩  
Yen.

As in *'liéng yéng'* agitated, as water; brimful, overflowing, running out.

院  
Yüan.

A walled inclosure, a court-yard; a public establishment; an office, a court, a hall; a college, a monastery, a hospital; a

1 厭 8 炎 5 炎 炎 8 圓 10 圓 12 圓 對 14 光 16 焰 18 色 20 花  
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2 炎 4 炎 6 世 9 圓 11 圓 13 圓 角 15 火 17 嬌 19 艷  
上 帝 態 環 房 絲 鼎 齧 焰 艷 麗 ○

body of officers, attendants; used in titles of high officers; firm, strong: 'tu ch'ak, yéng' the censorate; COM., 'hong' yéng' a provincial examination-hall; 'ch'ak, yéng' the magnate—a character in plays; 'yéng' k'ó, examination for the Siutsai degree; 'hok, yéng' a literary chancellor; 'chü yéng' a college; COLL., 'ku 'ló yéng' a lazaretto.

(924)

Yeu.

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Small, tender, as a new-born child; the last pig of a litter; the ace face of a dice; a ballad, called *lek, yeu*; small, diminutive; small things: *yeu tong*, the runt; COM., *yeu ne' sang*, the faces of a dice from one to three—a kind of game with three dice.

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Yao.

A sound, a noise.

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Yao.

The singing of insects in the grass; a humming or chirping, as of grasshoppers, &c.

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Yao.

To adjust, to make an agreement with; to seek, to importune; to examine, to scrutinize, to search out the facts; to call, to convoke, to assemble: also read *yeu' q. v.*: 'kin, *yeu*, long agreed to or settled.

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Yao.

The loins, the waist, the lumbar region, parts between the ribs and pelvis; *met.*, the middle of a thing: 'chiék, *yeu*, to bend the

loins—i. e. to bow to one; COM., 'yeu kauk, the haunch-bone; 'yeu niong, supple loins; COLL., 'yeu chi, or *yeu sing chi*, the two loin-pieces, sirloin; 'pwang' tong, *yeu*, the middle, as of a beam or a wall; 'yeu siéng (or *chwah*), a wrench or stitch in the side; 'yeu piéng p'au' Indian corn; 'yeu piéng o' nóh, he has things at the girdle—has money or means.

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Yao.

Grass, herbage; a vigorous, luxuriant vegetation; also a wide or distant prospect: *seu' yeu*, the blooming herbage.

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Yao.

To cover, to conceal; to send for, to invite; to wish, to seek, to try to obtain; to stop, to obstruct; to salute: 'chieu' *yeu*, to call, to invite; 'pwang tó' *yeu chi*, stopped him in the midst of the way; 'yeu ch'ing, to invite; COM., 'hü *yeu*, my poor invitation or feast.

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*Yeu*. A coll. word, for which the last character may be used: to lead, to conduct, to show the way to: *yeu' ch'iu*, to lead by the hand; *yeu i, chá k'ó* to take him along; *yeu tio'* to lead the way, to conduct one.

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Yao.

Beautiful, enchanting, bewitching; odd, strange, unusual; ominous, unnatural, monstrous, *lusus naturæ*; magical, heretical, contrary to doctrine or usage; a phantom, a metamorphosis, a sprite; to flatter, to enchant: 'yeu ngiong, enticing words; COM., 'yeu ngiék, a prodigy, some-

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thing ominous of evil; mischievous sprite! as said to a child; *'yeu kwai'* or *'yeu mó*, a monster, an elf; a being capable of metamorphosis; *'yeu hwak*, or *'yeu suk*, the tricks of elves.

**夭**  
Yao. Pleasing, attractive, winning; small, delicate; luxuriant, as vegetation; calamitous: also read *'yeu*, q. v.: *'t'ó yeu*, peach blossoms; *met.*, the time of nuptials.

**夭**  
Yao. To die early, short-lived; a premature death, a judgment, a calamity; to kill children: the 1st also read *'yeu*, q. v.: *'yeu seu'* early death and long life; *'yeu chiék*, to die young; *com.*, *'yeu siong'* a physiognomy indicating an early death, as said of one having a short chin.

**擾**  
Yao. To give trouble, to incommode, to embarrass, to annoy; to confuse, to disorder; to infest, as banditti do; to breed, to rear; domestic animals; to soothe, to tranquilize: *'lek yeu*, the six domestic animals—the same as *lek, hëuk*, q. v.: *com.*, *'yeu hwang'* to disorder, to produce anarchy; *'yeu hai' te' hwong*, to infest and devastate a region; *'ch'au yeu*, to trouble, to annoy.

**窈**  
Yao. Also read *'mieu*: deep and far, obscure, still, profound; retired, reserved: used for the coll. *'lieu*, q. v.: *'yeu 't'ieu*, at leisure, tranquil; gentle, quiet; handsome, as a lady.

**啗**  
Yao. To change a liquid from one vessel to another; to lade, to bail, to dip out: *com.*, *'yeu 'chwi*, to lade water; *coll.*, *'yeu k'ó'* *Yao. sidh*, to dip it up and eat it.

**鶯**  
Yao. The cry or cackling of the female pheasant, as when calling for its mate.

**要**  
Yao. To want, to wish, to desire, to require; what is requisite, important, essential, urgent, necessary; a compend, an epitome, abstract: also read *'yeu*, q. v.: *'yeu' tó* the essential principles; *'piéng yeu'* must have it, will not be refused; *com.*, *'ch'auk yeu'* a compend, an abridgment; *'yeu' king* or *'king yeu'* important; *'yeu' èung'* useful, needed; *coll.*, *'yeu' king nèng*, the important man—the main-stay of a family.

**姚**  
Yao. The descendants of Shun; a surname; beautiful, elegant. Read *'tieu'*: light, airy.

**徭**  
Yao. To serve as a vassal; feudal labor of serfs, vassalage, villenage; *'yeu ik*, labor given by fiefs.

**慍**  
Yao. Sad, troubled; distressed and having no one to disburden to; depraved; tempted, deceived. Read *'yeu'*: to adjust, to set to rights.

**搖**  
Yao. Also read *'yeu'*: to shake, to move, to wave; to wag, as the head; agitated, disturbed; to make: *'hu yeu*, a violent wind; *'sü yeu*, a moment; *com.*, *'yeu tong'* to

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COLL., *pah, tak, k'ëuk, yen' p'ah*, the dove struck (swooped up) by the hawk. Read *yeu*, as in *yeu te'* a species of large pheasant, like the medallion pheasant.

(925) Yo.

'Yo. A coll. word: weak, feeble, drooping, as from sickness or fatigue; wilted, withered, as plants: 'yo 'yo or 'yo *ch'ioh*, weak, exhausted; 'yo *lau, lau*, limpsy, not stiff; extremely feeble; all wilted down.

曳

I.

Used for the next: to trail, to drag after one; to saunter, to walk leisurely; to take by the hand: 'yeu *yo'* fluttering, waving in the wind; *yo' yo'* an easy, sauntering gait.

拽

Yeh.  
Hsieh.  
Chuai.

Also read *siék*,: to trail, to drag the feet along the ground; to take hold of one's hand.

睿

Jui.  
Wei.

<sup>2</sup> Perspicacious, of superior discernment, wise, astute; the divine intelligence ascribed to sages; keen, shrewd, knowing: 'yo' *seng'* wise, sapient, sage-like; 'yo' *te'* wise, intelligent; intuitive perception.

汨

Jui.

<sup>2</sup> A branch of the river King in the east of Kansuh, near the town of Hwating; the junction of two rivers; the windings of streams; the north of a stream: 'sa *yo'* the edge of a sand-spit.

蚋

Jui.

A gnat, a mosquito; also a venomous snake: 'ung *yo'* mosquitoes and gnats; 'sing *yo'* flies and gnats, as gathering in swarms over the water.

芮

Jui.

Rocky plants, short alpine herbs; shooting forth, budding, as plants; fine, small, delicate; a bank, a brink; a feudal state, now Juich'êng in the S. W. of Shansi.

裔

I.

The skirt of a robe, the lower border; a border, an extreme point, frontiers; posterity, descendants: 'yo' *yo'* walking, flying about; 'mieu *yo'* posterity; 'tek, *yo'* direct descendants; com., 'hau' *yo'* one's posterity.

漓

I.

Rough, troubled water: 'ung *yo'* a broad expanse of water; *met.*, many, multitudinous, as people.

銳

Jui.

Tui.

Wei.

Sharp-pointed, lanceolate; acute, peaked, conical; ardent, zealous; valiant, courageous; keen, cunning, quick-witted; small, trifling, insignificant, as a fault: 'yo' *le'* sharp, as an edge; 'k'eu *yo'* talkative, cunning in speech, detracting; 'yo' 'ming, keen, quick, ready; 'yo' 'sü, valiant troops; 'yo' 'che' a resolute will; valiant and eager, as for battle; com., 'yo' 'k'e' a zealous spirit; valiant; earnest, studious, as a learner.

(926)

Yoh.

Yoh., A coll. word, as in *yoh, yoh*, or *yo yoh*, to

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8 睿  
智  
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5 蚊  
蚋  
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7 裔  
裔  
苗  
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9 嫡  
裔  
後  
裔

11 溶  
漓  
銳  
利

18 口  
銳  
銳  
敏

15 銳  
師  
銳  
志

17 銳  
氣  
○





stoop, to bend down; an agreement, a promise, a contract; a treaty, a compact; an association, as of streets or guilds; a neighborhood; poor, reduced; brief, condensed; briefly, compendiously; to divide, as in arithmetic: 'yok, seng' a sworn engagement; 'tieu, ü' 'iu yok, tides are like compacts—i. e. trustworthy; com., 'yok, che' a written contract; 'ming yok, a plain agreement; 'yok, ka' the price agreed on; 'yok, tang, a bill of sale, a contract; a list or scale (of prices), as settled by a guild; 'hak, yok, to make an agreement; 'yok, liok, or tai' yok, in general, for the most part; 'pok, yok, i, tung, to agree or to meet undesignedly; 'yok, hwak, the terms or rules of a compact; 'yok, sok, to bind by contract; restraint, control, as over inferiors.

閱

Yüeh.

To examine, to inspect, to take an account of, to look and see that all is right; to review, as troops; to pass through, to have experience of; to compare, to read, to criticise; to admit of, to permit: 'yok, ch'au, to review troops; 'yok, kwong' to revise or criticise an essay; com., 'yok, lik, to have experience, as in worldly matters.

弱

Jo.

Read yok,; coll. yok,; weak, jaded, worn, fatigued; to lose one's desire for, to be discouraged, disheartened: yok, mó lik, the strength wasted with fatigue; yok, pi, or yok, pai, to lose heart, to become disinclined to;

k'ah, tieu yok, tired with play; ch'ó' nioh, yok, to work till very jaded.

悦說

Yüeh.

Yüeh. Shuo. Shui. Se.

To feel happy, contented; pleased, gratified, delighted; to agree, to submit gladly: the 2d also read siok, and swoi' q. v.: 'hi yok, gratified; 'yok, muk, to please the eye; com., 'yok, e' pleased, delighted; yok, nü, sing e' I (do it) so as to please you.

弱弱

Jo. Jao. Ni. Niao.

Weak, feeble, debilitated, languishing; delicate, fragile, slender; ruined, destroyed, lost, gone: used for the coll. yok, q. v.: 'yok, chek, a weak constitution, a woman; weak, thin, as in substance; yok, nü, my young daughter; 'yok, kwang' a young man; com., 'soi yok, emaciated and weak; yok, kang' to perspire from weakness.

弱

Jo.

A sort of rush like a flag, of whose tender plants mats may be woven: 'ka yok, a culinary vegetable, a sort of yam.

若

Jo. Jè. Yo. Yao.

To gather plants; to accord with, to yield to, to follow; a conjunction, if, perhaps, supposing that; as, like, according to; it points out the distinct subjects spoken of, as to; also denotes the second personal pronoun, thou, you; used as a euphonic particle: 'pok, yok, or ü yok, not like or equal to, not as good as; sük, yok, which is the

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| 2 潮 | 8 約 | 5 約 | 7 合 | 9 不 | 10 約 | 12 閱 | 14 閱 | 16 悅 | 18 弱 | 20 衰 | 22 不 |
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better? 'yok, 'ü, if, since, it seems; 'yok, 'ch'ü, 'hó, 'lái, whence did you come? 'yok, 'wak, it was said, one says; 'siong yok, similar, probably; 'yok, 'ch'ü yok, 'pi, as to these and those; 'p'ang yok, wise, intelligent—a Buddhist term; com., 'yok, 'sü, or 'yok, 'huang, if, supposing that; 'yok, 'laung' if we speak of, in regard to.

**箸**

Jo.

The cuticle of the bamboo; a kind of southern grass (Arundo?), whose broad leaves are made into hats or shoe-soles, or used to line tea-chests: used for the coll. *nioh*, q. v.

**都**

Jo.

A feudal state, now I-ch'êng district in Hsiang-yang-fu, in the north of Hupeh.

**躍**

Yo.

To leap, to jump, to hop; to leap for joy; to frisk, to sport, to gambol: Yüeh. "t'ieu' yok, to jump about; "ngü yok, 'l'ung, 'muong, the fish (carp) leaps the dragon-gate—rapid advancement.

(928) Yong.

**央**

Yang.

In the midst, the center, the middle of; the half; wide, ample, extensive; to finish; to end; a fine, fresh appearance; commonly used in the sense of to request as a favor, to solicit or trouble one to do: "y'ä' e' yong, the night not yet past; com., "t'ung yong, the center, middle of; "yong t'auk, to trouble one with a commission; COLL., "yong 'mü, 'n'ên g, to commission a match-maker; 'mó nó' yong, no

one whom I can solicit or beg to do it.

**殃**

Yang.

Punishment, calamity; a visitation, a divine judgment, a retribution; ruin, misfortune; to punish; unluckily: "chik, yong, fatal sickness; "t'ien yong, divine retribution; com., "chai yong, calamities, judgments.

**決**

Yang.

Moving cloud or vapor; swift, rapid, as a torrent; vast, wide; agitated: yong yong, vast, as a sea; violent, as wind.

**淵**

Yüan.

An eddy, a whirlpool; a deep pool; a deep, an abyss, a vortex, a gulf: "ch'ing yong, a deep abyss, the vast deep; 't'ien yong, 'siong kaik, as far apart as the sky and the abyss; yong yong, a concert of drums.

**鶯**

Yang.

The female of the mandarin duck: "wong yong, a yellow macaw; some say, the mango bird; com., 'wong yong, the male and female mandarin duck; met., a pair, as in 'wong yong 'ch'ing, a pair of bridal pillows.

**鳶**

Yüan.

A kite or sparrow-hawk; its scream indicates wind and storm: 'hung yong, or 'chai yong, a paper-kite.

**焉**

Yen.

An initial interrogative particle, implying a negative answer, how, what: also read, yong, q. v.: yong 'ti, how can one know? yong 'neng, how can, how able to? yong taik, pok, 'kong, how

<sup>1</sup>若 <sup>2</sup>如 <sup>3</sup>何 <sup>4</sup>來 <sup>5</sup>若 <sup>6</sup>若 <sup>7</sup>相 <sup>8</sup>若 <sup>9</sup>若 <sup>10</sup>若 <sup>11</sup>若 <sup>12</sup>若 <sup>13</sup>若 <sup>14</sup>若 <sup>15</sup>若 <sup>16</sup>若 <sup>17</sup>若 <sup>18</sup>若 <sup>19</sup>若 <sup>20</sup>若



can one not say it? one must say or speak of it.

**媽** Handsome, beautiful; the smile of beauty, a gracious smile; also to connect.  
Yen.  
Hsien.

**焉** Not fresh, corrupt, rotten, putrid, stinking, as flesh: COM., <sup>1</sup>*ngü yong*, the fish not fresh; <sup>2</sup>*yong yong e'* a stench, as of spoiled meat. Read *yêng*: decayed plants.

**攘** Also read *yong*: to push, to drive off violently; to steal, to seize and appropriate to one's self, as strayed animals; to refuse, to reject; to stop, to exclude: also read *yong* q. v.: <sup>3</sup>*yong yong*, to appropriate a stray sheep. Read *yong*: to confound, to embroil: <sup>4</sup>*yeu 'yong*, to throw into disorder.

**壤** Soft, loamy soil; mold, earth, soil; land, region, place; a hill, a mound; good, amiable, as a child; confused, in disorder: <sup>5</sup>*kai 'yong*, cover and ground —heaven and earth; <sup>6</sup>*auk, 'yong*, a rich soil; <sup>7</sup>*ngiê 'yong*, an ant-hill; <sup>8</sup>*nôz 'yong*, and <sup>9</sup>*ngwoi 'yong*, the inner and outer limbs, as in an eclipse; <sup>10</sup>*kek, 'yong*, an ancient game.

**穰** Also read *siong*: the culm or stalk of grain; luxuriant, as fields of grain; abundant, plentiful, fruitful: <sup>11</sup>*hok, 'yong*, the blessing of plenty, great prosperity.

**養** To feed, to nourish, to rear, to bring up; to support, to maintain, as the indigent; to tame, to improve, as breeds; to cultivate, as plants; to care for one's health, to take relaxation, to rest; to improve, as one's heart; food, aliment; a cook: as used for the next, to itch: also read *yong* q. v.: <sup>12</sup>*yong chü yêng* a hospital, an infirmary; COM., <sup>13</sup>*yong wak*, to support life, to nourish; <sup>14</sup>*'yong*, to nourish or rear up; <sup>15</sup>*yong sing*, to cultivate the heart; <sup>16</sup>*yong siêng* a portion of property reserved for the support of parents; <sup>17</sup>*yong ngü*, to breed fish; <sup>18</sup>*yong sük*, to tame, to domesticate; <sup>19</sup>*yong ük, tong*, a foundling-asylum; COLL., <sup>20</sup>*yong kiäng*, or <sup>21</sup>*'tiêng 'yong*, to bear children; <sup>22</sup>*yong sioh, po* to hatch a brood, to have a litter; <sup>23</sup>*yong i sioh, sié' meng* to support him his whole life-time.

**Yang.** A coll. word, as in <sup>24</sup>*sing 'yong*, a new bud or sprout; <sup>25</sup>*sing 'yong chüäh, pwok, leu* the new bud has just sprouted.

**癢** The 3d also read *yong*: to itch; a sore, an itching, a desire to scratch: the 1st used for the coll. *siong* and the 3d also read *siong* q. v.:

**痒** Yang. <sup>26</sup>*só 'yong*, to scratch an itching place; <sup>27</sup>*pok, kwang t'ong 'yong*, does not involve the least pain, of no more account than a scratch.

**挾** To beat, as with a carriage strap; to beat, to whip with a strap.  
Yang.

<sup>1</sup>魚 <sup>2</sup>焉 <sup>3</sup>穰 <sup>4</sup>穰 <sup>5</sup>羊 <sup>6</sup>沃壤 <sup>7</sup>穰 <sup>8</sup>壤 <sup>9</sup>外壤 <sup>10</sup>擊壤 <sup>11</sup>福穰 <sup>12</sup>養濟院 <sup>13</sup>養 <sup>14</sup>活撫養 <sup>15</sup>養 <sup>16</sup>心養 <sup>17</sup>養 <sup>18</sup>魚養 <sup>19</sup>熟養 <sup>20</sup>育堂 <sup>21</sup>添養 <sup>22</sup>搔養 <sup>23</sup>搔養

**快**<sup>1</sup> Discontented, uneasy, restive, insubmissive: *yong' yong'* sing, fastidious, disgusted; *yong' yong*, conceited, supercilious.  
Yang.

**恙**<sup>1</sup> A vegetable-worm that gnaws men's hearts; sad, sorrowful; grief, melancholy, low spirits; a disease, sickness; ailment, indisposition, complaints: *'piék, tai, u yong'* have you been well since we parted?—an epistolary phrase; com., *'ko' yong'* your ailment; *'chiéng' yong'* my complaint.

**映**<sup>1</sup> The sun past the meridian; to shine, to reflect, as images; the sunlight; to glare, a bright light; to gleam, to glimmer; an image, a reflection; bright, clear, apparent, manifest: used for the coll. *yáng'* q. v.: *'yong' nik*, clear sunlight; com., *'yéng yong'* to shimmer, a glimmering of light, as from water in motion; *'tò' yong'* reflected light.

**盎**<sup>1</sup> A vessel for containing wine or water, a sort of basin or tureen; an earthen vessel, which was struck in regulating music; full, abundant: *'t'ong yong'* a soup tureen; *'ng wa yong'* an earthen basin.

**鞅**<sup>1</sup> Ornaments or trappings on a bridle; a rope to tie an ox, a halter; to tie, to halter; a trace to draw a cart; fierce, violent: *yong'* *'chiong*, fluttered, embarrassed, as by a burden; harassed by cares.

**羊**<sup>1</sup> A sheep, a goat; a gazelle, a chamois; to saunter, to roam at one's ease: com., *'miéng yong*, a sheep; *'sang yong*, a goat; *'ling yong*, an antelope, an argali, whose horns are used medicinally; *'yong 'ku*, a ram; *'yong 'mó*, a ewe; *'kó yong*, (coll. *'yong 'kiáng*), a lamb, a kid; *'yong chié*, mutton-suet; *'yong nik*, mutton, goat's meat; *'yong h'wang'* a sheep-dealer; *'yong 't'ó*, the carambola; coll., *'k'au'ng' yong mēk*, to sleep with sheep's eyes — i. e. with the eyes partly open; *'yong 'hing*, 'a swoon, a fainting-fit; *'yong 'kiáng 't'ó' p'ah*, the kid beaten instead — one who is beaten as a substitute for the real culprit.

**佯**<sup>1</sup> To pretend, to feign, to simulate; false, unreal, pretended; a pretense, a feint, a ruse, a dodge: *'yong pok, 'ti*, to pretend not to know; *yong 'kwong*, to feign madness.

**徉**<sup>1</sup> To ramble, to rove about; to stray off, to wander: *'h'wong yong*, or *'sióng yong*, to ramble, to stroll about.

**洋**<sup>1</sup> The sea, the ocean; vast, broad, extensive; water overflowing; from beyond the sea, foreign, western, European; two streams in the north of Shantung, also one in Kansuh; in the coll. a wide expanse of fields, a cultivated plain: *'yong ek*, to overflow, undulating; to extend widely, as one's fame; com., *'hai yong*, seas,

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無 6 賤 5 掩 1 綿 9 羚 11 羊 13 羊 15 羊 17 羊 目 仔 不 23 海  
恙 映 羊 羊 母 仔 肉 桃 19 羊 替 知 洋

oceans; <sup>1</sup>*yong sung*, a sea-going junk, a ship; <sup>2</sup>*ch'ok, yong*, to cross the sea, as for trade; <sup>3</sup>*yong yéng* a sort of bean-vermicelli, which dissolves like gelatine; <sup>4</sup>*sá yong kiáng* portable dioramas; <sup>5</sup>*yong 'chü k'eng*, the river Yang-tsz'; <sup>6</sup>*yong t'io*, a kind of brasier, used in the middle of a room; <sup>7</sup>*yong siong*, a foreign merchant; COLL., *yong meng* the face of the sea; an expanse of fields; *yong ch'ang*, ultramarine or prussian blue, ferro-cyanate of potash.

沿

To follow a stream, to travel along a shore; to sail with; to follow, to comply with, to conform, as to others' wishes; to make a tour, to go through a circuit; accommodating, obsequious; continuous, successive: *yong kong*, to follow the (windings of) rivers; *hung sük, siong yong*, the custom has been perpetuated; *yong tu*, the circuit of a journey.

鉛

Lead, the *ch'ing king*, or blue metal; leaden: <sup>1</sup>*Yüan, 'haik, yong*, or *haik, sek*, common lead; <sup>2</sup>*yong Ch'ien, 'hung*, ceruse, white lead; COM., <sup>3</sup>*yong 'chi*, a leaden ball or bullet; a term applied to cannon balls and shot; <sup>4</sup>*yong che* words or characters engraved on lead, foreign type; <sup>5</sup>*'pwo yong*, to patch with lead, as broken dollars; <sup>6</sup>*'yong teu*, bar-lead, pig-lead; <sup>7</sup>*'yong t'iek*, tin-plate, sheet-tin; COLL., *lau yong*, to pour in melted lead, to adulterate with lead, as dollars; *yong 'chi*, (or <sup>8</sup>*'sek, lak*) the blanks on which type is cut.

鎔

Read *üng*; used in the *Paik, Ing* for the coll. *yong*: to smelt, to melt, to fuse metals: *yong k'ó* melted; *yong ngüng*, to fuse silver.

瘍

A wound, a sore, an ulcer; sore, wounded; a sore head.

揚

To rise, to dash, as the waves; to spread out, to extend, to display; to open, as the eyebrows; to elevate, as the voice; to

scatter, to winnow; to stir up, to excite the feelings of one; to divulge, to report; to publish, to make famous; to bluster, to make a show of: <sup>1</sup>*ek, yong*, low and high, as musical notes; *'hai pok, yong p'ó*, no waves on the sea—all was peace (in Wan Wang's time); *ing yong*, (like) a fluttering eagle—i. e. brave; <sup>2</sup>*pó yong*, to publish; COM., <sup>3</sup>*yong t'iong*, to spread abroad, to divulge; <sup>4</sup>*yong 'u yong wi*, to bluster, to assume an attitude of authority; *'chi pwo yong sing*, stop and call out! a term on common placards; <sup>5</sup>*yong k'e* or *yong e* pleased, delighted; *yong yong taik, e* to obtain fully one's wish; COLL., *yong t'iong* to spread a report, to tell everywhere.

颺

Similar to the last: blown about by the wind; whirled, driven, tossed; sailing along; winnowed: *pó yong*, to winnow grain; *yong ngiong*, loud, hasty words.

暘

The sun rising; a clear bright sun; dry, serene, as weather; to dry in the

<sup>1</sup>洋 <sup>8</sup>洋 <sup>鏡</sup> <sup>洋</sup> <sup>黑</sup> <sup>鉛</sup> <sup>補</sup> <sup>鉛</sup> <sup>抑</sup> <sup>揚</sup> <sup>揚</sup>  
<sup>船</sup> <sup>燕</sup> <sup>洋</sup> <sup>厨</sup> <sup>鉛</sup> <sup>子</sup> <sup>鉛</sup> <sup>鐵</sup> <sup>揚</sup> <sup>傳</sup> <sup>威</sup>  
<sup>出</sup> <sup>西</sup> <sup>子</sup> <sup>洋</sup> <sup>鉛</sup> <sup>鉛</sup> <sup>鉛</sup> <sup>錫</sup> <sup>播</sup> <sup>揚</sup> <sup>武</sup> <sup>揚</sup>  
<sup>洋</sup> <sup>洋</sup> <sup>江</sup> <sup>商</sup> <sup>粉</sup> <sup>字</sup> <sup>條</sup> <sup>粒</sup> <sup>揚</sup> <sup>武</sup> <sup>氣</sup>





*kiék*, 'ch'ai, *yong teng*, to hang festoons and light lamps, as on a god's birthday; COLL., *yong èu* to smoulder; *met.*, to waste away gradually; diminished, used up.

**延** To go far; protracted, prolonged; long, slow, dilatory; distant; to extend far, to spread, as a creeping plant; to advance, to enter; to reach, to arrive at; to call, to invite; spread out, arranged; to involve another: '*yong ti*, slow; '*ch'èng yong*, to delay, to protract; '*yong ping*, to invite guests; COM., '*á yong*, to put off, to procrastinate; '*yong ping hu*, the Yenping department in Fookien.

**埏** The limit of a piece of land, the border, the boundary; the path to a grave: '*Yen. paik, yong*, the eight points of the compass, all around, everywhere.

**涎** The watering of the mouth, saliva, the spittle; sometimes written for the coll. '*lung yong mwak*, froth, saliva. Read *siéng* as in '*i siéng*' connected, succeeding; '*miéng siéng*' water flowing.

**筵** A bamboo mat; a mat spread to eat on, as anciently done; a spread table; *met.*, a feast, a banquet: '*yong sik*, or '*yong yéng*' a feast, an entertainment; '*s èu yong*, to spread a banquet; '*king yong*, the hall where the Emperor meets the academicians; COM., '*hi yong*, the joyous feast—a phrase on wedding-cards.

**緣** A binding, a trimming or facing, as on the collar or sleeves of a dress; to accord, to harmonize with something previously existing; intimacy, sympathy due to some hidden influence, as fate or providence, an affinity, a connection; union, marriage; a circumstance, a reason, a cause; for, because, since, therefore; to comply with; to climb: used for the coll. *yong* q. v.: '*ing yong*, connected; to intrigue, to use bribery; '*yong muk, kiu ngü*, to climb a tree to catch a fish—a useless search; COM., '*yong ko*' or '*yong ing*, a cause, a reason; '*yong hó*, why? wherefore? '*yong iu*, the source or originating cause; '*yong hong*' natural affinity or connection; '*ing yong*, marriage; '*lióng yong t'íéng teng*' happy unions are decreed by Heaven; '*tá yong*, to subscribe for public purposes; '*hwa yong*, to beg fees, as priests do; '*yong hong*' '*ch'èng*, the affinity was shallow, as said when one of the married pair dies early.

**件** Read *kióng* in the dictionaries: a classifier of wide application, an article, an affair, a subject, a thing, a commodity, an article of dress, etc.; answers to a, an, one: COM., '*yong so*' the number of articles; COLL., '*i sióng sioh yong*' one garment; '*chi sioh yong*' this one; *na* '*kini yong*' only a few; *yong yong* '*tu á*' can do everything.

<sup>1</sup>延 <sup>3</sup>延 <sup>5</sup>延 席 <sup>7</sup>筵 <sup>9</sup>喜 <sup>11</sup>緣 魚 <sup>12</sup>緣 <sup>14</sup>緣 <sup>16</sup>姻 <sup>18</sup>緣 <sup>20</sup>緣 <sup>21</sup>件 <sup>22</sup>淺  
<sup>2</sup>遷 <sup>4</sup>換 <sup>6</sup>筵 <sup>8</sup>經 <sup>10</sup>筵 <sup>13</sup>緣 <sup>15</sup>緣 <sup>17</sup>良 <sup>19</sup>天 <sup>23</sup>緣 <sup>24</sup>緣 <sup>25</sup>緣  
<sup>延</sup> <sup>賓</sup> <sup>平</sup> <sup>肆</sup> <sup>喜</sup> <sup>緣</sup> <sup>緣</sup> <sup>緣</sup> <sup>姻</sup> <sup>緣</sup> <sup>天</sup> <sup>化</sup> <sup>淺</sup>  
<sup>延</sup> <sup>換</sup> <sup>筵</sup> <sup>經</sup> <sup>筵</sup> <sup>緣</sup> <sup>緣</sup> <sup>良</sup> <sup>天</sup> <sup>緣</sup> <sup>緣</sup> <sup>件</sup> <sup>數</sup>

養

Yang.

To provide for, to support, to maintain, as one's parents: also read 'yong, q. v.: 'yong' *ch'ing*, to support one's parents;

'*k'ing yong*' to provide for; com., '*hong yong*' to nourish, to provide, as for parents; '*kó yong*' to report (resignation of office) to take care of one's parents.

樣

Yang.

A rule, a pattern; the form, shape, style, fashion; a way, a mode, a manner; met., a guide, an example: com., '*yong sek*, the shape,

the contour; mode, sample, pattern; '*mwo yong*' a mode or pattern, an exemplar; '*wang sing yong*' to change to a new fashion; coll., '*chiong yong*' how, in what manner? '*chiong yong ki*, why? how? '*sang nioh yong*' what sort or manner? '*sh, i yong*' to imitate him; '*ng' ch'iong yong*' not like things, shapeless, unsuitable; poor, mean, as said affectedly of presents.

漾

漾

Yang.

A river in the south of Kansuh; agitated water, the motion of waves; waves, ripples; long, vast, extensive; deep: '*yeu yong*' roughened into waves; in the coll. to agitate or talk about, to expose, to make known; coll., '*yong k'wi*, separated by the motion of the water, as boats; '*yong hung*, turbid or roiled by being disturbed; '*yong t'ung ch'ing*, cleared by being shaken, made to settle, as thin congee. The second read '*yong*, as in '*kuong yong*, vast, as an expanse of water.

讓

Jang.

To yield, to give place to; to cede, to waive, as one's rights, in which senses the same as the next: also read '*yong*, q. v.

讓

Jang.

To give up, to waive, to recede, as from one's rights; to yield, to give place to; to prefer others to one's self; yielding, retiring, courteous, complaisant; humble, lowly; also to reprove, to reprimand: used for the coll. '*niong*' q. v.: '*k'ing yong*' humble; '*t'ó yong*' retiring; '*lá yong*' courteous, complaisant.

讓

Jang.

Read '*yong* and '*siong* in the dictionaries: to make offerings and pray in order to avert calamity, to deprecate evil: '*yong sing*, to pray to one's star; com., '*chie yong*' or '*t'ó yong*' to avert evil by offerings; '*yong chai*, to deprecate calamity; '*yong t'ai swoi*' to sacrifice to the Chinese Cybele or Great Cycle.

釀

Jang.

To make liquor from boiled rice with yeast cakes, to brew wine or rice spirits; met., to breed trouble, to foment, as sedition: '*yong chiu*, to distill spirits; '*yong sing tai hwo*' to provoke great calamity, as by trivial intermeddling.

緣

Yuan.

Read '*yong*; used in the *Paik Ing* for the coll. '*yong*: to put on a binding or border; to trim or ornament an edge, as with braid, or with thread or foil of gold, silver, or brass: '*yong sioh, kieng*, to trim an edge, to make an ornamental border.

養

親

供養

奉

養

樣式

模

樣

換新

樣

搖

漾

漾

開

漾

漾

謙

讓

退

讓

禮讓

讓

星

祭讓

讓

災

讓太

歲

釀

酒

釀

成

大禍



[illegible]

(227\*) **Ih.**  
**Ih.** A coll. euphonic prefix, as in *ih, wah*, to mark, to make strokes; *met.*, to write quickly; 'mwong *ih, wah, sioh, a*' just scribble it off, as one says when waiting impatiently for a letter.

(231) **Ka.**  
**個** Read *kō*; coll. *ka*, also spoken 'a, as in 'sioh, 'ka, 'chiéng or sioh, 'a, 'chiéng, one cash; 'lang' 'a, 'něng, two persons.

(235) **Kaek.**  
**覺** Read *kauk*; coll. *kaek*, to perceive, to observe, to be aware of: 'ng' *kaek*, or 'ng' *chai kaek*, not perceiving, not aware of; 'kiéng' *kaek*, to perceive, to notice or take cognizance of.

(230) **Kai.**  
**再** Read *chai*; coll. *kai*: a second time, again, repeated: 'kai' *chō* to do again, to repeat the act.

(240) **Kaik.**  
**結** Read *kiék*; coll. *kaik*: a numerative of skeins or knots, as of thread and vermicelli: 'miéng' *sioh, kaik*, one knot of thread-vermicelli.

**潔** Read *kiék*; coll. *kaik*, as in *t'ah, kaik*, clean, pure in a physical or moral sense.

(243) **Kak.**  
**Kak.** A coll. word, as in *ng' kak, k'ing*, displeased, miffed; dissatisfied, unwilling; *i, mó m'ich, n'oh, kak, k'ing*, he is not very well pleased about it!

(255) **Kēng.**  
**公** Read *kung*; coll. *kēng*, as in 'siong' *kēng*, a compellation for Sir, or Respected Sir; 'twai' *siong' kēng*, 'ne' *siong' kēng*, 'sang siong' *kēng*, compellations for the first, second, and third, brothers.

(265) **Kiék.**  
**頰** Used for the coll. in a *met.* sense, as in 'wak, *kiék*, the "cheeks" or outside pieces on the foot of a stocking.

(288) **Kūng.**  
**Kūng.** A coll. word, as in *ng' kak, k'ing*, miffed, displeased, dissatisfied.

(289) **Kwa.**  
**桂** A numerative of things that are strung or suspended, as beads, keys, fire-crackers, etc.

(290) **Kwai.**  
**怪** As in the coll. phrase, 'kwa' *tek, se* why, it is just so! what you say explains the matter!—about as *hwa tek, se* q. v.

(292) **Kwang.**  
**管** Used for the coll. 'kwang, as in 'c h' *i u kwang*, the wrist, the fore-arm.

(300) **K'a.**  
**胶** Used in the coll. as a numerative for one of a pair of things, as shoes, stockings, bracelets, etc.: the same as *k'ia*, q. v.: 'wak, *sioh, k'a*, one stocking.

1 一個 4 個 5 見 7 麪 8 相 公 11 三 12 襪 是 15 襪  
個 伙 哉 見 一 公 二 相 襪 手 一  
錢 伙 覺 再 結 大 相 公 的 管 股  
2 二 覺 ○ 做 ○ 相 公 ○ 的 ○ ○

(342) K'ó.  
**焗** Used for the coll. *k'ó* in the phrase *'sieu k'ó* to roast meat, as on a spit or iron bars.

(350) K'ung.  
**綑** Used in the coll. as a numerative of packages of paper, and of rolls or solid bunches, as of bedding, cloth, rope, etc.

(367) Lai.  
**𣎵** A coll. word, as in *sung pah, lai*, the conical fruit of the pine tree, pine-cones.

(387) Liäng.  
**領** Read *'ling*; coll. *'liäng*: used as the numerative of mats, carpets, etc.: *'ch'ioh, sang 'liäng*, three pieces of matting.

(392) Lik.  
**力** As in the coll. phrase *'lik, loh*, active and ready in doing, as work not properly in one's province; also means in good health, not ailing.

(426) Mai.  
**𣎵** A coll. word, as in *teng 'mei*, to undervalue or disparage, as another's goods; to spoil the sale by disparaging remarks.

(430) Mang.  
**慢** Read *mang*; used for the coll. *mang*, as in *'t'ü 'mang*, a spider's web; *met.*, the thread-netting on the top of a sedan.

(467) Mwó.  
**味** Used in coll. books for *mwó*; not yet: *'i mwó*; *k'ó* he has not yet gone.

(494) Niäh.  
**拿** Read *'na*; used for the coll. *niäh*, as in *'mó hwak, niäh, i, ai*, or *'mó niäh, i, ai*, no way of managing or compelling him to; no way of doing it! impossible!

(513) Núi.  
**塊** Read *tói*; coll. *nói* as in *'mwan g nó i* everywhere; *'mó nó i* 'chari, no place to run to, no way of escape.

*Nói*. A coll. word, probably a contraction of *niäh nó i* as in *maing' nó i k'ó* (or *maing' nai' k'ó*), delay going a little, don't go just yet.

(555) Ngiäng.  
**𣎵** A coll. corruption of *'ngäng* (eye), as in *'ngiäng ngiäng'* (i. e. *'ngäng kiäng'*), glasses for the eyes, spectacles.

(592) O.  
**務** Used in coll. books for *o* to have; to be, is, it is; has, have: *'o' aing'* to have a limit, limited; *'o' ch'eu'* amusing; *'o' tung tong*, is able, can.

(593) Ó.  
**𣎵** A coll. word, as in *ó chiäng*, to beg or tease for, to try to get the little that another has—a term used reprovingly or peevishly by the one importuned.

**𣎵**. A coll. word: to boil slowly, to stew; to mix and stew, as remnants: *ó lang'* *lang' t'ioh*, or *ó mauk, mauk, t'ioh*, to boil soft, to stew all to pieces; *ó sioh, toi*, to huddle together, as children or gamblers.

<sup>1</sup>燒 <sup>2</sup>蓆 <sup>3</sup>力 <sup>4</sup>蜘蛛 <sup>5</sup>伊 <sup>6</sup>毛 <sup>7</sup>唉 <sup>8</sup>滿 <sup>9</sup>毛 <sup>10</sup>務 <sup>11</sup>務  
焗 三 落 蛛 味 法 塊 塊 限 趣 擔  
領 慢 去 拿 走 當  
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



(607) Pang.  
(Pang. A coll. word, as in  
, pang 'chi, a ring worn on  
the thumb; an archer's thumb-  
ring, made of bone.

(609) Pauk.  
**爆** Used for the coll. pauk,  
to fry quick and crisp or  
hard in oil, as a fowl, duck,  
piece of pork, etc.

(615) Peng.  
**邊** Read pieng; coll. peng,  
as in 'twai' peng, or 'twai'  
peng 'ch'iu, on the right  
hand or side; 'sieu peng,  
or 'sieu peng 'ch'iu, on  
the left hand.

(618) Pi.  
, Pi. A coll. word, as in sioh,  
, pi (ti (or ti'), a bunch, a  
cluster, as of grapes.

(630) Po.  
**抱** Read pō'; coll. po': a  
litter, as of cubs, whelps,  
pigs, kittens, etc.

(636) Pong.  
**帮** Used in the coll. for a  
time or season, as in 'chi  
, pong, at this time; 'a'  
, pong, next time, hereafter.

(702) P'wo.  
**鋪** Used for the coll. p'wo'  
a numerative of Chinese  
leagues: 'sioh, p'wo' one  
league or ten 'li.

(742) Sieu.  
Sieu'. A coll. word, as in sioh,  
sieu' a while—the same as  
sioh, siak, 'ku, or sioh, k'aik, 'ku;  
'ting sioh, sieu' wait a while.

(744) Sing.  
**身** Also spoken ting: used  
as a numerative of idols and  
ancestral tablets: COLL., 'pu  
sak, sioh, sing, one idol.

(755) Sok.  
**束** The name of a light-col-  
ored wood, burnt in idol-  
atrous worship with the  
Su. 'tang or sandal-wood; it  
Shu. is said to ('ing 'hwi) kindle  
the sandal-wood: COLL.,  
'tang sok, hiong, the 'tang and  
sok, incense-woods.

(770) Swoi.  
Swoi'. A coll. word: a channel  
made by a plow, a furrow:  
, lá sioh, swoi' to plow a furrow.

(780) Tai.  
Tai'. A coll. word: to cast  
away; used in the coll. for  
the death of a child, gone, dead!

(786) Tau.  
, Tau. A coll. suffix, as in seng  
'tau, or seng 'tau sié' be-  
fore, in front; a' 'tau, behind, aft-  
er, in the rear.

(804) Tié.  
**第** A coll. character, used  
for the interrogative tié'  
as qualifying the follow-  
ing noun: which, what,  
whose; whoever, what-  
ever; preceded by k'ó, why, where-  
fore? 'tié' neng, what person?  
who? 'tié' sioh, chidh, which one?  
'k'ó tié' or 'k'ó tié' tai' where-  
fore? why thus?

(822) Tong.  
**党** Used in the coll. as a  
numerative of packages,  
as of 1000 sheets of incense-  
paper, several 't'ó or quires  
of paper, etc.

(876) T'iong.  
**杖** Used in the coll. as a  
numerative for stalks of  
sugar-cane: 'chiá' sioh,  
Chang. t'iong' one stalk of sugar-  
cane.

1大 2大 邊 5只 7一 8菩 9檀 10第 11第 12靠 13靠 14蔗  
邊 邊 小 帮 舖 薩 束 伙 一 靠 靠 一  
手 手 邊 下 一 香 一 隻 代 枝  
○ 3小 手 帮 ○ 身 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

# LIST OF THE 214 RADICALS; 1015

With their sounds in the Foochow dialect, and one or more of their leading significations, as found in Kanghi's Dictionary. The sign † marks the Radicals mostly used in combination; the contracted forms are always found in combination.

— : O : —

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>I STROKE.</b></p> <p>一 1. <i>Ek</i>,<br/>One, unity.</p> <p>丨 2. <i>K'ung</i>.†<br/>A stroke.</p> <p>丶 3. <i>Chü</i>. †<br/>A point.</p> <p>丿 4. <i>P'iek</i>, †<br/>A left stroke.</p> <p>乙 5. <i>Ek</i>,<br/>One, curved.</p> <p>乚 6. <i>K'wok</i>, †<br/>Hooked.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>刀 } 18. <i>Tó</i>.<br/>力 } A knife.</p> <p>力 19. <i>Lik</i>,<br/>Strength.</p> <p>勹 20. <i>Pau</i>. †<br/>To infold.</p> <p>匕 21. <i>Pi</i>. †<br/>A spoon.</p> <p>匚 22. <i>Hwong</i>.†<br/>A chest.</p> <p>匸 23. <i>Hi</i>. †<br/>To conceal.</p> <p>十 24. <i>Sek</i>,<br/>Ten.</p> | <p>夕 35. <i>Soi</i>. †<br/>To walk slowly.</p> <p>夕 36. <i>Sik</i>,<br/>Evening.</p> <p>大 37. <i>Tai</i>†<br/>Large.</p> <p>女 38. <i>Nü</i>.<br/>Female.</p> <p>子 39. <i>Chü</i>.<br/>A child.</p> <p>宀 40. <i>Mieng</i>. †<br/>A cover.</p> <p>寸 41. <i>Ch'aung</i>†<br/>An inch.</p> <p>小 42. <i>Sieu</i>.<br/>Small.</p>                                                                         | <p>小 52. <i>Yeu</i>.<br/>Small.</p> <p>广 53. <i>Yeng</i>. †<br/>Shelter, roof.</p> <p>辶 54. <i>Ing</i>. †<br/>A journey.</p> <p>井 55. <i>K'ung</i>. †<br/>To join hands.</p> <p>弋 56. <i>Ik</i>,<br/>An arrow.</p> <p>弓 57. <i>K'ung</i>.<br/>A bow.</p> <p>彡 58. <i>K'ie</i>†<br/>A swine's head.</p> |
| <p><b>II STROKES.</b></p> <p>二 7. <i>Né</i>†<br/>Two.</p> <p>亠 8. <i>T'eu</i>. †<br/>A cover.</p> <p>人 } 9. <i>Ing</i>.<br/>亻 } Man.</p> <p>儿 10. <i>Ing</i>. †<br/>A man walking.</p> <p>入 11. <i>Ik</i>,<br/>To enter.</p> <p>八 12. <i>Paik</i>,<br/>Eight.</p> <p>冂 13. <i>Hing</i>. †<br/>A limit.</p> <p>冃 14. <i>Mik</i>, †<br/>To cover.</p> <p>冫 15. <i>Ping</i>. †<br/>Ice, cold.</p> <p>几 16. <i>Ki</i>.<br/>A table.</p> <p>凵 17. <i>K'ang</i>.†<br/>A receptacle.</p> | <p>卜 25. <i>Pok</i>,<br/>To divine.</p> <p>卩 } 26. <i>Chiek</i>,†<br/>卪 } A joint, a knot.</p> <p>冫 27. <i>Hang</i>†<br/>A shelter.</p> <p>厶 28. <i>Sü</i>. †<br/>Selfish, deflected.</p> <p>又 29. <i>Eu</i>†<br/>Moreover.</p>                                                         | <p>九 43. <i>Wong</i>. †<br/>Distorted,</p> <p>尢 } lame.</p> <p>尸 44. <i>Si</i>.<br/>A corpse.</p> <p>艸 45. <i>T'iek</i>, †<br/>A sprout.</p> <p>山 46. <i>Sang</i>.<br/>Mountain.</p> <p>川 } 47. <i>Ch'iong</i>.<br/>巛 } A stream.</p> <p>工 48. <i>K'ung</i>.<br/>Work.</p> <p>己 49. <i>Ki</i>.<br/>One's self.</p> <p>巾 50. <i>K'ung</i>.<br/>A napkin.</p> <p>干 51. <i>Kang</i>.<br/>A shield.</p> | <p>彡 59. <i>Sang</i>. †<br/>Feathers, hair.</p> <p>彳 60. <i>T'ek</i>, †<br/>A short step.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p><b>III STROKES.</b></p> <p>口 30. <i>K'eu</i>.<br/>Mouth, orifice.</p> <p>凵 31. <i>Ui</i>. †<br/>To inclose.</p> <p>土 32. <i>T'u</i>.<br/>Ground, earth.</p> <p>士 33. <i>Sü</i>†<br/>A scholar.</p> <p>攴 34. <i>Ch'ung</i>.†<br/>To follow.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p><b>IV STROKES.</b></p> <p>心 } 61. <i>Sing</i>.<br/>忄 } The heart.</p> <p>戈 62. <i>K'wo</i>.<br/>A spear.</p> <p>戶 63. <i>Ho</i>†<br/>A door.</p> <p>手 } 64. <i>Ch'iu</i>.<br/>扌 } A hand.</p> <p>支 65. <i>Chie</i>.<br/>A branch.</p> <p>攴 } 66. <i>P'auk</i>,†<br/>攴 } A blow.</p>  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

|                              |                                   |                                   |                                  |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 文 67. 'Ung.<br>Letters.      | 火 86. 'Hwo.<br>Fire.              | 𠂔 105. 'Pwak, †<br>To straddle.   | 羽 124. 'Ü.<br>Feathers.          |
| 斗 68. 'Teu.<br>A measure.    | 爪 87. 'Cha.<br>Claws.             | 白 106. 'Pek.<br>White.            | 老 125. 'Ló.<br>Aged.             |
| 斤 69. 'Küng.<br>A catty.     | 示 88. 'Ho.<br>A father.           | 皮 107. 'P'i.<br>Skin.             | 而 126. 'I.<br>And, still.        |
| 方 70. 'Hwong.<br>Square.     | 父 89. 'Ngau. †<br>To blend.       | 皿 108. 'Ming.<br>A dish.          | 耒 127. 'Lóí.<br>A plough.        |
| 无 71. 'U. †<br>Not, wanting. | 爿 90. 'Peng. †<br>A couch.        | 目 109. 'Muk.<br>The eye.          | 耳 128. 'Ngi.<br>The ear.         |
| 日 72. 'Nik.<br>The sun.      | 片 91. 'Piéng.<br>A splinter.      | 矛 110. 'Mau.<br>A spear.          | 聿 129. 'Ük, †<br>A pencil.       |
| 曰 73. 'Wak.<br>To speak.     | 牙 92. 'Nga.<br>Teeth.             | 矢 111. 'Ch'i.<br>An arrow.        | 肉 130. 'Nük.<br>Flesh.           |
| 月 74. 'Ngwok.<br>The moon.   | 牛 93. 'Ngiu.<br>A cow.            | 石 112. 'Sik.<br>A stone.          | 月 131. 'Sing.<br>A minister.     |
| 木 75. 'Muk.<br>Wood.         | 犬 94. 'K'eng.<br>A dog.           | 示 113. 'Se.<br>To admonish.       | 自 132. 'Ch'eu.<br>Self, from.    |
| 欠 76. 'K'íéng.<br>To owe.    | V STROKES.                        | 𠂔 114. 'Nü. †<br>Print of a claw. | 至 133. 'Che.<br>To extend to.    |
| 止 77. 'Chi.<br>To stop.      | 立 95. 'Hiéng.<br>Somber.          | 禾 115. 'Hwo.<br>Grain.            | 白 134. 'K'eu.<br>A mortar.       |
| 歹 78. 'Tai.<br>Evil.         | 玉 96. 'Ngük.<br>A gem.            | 穴 116. 'Hiék.<br>A cave.          | 舌 135. 'Siék.<br>The tongue.     |
| 殳 79. 'Sü. †<br>Weapons.     | 瓜 97. 'Kwa.<br>A melon.           | 立 117. 'Lik.<br>To stand.         | 舛 136. 'Ch'wang.<br>Error.       |
| 毋 80. 'U.<br>Do not.         | 瓦 98. 'Ngwa.<br>Earthen tiles.    | VI STROKES.                       | 舟 137. 'Chiu.<br>A boat.         |
| 比 81. 'Pi.<br>To compare.    | 甘 99. 'Kang.<br>Sweet.            | 竹 118. 'T'ëk.<br>Bamboo.          | 艮 138. 'Kaung'. †<br>Perverse.   |
| 毛 82. 'Mó.<br>Hair.          | 生 100. 'Seng.<br>To produce.      | 米 119. 'Mi.<br>Rice.              | 色 139. 'Saik.<br>Color.          |
| 氏 83. 'Se.<br>A family.      | 用 101. 'Éung.<br>To use.          | 糸 120. 'Si. †<br>Silk.            | 艸 140. 'Ch'ó.<br>Shrubs.         |
| 气 84. 'K'e'. †<br>Breath.    | 田 102. 'Tiéng.<br>A field.        | 缶 121. 'P'eu.<br>Crockery.        | 虍 141. 'Hu. †<br>A tiger.        |
| 水 85. 'Chwi.<br>Water.       | 疋 103. 'P'ek.<br>A roll, a piece. | 网 122. 'Wong. †<br>A net.         | 虫 142. 'T'àng.<br>Reptiles.      |
|                              | 疒 104. 'Ch'ong. †<br>Diseased.    | 𦉳 123. 'Yong.<br>A sheep.         | 血 143. 'Hiék.<br>Blood.          |
|                              |                                   |                                   | 行 144. 'Heng.<br>To walk, to do. |



|                                               |                                                |                                           |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 衣 } 145. <i>I.</i>                            | 邑 } 163. <i>Ek</i> ,<br>A city.                | 頁 181. <i>Hiék</i> ,<br>The head, a leaf. | 麻 200. <i>Ma</i> ,<br>Hemp.              |
| 衤 } Clothing.                                 | 卩 } [placed on<br>the right.]                  | 風 182. <i>Hung</i> ,<br>Wind.             | XII STROKES.                             |
| 西 } 146. <i>Sá</i> .                          | 酉 164. <i>Iu</i> ,<br>Ripe, spirits.           | 飛 183. <i>Hí</i> ,<br>To fly.             | 黃 201. <i>Wong</i> ,<br>Yellow.          |
| 西 } To cover,<br>the west.                    | 采 165. <i>Piêng</i> †<br>To separate, to cull. | 食 184. <i>Sik</i> ,<br>To eat.            | 黍 202. <i>Sü</i> ,<br>Millet.            |
| VII STROKES.                                  | 里 166. <i>Li</i> ,<br>A mile.                  | 首 185. <i>Siu</i> ,<br>The head.          | 黑 203. <i>Haik</i> ,<br>Black.           |
| 見 147. <i>Kiêng</i> †<br>To see.              | VIII STROKES.                                  | 香 186. <i>Hiong</i> ,<br>Incense.         | 耒 204. <i>Chi</i> ,<br>To sew.           |
| 角 148. <i>Kauk</i> ,<br>A horn.               | 金 167. <i>King</i> ,<br>Metal, gold.           | X STROKES.                                | XIII STROKES.                            |
| 言 149. <i>Ngiong</i> ,<br>Words.              | 長 } 168. <i>Tiong</i> ,<br>Long, old.          | 馬 187. <i>Ma</i> ,<br>A horse.            | 龜 205. <i>Ming</i> ,<br>A frog.          |
| 谷 150. <i>Kok</i> ,<br>A valley.              | 門 169. <i>Mwong</i> ,<br>A door.               | 骨 188. <i>Kauk</i> ,<br>Bones.            | 鼎 206. <i>T'ing</i> ,<br>A tripod, 1 an. |
| 豆 151. <i>Taiu</i> †<br>Pulse, beans.         | 阜 } 170. <i>P'ain</i> †<br>A mound.            | 高 189. <i>Kó</i> ,<br>High.               | 鼓 207. <i>Ku</i> ,<br>A drum.            |
| 豕 152. <i>Chi</i> ,<br>Swine.                 | 卩 } [Placed on<br>the left.]                   | 髟 190. <i>Pieu</i> . †<br>Long hair.      | 鼠 208. <i>Ch'ü</i> ,<br>A mouse, rat.    |
| 豸 153. <i>Chai</i> †<br>Reptiles.             | 隹 171. <i>Tai</i> †<br>To extend to.           | 鬥 191. <i>Taiu</i> †<br>To quarrel.       | XIV STROKES.                             |
| 貝 154. <i>Pwoi</i> †<br>Pearls, precious.     | 隹 172. <i>Chwi</i> . †<br>Fowls.               | 囃 192. <i>T'iong</i> †<br>Fragrant wine.  | 鼻 209. <i>Pik</i> ,<br>The nose.         |
| 赤 155. <i>Ch'ek</i> ,<br>Flesh color, bright. | 雨 173. <i>Ü</i> ,<br>Rain.                     | 鬲 193. <i>Kaik</i> ,<br>A tripod, urn.    | 齊 210. <i>Chá</i> ,<br>Even, correct.    |
| 走 156. <i>Cheu</i> ,<br>To run.               | 青 174. <i>Ch'ing</i> ,<br>Green, azure, dark.  | 鬼 194. <i>Kwi</i> ,<br>A demon.           | XV STROKES.                              |
| 足 157. <i>Ch'äak</i> ,<br>The foot.           | 非 175. <i>Hí</i> ,<br>Not, wrong.              | XI STROKES.                               | 齒 211. <i>Ch'i</i> ,<br>The teeth.       |
| 身 158. <i>Sing</i> ,<br>The body.             | IX STROKES.                                    | 魚 195. <i>Ngü</i> ,<br>Fish.              | XVI STROKES.                             |
| 車 159. <i>Kü</i> ,<br>A carriage.             | 面 176. <i>Miêng</i> †<br>The face.             | 鳥 196. <i>Neu</i> ,<br>A bird.            | 龍 212. <i>Lung</i> ,<br>A dragon.        |
| 辛 160. <i>Sing</i> ,<br>Bitter.               | 革 177. <i>Kaik</i> ,<br>Skin, hide.            | 鹵 197. <i>Lu</i> ,<br>Salt.               | 龜 213. <i>Kwi</i> ,<br>A tortoise.       |
| 辰 161. <i>Sing</i> ,<br>Time.                 | 韋 178. <i>Üi</i> ,<br>To oppose.               | 鹿 198. <i>Luk</i> ,<br>A deer.            | XVII STROKES.                            |
| 辵 } 162.                                      | 韭 179. <i>Kiu</i> ,<br>Leeks.                  | 麥 199. <i>Mek</i> ,<br>Wheat.             | 龠 214. <i>Yoh</i> ,<br>A pipe, flute.    |
| 辵 } <i>Ch'ioh</i> , †                         | 音 180. <i>Ing</i> ,<br>Sound.                  |                                           |                                          |
| 辵 } Motion.                                   |                                                |                                           |                                          |



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| 屈 | 381 | 傲 | 763              | 偵 | 866 | 傳 | 886 | 僞 | 620 |
| 凋 | 927 | 修 | 801              | 偵 | 938 | 傳 | 887 | 僕 | 687 |
| 信 | 390 | 倬 | 848              | 停 | 881 | 僕 | 476 | 傘 | 740 |
| 倭 | 981 | 健 | 344 <sup>9</sup> |   | 940 | 侈 | 519 | 僕 | 777 |
| 倦 | 979 | 健 | 364              | 傑 | 349 | 侈 | 531 | 斯 | 816 |
| 俗 | 403 | 偈 | 347              | 傒 | 166 | 傲 | 620 | 單 | 844 |
| 俗 | 419 | 侯 | 898              | 傲 | 206 | 傲 | 618 | 僮 | 859 |
| 空 | 442 | 側 | 26               | 僭 | 901 | 僊 | 775 | 僮 | 911 |
| 倆 | 500 | 偉 | 128              | 傳 | 231 | 傷 | 796 |   | 13  |
| 倫 | 519 | 倣 | 978              | 傀 | 395 |   | 12  | 儉 | 352 |
| 們 | 567 | 倣 | 99               | 傀 | 449 | 僑 | 354 | 儉 | 358 |
| 倪 | 597 | 倣 | 979              | 備 | 656 | 僑 | 33  | 儻 | 361 |
| 排 | 646 | 倣 | 117              | 傍 | 654 | 僑 | 75  | 儻 | 5   |
| 併 | 660 | 倣 | 923              | 傍 | 684 | 僧 | 46  | 儻 | 23  |
| 倣 | 656 | 偷 | 930              | 傘 | 705 | 僭 | 76  | 儻 | 735 |
| 值 | 784 | 秋 | 163              | 倣 | 740 | 僭 | 76  | 僭 | 106 |
|   | 853 | 倣 | 995              |   | 756 | 像 | 162 | 僭 | 180 |
|   | 877 | 假 | 300              | 僅 | 336 | 像 | 201 | 僭 | 228 |
| 倘 | 947 | 假 | 301              | 傭 | 971 | 儻 | 255 | 儻 | 301 |
| 倣 | 663 | 僭 | 305              | 僭 | 24  | 儻 | 216 | 儻 | 398 |
| 倣 | 696 | 偶 | 606              | 僭 | 117 | 儻 | 224 | 儻 | 578 |
| 喪 | 744 | 倣 | 701              | 僭 | 151 | 儻 | 420 | 儻 | 594 |
| 喪 | 811 | 倣 | 715              | 僭 | 167 | 儻 | 492 | 儻 | 608 |
| 倣 | 763 | 倣 | 814              | 傾 | 178 | 儻 | 488 | 儻 | 707 |
|   |     | 倣 |                  | 傾 | 430 | 儻 | 367 | 儻 | 712 |
|   |     | 倣 |                  | 傾 | 432 | 儻 |     | 儻 | 778 |
|   |     | 倣 |                  | 傾 |     | 儻 |     | 儻 | 842 |





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| 刎 484 | 几 267  | —      | 刎 171 | 剉 402 |    |
| 净 51  | 凡 404  | 刀 (18) | 刎 349 | 剉 407 |    |
| 准 116 | 壳 413  | 刀 890  | 刎 468 | 剉 737 |    |
| 凄 124 | 凭 676  | 刀 943  | 刎 542 | 剉 742 |    |
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| 凉 500 | 凭 676  | 刁 936  | 刎 652 | 剉 77  | 7  |
| 凌 495 | 凭 676  | 刃 185  | 刎 659 | 剉 754 |    |
| 凍 831 | 凰 278  | 刃 149  | 刎 667 | 剉 460 |    |
| 凋 874 | 凱 405  | 切 243  | 刎 659 | 剉 25  |    |
| 減 328 | 凳 837  | 分 253  | 刎 667 | 剉 167 |    |
|       |        | 分 697  | 刎 667 | 剉 169 |    |
|       |        | 刈 611  | 刎 667 | 剉 407 |    |
|       |        |        | 刎 725 | 剉 933 |    |
|       |        |        | 刎 739 | 剉 794 |    |
|       |        |        | 刎 70  | 剉 795 |    |
|       |        |        | 刎 55  | 剉 55  |    |

18  
刀  
19  
力  
20  
勺

剗 976  
剗 121  
剗 995  
剗 134  
剗 147  
剗 740  
剗 373  
剗 424  
剗 653  
剗 694  
剗 709  
剗 927  
剗 47  
剗 75  
剗 231  
剗 386  
剗 637  
剗 754  
剗 134  
剗 312  
剗 405  
剗 37  
剗 954

圖 475  
圖 716  
圖 740  
圖 31  
圖 209  
圖 972  
圖 450  
圖 715  
圖 351  
圖 398  
圖 466  
圖 503  
圖 433  
圖 707  
圖 916  
圖 36  
圖 20  
圖 37  
圖 611  
圖 768  
圖 43

副 480  
副 151  
副 34  
副 553  
力 (19)  
力 490  
力 1013  
加 299  
功 382  
劣 499  
助 20  
助 98  
助 441  
助 592  
助 783  
勞 506  
効 206  
効 240

助 895  
助 914  
助 451  
勁 330  
勅 926  
勉 544  
勇 969  
勃 697  
勅 356  
勑 458  
勑 926  
勑 214  
勑 411  
勑 470  
勑 544  
勑 632  
勑 1013  
勑 832  
勑 903  
勞 506  
勞 508  
勝 752  
勝 787

勑 44  
勑 444  
勑 565  
勑 772  
勑 181  
勑 221  
勑 258  
勑 455  
勑 452  
勑 796  
勺 (20)  
勺 158  
勿 963  
勿 970  
勺 319  
勺 331  
勺 332

|        |        |        |        |       |       |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 勾 680  | 匜 283  | 十 (24) | 卜 (25) | 登 86  | 20    |
| 包 651  | 匠 161  |        |        | 卷 401 | 勺 21  |
| 勾 258  | 匠 413  | 十 750  | 卜 654  | 卸 767 | 匕 22  |
| 259    | 匡 451  | 千 150  | 682    | 卹 809 | 匕 23  |
| 335    | 匡 452  | 升 85   | 卡 670  | 卽 42  | 匕 24  |
| 893    | 匣 8    | 787    | 卡 31   | 晚 982 | 十 25  |
| 匍 693  | 匪 711  | 午 622  | 占 73   | 参 401 | 卜 26  |
| 匍 687  | 匪 395  | 半 690  | 占 76   | 卿 430 | 卩 27  |
| 匍 652  | 匱 273  | 卉 978  | 占 296  |       | 厂 28  |
|        | 匱 371  | 卉 771  | 卦 387  |       | 厄 6   |
| 匕 (21) | 匱 908  | 卩 977  |        |       | 厓 599 |
| 匕 664  |        | 卒 103  | 卩 (26) |       | 厚 198 |
| 化 260  | 匚 (23) | 協 221  | 卯 621  |       | 厓 321 |
| 北 644  | 匚 2    | 卑 663  | 卯 532  |       | 厓 483 |
| 嚙 588  | 匹 706  | 卓 847  | 印 184  |       | 厓 156 |
| 匙 772  | 匚 660  | 894    | 危 625  |       | 厓 630 |
|        | 匚 668  | 南 572  | 卽 42   |       | 厓 631 |
| 匚 (22) | 匚 584  | 单 841  | 却 432  |       | 厓 9   |
| 匚 29   | 匚 441  | 博 653  | 卵 522  |       | 厓 55  |
|        | 匚 915  | 準 117  |        |       |       |



|         |   |                |   |            |   |         |   |     |   |         |
|---------|---|----------------|---|------------|---|---------|---|-----|---|---------|
| 27<br>厂 | 厦 | 10<br>2<br>192 | 又 | 1<br>122   | 口 | (30)    | 史 | 817 | 岐 | 4<br>69 |
| 28<br>厶 | 厥 | 450            | 及 | 2<br>355   | 口 | 412     | 台 | 834 | 呀 | 990     |
| 29<br>厶 | 厨 | 883            | 友 | 295        | 口 | 418     | 叵 | 719 | 呀 | 991     |
| 29<br>又 | 厨 | 12<br>816      | 反 | 265        | 只 | 419     | 叮 | 879 | 吮 | 106     |
| 30<br>口 | 厨 | 996            | 双 | 755        | 叱 | 2<br>61 | 吒 | 123 | 听 | 928     |
|         | 厨 | 160            | 收 | 801        | 叱 | 136     | 后 | 998 | 吵 | 123     |
|         | 属 | 18<br>454      | 叔 | 58<br>763  | 右 | 147     | 合 | 198 | 吹 | 178     |
|         | 人 | (28)           | 取 | 141        | 叶 | 187     | 合 | 199 | 舍 | 203     |
|         | 去 | 2<br>366       | 取 | 173        | 号 | 221     | 合 | 311 | 舍 | 205     |
|         | 去 | 3<br>419       | 取 | 742        | 号 | 236     | 向 | 229 | 吼 | 205     |
|         | 去 | 436            | 取 | 758        | 句 | 331     | 吐 | 943 | 吠 | 220     |
|         | 去 | 442            | 取 | 691        | 句 | 397     | 吁 | 249 | 吠 | 681     |
|         | 去 | 6<br>738       | 受 | 758        | 叫 | 354     | 各 | 321 | 吮 | 242     |
|         | 去 | 7<br>130       | 叛 | 691        | 咎 | 366     | 吉 | 325 | 吩 | 253     |
|         | 去 | 7<br>130       | 叙 | 762        | 古 | 377     | 吏 | 469 | 伊 | 280     |
|         | 去 | 9<br>130       | 段 | 849        | 古 | 440     | 言 | 583 | 叫 | 354     |
|         | 去 | 751            | 叟 | 756        | 可 | 435     | 名 | 542 | 告 | 370     |
|         | 去 | 738            | 叟 | 869        | 另 | 473     | 吃 | 549 | 君 | 382     |
|         | 去 |                | 叠 | 920        | 叨 | 943     | 吊 | 605 | 吝 | 474     |
|         | 去 |                | 叠 | 13<br>869  | 叭 | 644     | 吊 | 838 | 吞 | 947     |
|         | 去 |                | 叠 | 14<br>1001 | 叩 | 408     | 同 | 875 | 吕 | 516     |
|         | 去 |                | 叠 | 16<br>117  | 司 | 729     | 吓 | 858 | 呐 | 571     |
|         | 去 |                | 叠 |            | 召 | 764     | 吓 | 910 | 吸 | 590     |
|         | 去 |                | 叠 |            |   | 816     |   | 1   |   |         |
|         | 去 |                | 叠 |            |   | 783     |   | 2   |   |         |
|         | 去 |                | 叠 |            |   | 876     |   |     |   |         |

|   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| 呆 | 599 | 哈 | 194 | 咱 | 15  | 曷 | 449 | 哭 | 437 |
| 吟 | 616 | 响 | 213 | 哀 | 4   | 略 | 511 | 哩 | 479 |
| 吾 | 623 | 咐 | 232 | 哉 | 21  | 咄 | 575 | 哧 | 502 |
| 吧 | 640 | 呬 | 7   | 哧 | 31  | 号 | 603 | 哧 | 527 |
| 吳 | 623 | 呵 | 234 | 咫 | 61  | 咸 | 202 | 唅 | 614 |
| 否 | 709 | 呵 | 633 | 咨 | 110 | 品 | 718 | 唅 | 648 |
| 吓 | 710 | 呼 | 634 | 咤 | 123 | 晒 | 790 | 哦 | 618 |
| 哏 | 709 | 呼 | 244 | 唆 | 148 | 味 | 875 | 唢 | 646 |
| 哏 | 720 | 呼 | 248 | 唆 | 153 | 咻 | 891 | 唢 | 694 |
| 呈 | 866 | 和 | 303 | 咳 | 195 | 唉 | 5   | 唢 | 736 |
| 吻 | 939 | 和 | 248 | 咳 | 191 | 唉 | 6   | 員 | 986 |
| 吻 | 966 | 和 | 272 | 哈 | 972 | 吧 | 635 | 哨 | 742 |
| 咋 | 17  | 吻 | 295 | 哇 | 207 | 吧 | 183 | 唆 | 804 |
| 咋 | 29  | 咎 | 418 | 哇 | 868 | 喊 | 194 | 唇 | 824 |
| 喱 | 54  | 命 | 542 | 哇 | 228 | 喊 | 195 | 哲 | 868 |
| 呪 | 81  | 呢 | 537 | 响 | 230 | 哈 | 203 | 唵 | 10  |
| 咒 | 66  | 哏 | 568 | 咻 | 255 | 哮 | 205 | 啞 | 1   |
| 眨 | 69  | 咆 | 574 | 哄 | 284 | 哼 | 210 | 啞 | 97  |
| 咎 | 96  | 咆 | 652 | 咽 | 994 | 督 | 424 | 啞 | 874 |
| 周 | 98  | 同 | 764 | 咽 | 280 | 哽 | 316 | 啞 | 102 |
| 咀 | 109 | 呻 | 789 | 咽 | 283 | 唐 | 328 | 啞 | 121 |
| 咀 | 180 | 哇 | 889 | 咬 | 302 | 哥 | 369 | 啞 | 158 |
| 味 | 185 | 呱 | 972 | 咬 | 602 | 哥 | 435 | 啞 | 135 |
| 咏 | 423 | 哨 | 4   | 咬 | 606 |   |     |   |     |

30  
口

|   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| 唱 | 160 | 啣 | 42  | 喃 | 572 | 嗑 | 200 | 噴 | 921 |
| 呢 | 181 | 啫 | 64  | 諾 | 590 | 嘎 | 198 | 嘜 | 332 |
| 呢 | 283 | 喘 | 160 | 喂 | 979 | 嗜 | 285 | 嘏 | 377 |
| 哼 | 909 | 嗽 | 177 | 嘜 | 601 | 噶 | 772 | 嘅 | 406 |
| 啄 | 224 | 嗽 | 163 | 嘜 | 614 | 噶 | 369 | 嘅 | 476 |
| 啣 | 318 | 噏 | 189 | 噏 | 601 | 噏 | 426 | 噏 | 504 |
| 啟 | 424 | 啣 | 189 | 啣 | 625 | 嗎 | 525 | 噏 | 618 |
| 吸 | 455 | 喊 | 201 | 啣 | 636 | 啞 | 615 | 噏 | 658 |
| 唯 | 540 | 喝 | 198 | 喪 | 744 | 個 | 567 | 噏 | 708 |
| 唯 | 978 | 喉 | 213 | 喪 | 811 | 噏 | 955 | 噏 | 716 |
| 啞 | 616 | 啼 | 236 | 音 | 772 | 噏 | 705 | 噏 | 742 |
| 語 | 628 | 啼 | 207 | 單 | 779 | 噏 | 736 | 噏 | 799 |
| 啊 | 634 | 喜 | 915 | 單 | 841 | 噏 | 760 | 噏 | 12  |
| 間 | 639 | 喧 | 933 | 善 | 779 | 噏 | 839 | 噏 | 36  |
| 嗒 | 722 | 喚 | 216 | 詰 | 868 | 啞 | 845 | 噏 | 81  |
| 商 | 797 | 噏 | 228 | 喋 | 868 | 噏 | 12  | 噏 | 108 |
| 售 | 810 | 暗 | 265 | 噏 | 868 | 噏 | 187 | 噏 | 168 |
| 唾 | 802 | 嗜 | 278 | 噏 | 10  | 噏 | 26  | 噏 | 168 |
| 啖 | 945 | 喬 | 288 | 噏 | 63  | 噏 | 35  | 噏 | 215 |
| 啖 | 845 | 喀 | 305 | 噏 | 965 | 噏 | 100 | 噏 | 224 |
| 啄 | 847 | 喀 | 354 | 噏 | 63  | 噏 | 248 | 噏 | 236 |
| 啞 | 998 | 哭 | 407 | 噏 | 915 | 噏 | 249 | 噏 | 261 |
|   |     | 喇 | 416 | 噏 | 140 | 噏 | 922 | 噏 | 284 |
|   |     | 喇 | 605 | 噏 | 144 | 噏 | 299 | 噏 | 338 |
|   |     | 喇 | 452 | 噏 | 183 |   |     |   |     |
|   |     | 喇 | 453 |   |     |   |     |   |     |
|   |     | 喇 | 460 |   |     |   |     |   |     |



|   |     |   |           |   |           |   |            |   |      |    |
|---|-----|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|------------|---|------|----|
| 器 | 415 | 嘯 | 498       | 噴 | 17<br>26  | 四 | 745<br>759 | 園 | 962  | 30 |
| 嘹 | 489 | 嘜 | 594       | 嬰 | 183       | 回 | 250        | 圓 | 987  | 口  |
| 嘿 | 534 | 噩 | 603       | 噤 | 215       | 回 | 250        | 園 | 997  | 31 |
| 嘯 | 601 | 噴 | 721       | 噤 | 464       | 因 | 288        | 園 | 279  | 口  |
| 嘶 | 733 | 噬 | 773       | 噤 | 372       | 凶 | 754        | 圖 | 905  | 32 |
| 吟 | 585 | 噪 | 806       | 嚴 | 614       | 困 | 414        | 團 | 886  | 土  |
| 嘯 | 782 | 噓 | 840       | 噲 | 18<br>91  | 困 | 901        | 圖 | 905  |    |
| 賦 | 806 | 噲 | 14<br>18  | 噲 | 581       | 園 | 628        | 園 | 446  |    |
| 暉 | 841 | 嚇 | 196       | 噲 | 618       | 園 | 399        |   |      |    |
| 嗽 | 845 | 噓 | 217       | 噲 | 885       | 固 | 628        |   |      |    |
|   | 18  | 噓 | 926       | 噲 | 885       | 固 | 367        | 土 | (32) |    |
| 噓 | 5   | 噓 | 318       | 噲 | 19<br>505 | 困 | 443        | 土 | 948  |    |
| 噓 | 190 | 噓 | 917       | 噲 | 506       | 困 | 444        | 土 |      |    |
| 噓 | 191 | 噓 | 706       | 噲 | 507       | 困 | 493        | 圣 | 2    |    |
| 噓 | 207 | 噓 | 815       | 噲 | 591       | 困 | 188        | 在 | 25   |    |
| 噓 | 280 | 噓 | 15<br>415 | 噲 | 618       | 困 | 905        | 在 | 282  |    |
| 噓 | 329 | 噓 | 429       | 噲 | 21<br>58  | 困 | 624        | 在 | 339  |    |
| 噓 | 330 | 噓 | 602       | 噲 | 600       | 困 | 726        | 圭 | 344  |    |
| 噓 | 354 | 噓 | 982       | 噲 |           | 困 | 399        | 坊 | 954  |    |
| 噓 | 398 | 噓 | 627       | 噲 |           | 困 | 451        | 坊 | 851  |    |
| 噓 | 982 | 噓 | 16<br>229 | 噲 |           | 困 | 624        | 地 | 100  |    |
| 噓 | 415 | 噓 | 474       | 噲 |           | 困 |            | 坐 | 808  |    |
| 噓 | 429 | 噓 | 520       | 噲 |           | 困 |            |   |      |    |
|   |     |   |           | 口 | (31)      |   |            |   |      |    |
|   |     |   |           | 囚 | 2<br>164  |   |            |   |      |    |

32  
土

|   |     |   |      |   |            |   |     |   |      |
|---|-----|---|------|---|------------|---|-----|---|------|
| 址 | 60  | 型 | 226  | 垠 | 866<br>881 | 塋 | 156 | 塏 | 405  |
| 坊 | 275 | 垣 | 988  | 聖 | 8          | 堠 | 197 | 堠 | 445  |
| 圻 | 340 | 垢 | 311  | 培 | 14         | 堠 | 288 | 堠 | 896  |
| 均 | 357 | 垢 | 319  | 執 | 686        | 堠 | 305 | 塏 | 1013 |
| 坎 | 410 | 聖 | 288  | 堂 | 42         | 堠 | 410 | 塏 | 632  |
| 坑 | 410 | 垠 | 306  | 基 | 902        | 堠 | 615 | 塏 | 735  |
| 坂 | 650 | 垠 | 395  | 掩 | 337        | 堠 | 678 | 塏 | 750  |
| 坏 | 726 | 垠 | 616  | 填 | 995        | 堠 | 678 | 塏 | 766  |
| 坯 | 726 | 垠 | 626  | 堅 | 335        | 堠 | 869 | 塏 | 778  |
| 塏 | 12  | 垠 | 869  | 堠 | 349        | 堠 | 931 | 塏 | 919  |
| 圻 | 128 | 垠 | 883  | 堠 | 336        | 堠 | 886 | 塏 | 803  |
| 圻 | 425 | 垠 | 7    | 堠 | 410        | 堠 | 904 | 塏 | 856  |
| 圻 | 436 | 垠 | 5    | 堠 | 548        | 堠 | 898 | 塏 | 873  |
| 圻 | 433 | 垠 | 1009 | 堠 | 569        | 堠 | 905 | 塏 | 919  |
| 圻 | 440 | 垠 | 321  | 堠 | 663        | 堠 | 905 | 塏 | 11   |
| 坤 | 438 | 垠 | 467  | 堠 | 694        | 堠 | 37  | 塏 | 79   |
| 泥 | 569 | 垠 | 499  | 堠 | 784        | 堠 | 905 | 塏 | 152  |
| 坡 | 677 | 垠 | 528  | 堠 | 826        | 堠 | 156 | 塏 | 990  |
| 坦 | 719 | 垠 | 562  | 堠 | 835        | 堠 | 901 | 塏 | 216  |
| 垂 | 819 | 垠 | 641  | 堠 | 895        | 堠 | 258 | 塏 | 336  |
| 坻 | 865 | 垠 | 683  | 堠 | 941        | 堠 | 952 | 塏 | 351  |
| 站 | 872 | 垠 | 694  | 堠 | 9          | 堠 | 294 | 塏 | 358  |
|   |     | 垠 | 770  | 堠 | 42         | 堠 | 966 | 塏 | 406  |
|   |     | 垠 | 791  | 堠 | 995        | 堠 |     | 塏 | 531  |
|   |     | 垠 | 819  | 堠 |            | 堠 |     | 塏 |      |

|   |     |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |    |
|---|-----|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|-----|----|
| 墓 | 565 | 望 | 322  | 士 | (33) | 夕 | (36) | 天 | }    | 999 | 32 |
| 塏 | 723 | 壘 | 439  | 士 | 760  | 夕 | 784  | 天 |      | 445 | 33 |
| 塾 | 821 | 塙 | 634  | 壬 | 293  | 外 | 612  | 失 | 748  | 2   | 34 |
| 塾 | 837 | 壁 | 665  | 壯 | 37   | 夙 | 629  | 央 | 1004 | 3   | 35 |
| 塾 | 872 | 壇 | 844  | 声 | 769  | 多 | 763  | 夸 | 444  | 8   | 36 |
| 墀 | 865 | 壓 | 832  | 壹 | 181  | 夜 | 890  | 夷 | 282  | 4   | 37 |
| 塵 | 882 | 壘 | 79   | 壺 | 248  | 够 | 285  | 夾 | 311  | 5   | 大  |
| 墉 | 972 | 壘 | 235  | 壺 | 732  | 夠 | 991  | 夾 | 327  | 6   |    |
| 場 | 886 | 壘 | 258  | 壺 | 734  | 夥 | 311  | 奉 | 242  |     |    |
| 增 | 12  | 壘 | 412  | 壺 | 442  | 黃 | 271  | 奄 | 994  |     |    |
| 墟 | 45  | 壘 | 451  | 壽 | 757  | 夢 | 293  | 奇 | 341  |     |    |
| 墳 | 249 | 壘 | 523  |   |      |   | 527  | 奇 | 422  |     |    |
| 墳 | 257 | 壘 | 262  |   |      |   | 556  | 奈 | 423  |     |    |
| 墀 | 264 | 壘 | 923  |   |      |   |      | 奏 | 570  |     |    |
| 墀 | 923 | 壘 | 923  |   |      |   |      | 奕 | 28   |     |    |
| 墨 | 535 | 壘 | 515  |   |      |   |      | 奎 | 286  |     |    |
| 墀 | 779 | 壘 | 519  |   |      |   |      | 奎 | 345  |     |    |
| 墀 | 894 | 壘 | 541  |   |      |   |      | 契 | 424  |     |    |
| 墀 | 895 | 壘 | 1005 |   |      |   |      | 契 | 774  |     |    |
| 墀 | 896 | 壘 | 641  |   |      |   |      | 奂 | 266  |     |    |
| 墀 | 899 | 壘 |      |   |      |   |      | 奔 | 697  |     |    |
| 墀 | 909 | 壘 |      |   |      |   |      | 奚 | 218  |     |    |
| 墀 | 13  | 壘 |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |    |
| 墀 | 161 | 壘 |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |    |
| 壘 | 190 | 壘 |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |    |



|                    |   |                    |      |                  |   |                    |   |                    |   |                 |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|------|------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| 37<br>大<br>38<br>女 | 套 | 944                | 好好 } | 234              | 姆 | 557                | 姣 | 353                | 姪 | 2 <sup>8</sup>  |
|                    | 奢 | 145 <sup>9</sup>   |      |                  | 妯 | 908                | 姜 | 361                | 婉 | 976             |
|                    | 慕 | 620                | 奸    | 313              | 妮 | 569                | 娉 | 445                | 媼 | 2               |
|                    | 奠 | 874                | 妣    | 564              | 妳 | 568                | 姿 | 476                | 婧 | 52              |
|                    | 奧 | 10 <sup>634</sup>  | 妝    | 105 <sup>4</sup> | 妹 | 566                | 娆 | 557                | 娶 | 141             |
|                    | 獎 | 11 <sup>95</sup>   | 好    | 959              | 姁 | 634                | 妍 | 613                | 娼 | 159             |
|                    | 奩 | 486                | 妊    | 186              | 姍 | 739                | 姪 | 877                | 婦 | 232             |
|                    | 奪 | 898 <sup>913</sup> | 妖    | 998              | 姓 | 741 <sup>753</sup> | 姝 | 949                | 婚 | 276             |
|                    | 醜 | 12 <sup>208</sup>  | 妨    | 279              | 姒 | 761                | 媼 | 324 <sup>7</sup>   | 媼 | 288             |
|                    | 奮 | 18 <sup>241</sup>  | 妥    | 940              | 姒 | 817                | 媚 | 361                | 姪 | 293             |
|                    |   |                    | 妓    | 324              | 姐 | 839                | 煙 | 479                | 婪 | 463             |
|                    |   |                    | 妙    | 547              | 妬 | 888                | 婉 | 544 <sup>976</sup> | 婁 | 476             |
|                    | 女 | (38)               | 妣    | 664              | 姝 | 110 <sup>6</sup>   | 娜 | 588                | 娶 | 634             |
|                    | 女 | 592 <sup>593</sup> | 妒    | 888              | 姿 | 186                | 娘 | 586 <sup>591</sup> | 嫖 | 981             |
|                    | 奴 | 2 <sup>592</sup>   | 姊    | 62 <sup>5</sup>  | 姪 | 972                | 娥 | 618                | 婢 | 656             |
|                    | 奶 | 568                | 姐    | 63               | 姪 | 215                | 姪 | 628                | 姪 | 671             |
|                    | 妊 | 8 <sup>123</sup>   | 委    | 979              | 威 | 977                | 娛 | 625                | 婆 | 679             |
|                    | 如 | 959                | 妻    | 124              | 姨 | 282                | 娉 | 708                | 媿 | 72              |
|                    | 灼 | 158                | 妾    | 149              | 姚 | 999                | 娠 | 786                | 媿 | 9 <sup>63</sup> |
|                    | 妄 | 989                | 姁    | 213              | 姻 | 288                | 娉 |                    | 媛 | 989             |
|                    | 妃 | 215                | 姁    | 330              | 姁 | 313                | 娉 | 804                | 嬖 | 213             |
|                    |   |                    | 姑    | 376              | 妬 | 311                | 娉 | 830                | 嬖 | 232             |

|   |     |   |      |   |      |   |     |   |      |    |
|---|-----|---|------|---|------|---|-----|---|------|----|
| 媚 | 534 | 媳 | 747  | 嬛 | 359  | 字 | 40  | 孺 | 14   | 38 |
| 媚 | 554 | 媳 | 786  | 嬛 | 583  | 存 | 107 | 孺 | 17   | 女  |
| 媒 | 558 | 嫂 | 805  | 媛 | 586  | 孖 | 114 | 孽 | 613  | 39 |
| 娶 | 632 |   | 11   | 嬖 | 706  | 孜 | 111 | 孽 | 522  | 子  |
| 婿 | 732 | 璋 | 94   | 嬰 | 183  | 孝 | 191 |   | 826  | 40 |
| 媼 | 980 | 嫗 | 213  | 嬰 | 183  | 孚 | 205 | 山 | (40) | 山  |
| 嫗 | 980 | 嫗 | 483  | 羸 | 294  | 李 | 243 |   |      |    |
| 嫗 | 774 | 嫗 | 508  | 嫗 | 992  | 李 | 697 |   |      |    |
| 嫗 | 829 | 嫗 | 531  | 嫗 | 524  | 李 | 239 | 允 | 395  |    |
| 嫗 | 881 | 嫗 | 565  | 嫗 | 568  | 季 | 347 | 宁 | 949  |    |
| 嫗 | 10  | 嫗 | 575  | 嫗 | 588  | 孤 | 375 | 宀 | 590  |    |
| 嫗 | 82  | 嫗 | 1005 | 嫗 | 661  | 孖 | 592 | 宀 | 914  |    |
| 嫗 | 144 | 嫗 | 717  | 嫗 | 790  | 孖 | 528 | 安 | 184  |    |
| 嫗 | 222 | 嫗 | 798  | 嫗 | 151  | 孟 | 528 | 宇 | 957  |    |
| 嫗 | 302 | 嫗 | 853  | 嫗 | 810  | 孩 | 194 | 宅 | 44   |    |
| 嫗 | 310 | 嫗 | 202  | 嫗 | 522  | 孫 | 544 | 宅 | 833  |    |
| 嫗 | 437 | 嫗 | 215  | 子 | (39) | 孰 | 809 | 宀 | 927  |    |
| 嫗 | 524 | 嫗 | 352  | 子 | 61   | 孖 | 821 | 宀 | 333  |    |
| 嫗 | 539 | 嫗 | 489  | 子 | 112  | 孖 | 33  | 守 | 802  |    |
| 嫗 | 578 | 嫗 | 583  | 子 | 432  | 孖 | 40  | 宋 | 733  |    |
| 嫗 | 583 | 嫗 | 583  | 子 | 442  | 孖 | 111 | 完 | 812  |    |
| 嫗 | 966 | 嫗 | 778  | 子 | 442  | 孖 | 239 | 宏 | 987  |    |
| 嫗 | 588 | 嫗 | 161  | 子 | 186  | 學 | 635 | 宗 | 211  |    |
| 嫗 | 631 | 嫗 | 5    | 子 | 186  |   |     | 宗 | 115  |    |
| 嫗 | 656 | 嫗 | 5    | 子 | 186  |   |     | 宗 | 115  |    |





44 尸 45 少 46 山

|   |               |    |               |   |              |   |               |   |               |
|---|---------------|----|---------------|---|--------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| 尿 | 579           | 𧈧  | 731           | 岐 | 341          | 島 | 890           | 𡵓 | 539           |
| 尿 | 584           | 𧈧  | <sup>12</sup> | 岑 | 427          | 嶂 | <sup>8</sup>  | 嶂 | 625           |
| 居 | 706           | 履  | 479           | 𡵓 | 605          | 崇 | 46            | 𡵓 | <sup>10</sup> |
| 居 | 720           | 層  | 50            | 𡵓 | <sup>5</sup> | 𡵓 | 117           | 𡵓 | 166           |
| 居 | 379           | 𡵓  | <sup>13</sup> | 𡵓 | 233          | 𡵓 | 167           | 𡵓 | 626           |
| 居 | <sup>5</sup>  | 𡵓  | 774           | 𡵓 | 374          | 𡵓 | 341           | 𡵓 | 821           |
| 居 | 308           | 𡵓  | <sup>14</sup> | 𡵓 | 551          | 𡵓 | 420           | 𡵓 | <sup>11</sup> |
| 屈 | 437           | 𡵓  | 477           | 𡵓 | 601          | 𡵓 | 425           | 𡵓 | 441           |
| 𡵓 | 663           | 𡵓  | <sup>15</sup> | 𡵓 | 610          | 𡵓 | 381           | 𡵓 | 740           |
| 𡵓 | 734           | 𡵓  | <sup>13</sup> | 𡵓 | 601          | 𡵓 | 438           | 𡵓 | <sup>12</sup> |
| 尿 | <sup>6</sup>  | 𡵓  | <sup>21</sup> | 𡵓 | 621          | 𡵓 | 442           | 𡵓 | 430           |
| 尿 | 144           | —— | 218           | 𡵓 | 109          | 𡵓 | 458           | 𡵓 | 496           |
| 尿 | 734           | 山  | (45)          | 𡵓 | 758          | 𡵓 | <sup>67</sup> | 𡵓 | 894           |
| 屋 | 637           | 山  | <sup>1</sup>  | 𡵓 | 835          | 𡵓 | 520           | 𡵓 | <sup>14</sup> |
| 屋 | 764           | 屯  | 901           | 𡵓 | <sup>6</sup> | 𡵓 | 994           | 𡵓 | 294           |
| 𡵓 | <sup>7</sup>  | 屯  | 909           | 𡵓 | 745          | 𡵓 | 599           | 𡵓 | 481           |
| 𡵓 | 422           | —— | ——            | 𡵓 | 910          | 𡵓 | 602           | 𡵓 | 609           |
| 𡵓 | 774           | 山  | (46)          | 𡵓 | 822          | 𡵓 | 659           | 𡵓 | 621           |
| 𡵓 | 871           | 山  | <sup>7</sup>  | 𡵓 | 107          | 𡵓 | 687           | 𡵓 | <sup>17</sup> |
| 𡵓 | <sup>8</sup>  | 山  | 738           | 𡵓 | 153          | 𡵓 | 821           | 𡵓 | 33            |
| 𡵓 | 633           | 山  | <sup>8</sup>  | 𡵓 | 220          | 𡵓 | <sup>9</sup>  | 𡵓 | <sup>18</sup> |
| 𡵓 | 676           | 山  | 605           | 𡵓 | 252          | 𡵓 | 20            | 𡵓 | 626           |
| 𡵓 | <sup>9</sup>  | 山  | 982           | 𡵓 | 618          | 𡵓 | 318           | 𡵓 | <sup>19</sup> |
| 𡵓 | 883           | 山  | 339           | 𡵓 | 574          | 𡵓 | 410           | 𡵓 | 522           |
| 𡵓 | 821           | 山  | 122           |   |              | 𡵓 | 463           | 𡵓 | 871           |
| 𡵓 | 477           | 山  |               |   |              |   |               |   |               |
| 𡵓 | <sup>11</sup> | 山  |               |   |              |   |               |   |               |
| 𡵓 | 477           | 山  |               |   |              |   |               |   |               |

47 巖  
48 巖  
49 巖  
50 巖  
51 巖  
52 巖

巖 20  
巖 601  
巖 617

巖 (47)

巖 159  
巖 97  
巖 825  
巖 825  
巖 36

巖 (48)

巖 331  
巖 382

巖 98

巖 334

巖 428  
巖 429

巖 954

巖 122  
巖 124  
巖 144

已 (49)

已 281  
已 339

已 761

已 639

已 68

已 193

已 744

已

巾 (50)

巾 385

巾 29

巾 135

巾 692

巾 268

巾 723

巾 214

巾 699

巾 164

帘 487

帘 529  
帘 562

帘 592  
帘 947

帘 659

帘 699

帘 869

帘 918

帘 743  
帘 806

帘 750

帘 829

帘 676

帘 84

帘 729  
帘 733  
帘 814

帘 827

帘 784

帘 683  
帘 1014

帘 833

帘 540

帘 554

常 798

常 833

常 885

常 14

常 962

常 238

常 683

常 277

常 26

常 399

常 531  
常 1013

常 671

常 556

常 148

常 911

常 264

常 656

常 687

常 73

常 257

幪 486

幪 561

幪 683

幪 942

幪 221

幪

干 (51)

干 313

干 650  
干 675

干 582

干 349

干 660

干 660

干 197

干 317  
干 392

干

干

干 (52)

干 998

|                      |                      |                       |                      |                      |    |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----|
| 幻 <sup>1</sup> 268   | 厦 <sup>6</sup> 7 838 | 廊 513                 | 麻 813                | 弁 <sup>9</sup> } 670 | 52 |
| 幼 <sup>2</sup> 187   | 麻 230                | 厦 756                 | 麻 <sup>17</sup> 776  | 弁 } 691              | 么  |
| 幽 <sup>6</sup> 230   | 宀 422                | 廕 <sup>11</sup> 185   | 離 <sup>18</sup> 968  | 弄 <sup>4</sup> 456   | 53 |
| 兹 114                | 庠 799                | 廕 336                 | 廳 <sup>22</sup> 932  | 弄 502                | 广  |
| 幾 } 337              | 度 } 889              | 廓 397                 | 廳 938                | 弄 286                | 54 |
| 幾 } 339              | 度 } 898              | 廐 419                 | ——                   | 弄 996                | 55 |
| 幾 } 395              | 座 <sup>7</sup> 101   | 廖 459                 | 五 <sup>(54)</sup>    | 弄 402                | 升  |
| 广 <sup>(53)</sup>    | 庫 434                | 廐 618                 | 廷 <sup>4</sup> } 882 | 弊 <sup>12</sup> 656  | 56 |
| 宀 <sup>8</sup> 864   | 庭 882                | 廐 <sup>12</sup> 160   | 廷 } 1009             | ——                   | 弋  |
| 庄 106                | 庵 <sup>8</sup> 9     | 廐 218                 | 延 <sup>5</sup> 701   | 弋 287                | 57 |
| 床 <sup>4</sup> 171   | 康 439                | 廣 401                 | 迫 701                | 弋 <sup>2</sup> 575   | 弓  |
| 1011                 | 庠 663                | 廣 452                 | 迫 878                | 弋 749                |    |
| 庇 } 654              | 庸 971                | 廟 547                 | 迫 <sup>6</sup> 250   | 弋 <sup>8</sup> 760   |    |
| 庇 } 663              | 庶 758                | 廟 816                 | 迫 363                | 弋 <sup>9</sup> 760   |    |
| 序 762                | 廁 <sup>9</sup> 55    | 廐 873                 | 迫 570                | ——                   |    |
| 府 <sup>5</sup> 245   | 庾 958                | 廚 883                 | ——                   | 弓 <sup>(57)</sup>    |    |
| 庚 327                | 廐 606                | 薦 486                 | 井 <sup>(55)</sup>    | 弓 384                |    |
| 庙 547                | 廐 756                | 廐 <sup>13</sup> } 195 | 井 } 581              | 弓 <sup>1</sup> 291   |    |
| 庖 652                | 廐 797                | 廐 } 303               | 井 } 583              | 引 875                |    |
| 底 <sup>828</sup> 864 | 廐 <sup>10</sup> 486  | 廐 493                 | 井 } 585              |                      |    |
| 店 837                | 廉 486                | 廐 <sup>16</sup> 514   |                      |                      |    |



|    |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |     |
|----|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|-----|
| 57 | 弘 | 211  | 弼 | 672  | 彡 | (59) | 征 | 84   | 御 | 597 |
| 弓  | 弗 | 238  | 穀 | 311  | 彡 | 739  | 往 | 984  | 徒 | 607 |
| 58 | 弛 | 148  | 彈 | 321  | 彡 | 4    | 往 | 109  | 得 | 731 |
| 丑  | 肥 | 641  | 彈 | 844  | 形 | 226  | 徂 | 238  | 復 | 836 |
| 丑  | 弟 | 830  | 彌 | 780  | 形 | 911  | 徂 | 664  | 復 | 9   |
| 59 | 弟 | 868  | 彊 | 362  | 彡 | 614  | 徂 | 13   | 徂 | 251 |
| 多  | 昭 | 79   | 彊 | 363  | 彡 | 189  | 徂 | 197  | 徂 | 278 |
| 60 | 附 | 955  | 彌 | 539  | 彡 | 126  | 徂 | 206  | 徂 | 218 |
| 彡  | 弦 | 223  | 瀾 | 74   | 彡 | 673  | 徂 | 210  | 徂 | 999 |
| 61 | 弧 | 247  | 彊 | 975  | 彡 | 671  | 徂 | 928  | 徂 | 540 |
| 心  | 督 | 592  | 彊 | —    | 彡 | 874  | 徂 | 250  | 徂 | 654 |
| 小  | 駝 | 944  | 彊 | (58) | 彡 | 703  | 徂 | 1006 | 徂 | 654 |
|    | 駝 | 864  | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | 92   | 徂 | 517  | 徂 | 540 |
|    | 駝 | 744  | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | 291  | 徂 | 822  | 徂 | 837 |
|    | 駝 | 575  | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | 638  | 徂 | 836  | 徂 | 934 |
|    | 駝 | 741  | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | —    | 徂 | 329  | 徂 | 880 |
|    | 駝 | 1003 | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | —    | 徂 | 819  | 徂 | 224 |
|    | 駝 | 362  | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | —    | 徂 | 905  | 徂 | 269 |
|    | 駝 | 363  | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | —    | 徂 | —    | 徂 | —   |
|    | 駝 | 884  | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | —    | 徂 | —    | 徂 | —   |
|    | 駝 | 941  | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | —    | 徂 | —    | 徂 | —   |
|    | 駝 | 844  | 彊 | 彊    | 彡 | —    | 徂 | —    | 徂 | —   |



61  
心  
小  
小

|   |     |   |          |   |           |   |           |   |            |
|---|-----|---|----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|------------|
| 惊 | 115 | 惇 | 909      | 愠 | 638       | 愠 | 405       | 慧 | 219        |
| 悽 | 124 | 惇 | 914      | 愉 | 960       | 愠 | 406       | 憂 | 295        |
| 惑 | 209 | 愛 | 5<br>933 | 煽 | 668       | 慊 | 425       | 慣 | 310<br>392 |
| 悻 | 210 | 惻 | 128      | 愈 | 958       | 愧 | 437       | 慨 | 406        |
| 惠 | 219 | 慘 | 131      | 愈 |           | 愿 | 631       | 慤 | 413        |
| 悛 | 276 | 愁 | 141      | 愎 | 672       | 悗 | 685       | 慶 | 417        |
| 惚 | 274 | 惴 | 168      | 惺 | 790       | 悗 | 755       | 博 | 953        |
| 悞 | 935 | 意 | 179      | 惺 |           | 愠 |           | 慤 | 426        |
| 悽 | 324 | 惶 | 279      | 想 | 798       | 愠 | 803       | 慤 | 488        |
| 惧 | 334 | 悵 | 289      | 悵 | 815       | 愠 | 804       | 慢 | 529<br>531 |
| 悻 | 347 | 感 | 316      | 情 | 894       | 態 | 918       | 慕 | 565        |
| 惓 | 402 | 惓 | 966      | 慄 | 10<br>470 | 慊 | 11<br>439 | 慊 | 584        |
| 惟 | 540 | 悵 | 406      | 慤 | 968       | 慤 | 963       | 慰 | 635        |
| 悶 | 557 | 悵 | 425      | 慤 | 114       | 悽 | 476       | 慤 | 676        |
| 怒 | 584 | 悵 | 426      | 慤 | 969       | 悽 | 972       | 慤 | 823        |
| 悲 | 710 | 悵 | 544      | 慤 | 166       | 慮 | 478       | 慤 | 919        |
| 悱 | 711 | 悵 | 549      | 慤 | 999       | 慤 | 33        | 慤 | 903        |
| 惜 | 747 | 悵 | 579      | 慤 | 171       | 慤 |           | 慤 | 12<br>46   |
| 惠 | 837 | 悵 | 588      | 慤 | 214       | 慤 | 72<br>785 | 慤 | 81         |
| 悵 | 876 | 悵 | 589      | 慤 | 243       | 悵 | 93        | 慤 | 956        |
| 悵 | 927 | 悵 | 603      | 慤 |           | 悵 | 131       | 慤 | 131        |
| 悵 | 894 | 悵 | 625      | 悵 | 276       | 慤 | 137       |   |            |
|   |     |   |          | 悵 | 944       | 慤 |           |   |            |



|   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |    |      |    |
|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|----|------|----|
| 慼 | 160 | 應 | 184 | 懷 | 261 | 成 | 147 | 戰  | 77   | 81 |
| 慼 | 200 | 應 | 289 | 懷 | 556 | 戒 | 770 | 戰  | 218  | 心中 |
| 慼 | 203 | 憺 | 151 | 懷 | 910 | 我 | 791 | 戲  | 18   | 小  |
| 憲 | 229 | 憺 | 195 | 懺 | 17  | 戔 | 617 | 戲  | 218  | 82 |
| 憤 | 255 | 懺 | 204 | 懺 | 132 | 戔 | 627 | 戔  | 14   | 戈  |
| 憤 | 274 | 懺 | 492 | 懺 | 323 | 戔 | 75  | 戔  | 45   | 63 |
| 憬 | 358 | 懺 | 492 | 懺 | 16  | 戔 | 151 | 戴  | 170  | 戶  |
| 憩 | 406 | 懺 | 287 | 懺 | 207 | 戔 | 162 | —— | 834  |    |
| 悵 | 488 | 懺 | 529 | 懺 | 263 | 戔 | 209 | 戶  | (63) |    |
| 憐 | 473 | 懺 | 557 | 懺 | 334 | 戔 | 903 | 戶  | 233  |    |
| 憐 | 496 | 懺 | 634 | 懺 | 581 | 戔 | 7   | 戶  | 1    |    |
| 憐 | 549 | 懺 | 910 | 懺 | 19  | 戔 | 137 | 戔  | 6    |    |
| 憐 | 607 | 懺 | 14  | 懺 | 502 | 戔 | 326 | 戔  | 4    |    |
| 憐 | 646 | 懺 | 18  | 懺 | 572 | 戔 | 600 | 戔  | 455  |    |
| 憐 | 676 | 懺 | 556 | 懺 | 34  | 戔 | 9   | 戔  | 233  |    |
| 憐 | 844 | 懺 | 560 | 懺 | 374 | 戔 | 41  | 戔  | 688  |    |
| 憐 | 895 | 懺 | 589 | 懺 | 591 | 戔 | 410 | 戔  | 746  |    |
| 憐 | 911 | 懺 | 895 | 懺 | ——  | 戔 | 175 | 戔  | 814  |    |
| 憐 | 13  | 懺 | 926 | 懺 | 戈   | 戔 | 77  | 戔  | 225  |    |
| 憐 | 444 | 懺 | 15  | 懺 | 戈   | 戔 | 881 | 戔  | 660  |    |
| 憐 | 439 | 懺 | 295 | 懺 | 戈   | 戔 | 10  | 戔  | 668  |    |
| 憐 | 172 | 懺 | 680 | 懺 | 戈   | 戔 | 45  | 戔  | 6    |    |
| 憐 | 166 | 懺 | 880 | 懺 | 戈   | 戔 | 75  | 戔  | 180  |    |
| 憐 | 180 | 懺 | 16  | 懺 | 戈   | 戔 | 11  | 戔  | 284  |    |
|   |     | 懺 | 462 | 懺 | 戈   | 戔 | 519 | 戔  | 777  |    |
|   |     | 懺 | 222 | 懺 | 戈   | 戔 | 12  | 戔  | 7    |    |
|   |     | 懺 |     | 懺 | 戈   | 戔 | 46  | 戔  | 232  |    |

63  
戶  
64  
手  
手

扉<sup>8</sup> 710  
 屢 995  
 手<sup>(64)</sup>  
 手 163  
 才<sup>1</sup> 24  
 1011  
 扎 29  
 扣<sup>2</sup> 393  
 扒 642  
 扒 470  
 扑 705  
 打 827  
 杈<sup>3</sup> 122  
 扞 201  
 扛 273  
 扣 408  
 托 924  
 945  
 抗 983  
 扼<sup>4</sup> 6

技 967  
 抓抓<sup>35</sup>  
 119  
 拎 957  
 找 35  
 折折<sup>71</sup>  
 775  
 扳 129  
 605  
 抄 132  
 扯 148  
 抑 182  
 扶扶<sup>232</sup>  
 247  
 扮 255  
 技 324  
 快 360  
 杼 949  
 抗 413  
 扭 587  
 把 640  
 扳 702  
 环 709  
 批 713

承 793  
 投 846  
 860  
 抖 859  
 拗<sup>5</sup>  
 2  
 12  
 扼 6  
 挟 1005  
 押 7  
 抽 942  
 招 79  
 拊 955  
 挂 113  
 拙 121  
 拆 128  
 932  
 拂<sup>238</sup>  
 672  
 拒 334  
 抱 680  
 拘 378  
 拐 388  
 拊 427

拉<sup>452</sup>  
 拉<sup>460</sup>  
 抹 526  
 562  
 拓 925  
 拇 552  
 557  
 拏 567  
 拈 582  
 抨 675  
 拜 645  
 拔<sup>648</sup>  
 拔<sup>659</sup>  
 秘 667  
 拚<sup>670</sup>  
 拚<sup>713</sup>  
 718  
 拈 692  
 抛 699  
 703  
 拍 700  
 披 714  
 拖<sup>943</sup>  
 拖<sup>952</sup>  
 拖<sup>953</sup>  
 拌 725  
 抵 829  
 864

担<sup>842</sup>  
 担<sup>843</sup>  
 抬 917  
 按<sup>6</sup> 11  
 颞 692  
 指<sup>22</sup>  
 62  
 664  
 拯 86  
 挖 974  
 拭 136  
 750  
 拽 1001  
 拴 177  
 搭 309  
 拮 326  
 挈 348  
 持 931  
 括 388  
 拱 385  
 挂 387  
 拳 383  
 402  
 拾<sup>409</sup>  
 拾<sup>750</sup>  
 785  
 拷 435

|   |      |   |     |   |     |   |      |   |     |
|---|------|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|-----|
| 拿 | 567  | 接 | 589 | 掀 | 221 | 排 | 643  | 掀 | 163 |
| 拿 | 580  | 接 | 593 | 掀 | 259 | 排 | 646  | 掀 | 164 |
| 拿 | 1013 | 捌 | 647 | 掀 | 274 | 排 | 645  | 捌 | 168 |
| 捏 | 853  | 捕 | 694 | 按 | 287 | 排 | 673  | 捌 | 182 |
| 洞 | 903  | 抄 | 804 | 按 | 975 | 排 | 702  | 捌 | 269 |
| 桃 | 936  | 抄 | 809 | 据 | 333 | 排 | 709  | 援 | 987 |
| 桃 | 937  | 挑 | 907 | 掬 | 335 | 排 | 722  | 援 | 989 |
| 挨 | 3    | 挑 | 950 | 掛 | 387 | 排 | 723  | 揉 | 296 |
| 振 | 86   | 挺 | 939 | 掛 | 445 | 排 | 742  | 揉 | 328 |
| 捅 | 952  | 挺 | 3   | 捲 | 401 | 排 | 805  | 揀 | 348 |
| 捉 | 142  | 捱 | 598 | 捲 | 409 | 授 | 825  | 揭 | 343 |
| 挫 | 167  | 捱 | 599 | 招 | 408 | 授 | 758  | 捷 | 352 |
| 杷 | 182  | 掘 | 381 | 指 | 424 | 授 | 766  | 捷 | 405 |
| 捍 | 201  | 掉 | 37  | 指 | 440 | 授 | 847  | 揩 | 448 |
| 挾 | 220  | 掙 | 46  | 控 | 455 | 授 | 893  | 揆 | 460 |
| 捅 | 327  | 掙 | 53  | 挨 | 509 | 授 | 921  | 揆 | 546 |
| 捅 | 322  | 掙 | 70  | 掠 | 499 | 授 | 933  | 揆 | 571 |
| 捐 | 362  | 掙 | 70  | 掠 | 520 | 授 | 955  | 揆 | 581 |
| 球 | 365  | 接 | 72  | 掬 | 564 | 授 | 994  | 揆 | 638 |
| 擀 | 683  | 捷 | 94  | 掬 | 594 | 授 | 995  | 揆 | 977 |
| 擀 | 443  | 掌 | 104 | 掩 | 571 | 授 | 1007 | 揆 | 703 |
| 捋 | 499  | 猝 | 121 | 掩 | 581 | 授 | 8    | 揆 | 755 |
| 捋 | 581  | 探 | 126 | 揆 | 582 | 授 | 10   | 揆 | 774 |
| 挽 | 975  | 措 | 165 | 揆 | 593 | 授 | 15   | 揆 |     |
| 挪 | 589  | 推 | 178 | 揆 |     | 授 | 13   | 揆 |     |
|   |      | 推 | 945 | 揆 |     | 授 | 72   | 揆 |     |
|   |      |   |     | 揆 |     | 授 | 130  | 揆 |     |



手

|   |                  |   |                  |   |                   |   |     |   |                  |
|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|-------------------|---|-----|---|------------------|
| 拊 | 823              | 搯 | 972              | 拈 | 349               | 撮 | 134 | 撕 | 816              |
| 揅 | 869              | 搯 | 743              | 攢 | 392               | 撐 | 138 | 搭 | 839              |
| 揅 | 915              | 揅 | 743              | 攢 | 399               | 撐 | 921 | 撞 | 849              |
| 提 | 931              | 揅 | 755              | 攢 | 418               | 撐 | 922 | 撞 | 911              |
| 搯 | <sup>10</sup> 49 | 揅 | 777              | 攢 | 585               | 揅 | 148 | 撒 | 934              |
| 搯 | 133              | 揅 | 804              | 攢 | 476               | 揅 | 182 | 揅 | <sup>18</sup> 31 |
| 搯 | 140              | 揅 | 811              | 攢 | 485               | 揅 | 269 | 揅 | 132              |
| 搯 | 160              | 揅 | 839              | 攢 | 514               | 揅 | 353 | 揅 | 165              |
| 搯 | 165              | 揅 | 890              | 攢 | 518               | 揅 | 355 | 揅 | 169              |
| 搯 | 206              | 揅 | 920              | 攢 | 564               | 揅 | 679 | 揅 | 190              |
| 搯 | 438              | 揅 | 901              | 攢 | 565               | 揅 | 693 | 揅 | 201              |
| 搯 | 214              | 揅 | 907              | 攢 | 552               | 揅 | 428 | 揅 | 326              |
| 搯 | 219              | 揅 | 950              | 攢 | 619               | 揅 | 476 | 揅 | 333              |
| 搯 | 999              | 揅 | <sup>11</sup> 15 | 攢 | 661               | 揅 | 489 | 揅 | 356              |
| 搯 | 310              | 揅 | 119              | 攢 | 717               | 揅 | 490 | 揅 | 350              |
| 搯 | 683              | 揅 | 953              | 攢 | 732               | 揅 | 955 | 揅 | 427              |
| 搯 | 417              | 揅 | 26               | 攢 | 737               | 揅 | 508 | 揅 | 449              |
| 搯 | 426              | 揅 | 865              | 攢 | 845               | 揅 | 573 | 揅 | 498              |
| 搯 | 542              | 揅 | 39               | 攢 | 859               | 揅 | 582 | 揅 | 514              |
| 搯 | 584              | 揅 | 64               | 攢 | <sup>12</sup> 106 | 揅 | 593 | 揅 | 509              |
| 搯 | 638              | 揅 | 71               | 攢 | 705               | 揅 | 688 | 揅 | 510              |
| 搯 | 654              | 揅 | 116              | 攢 | 120               | 揅 | 714 | 揅 | 644              |
| 搯 | 689              | 揅 | 118              | 攢 | 999               | 揅 | 737 | 揅 | 708              |
|   |                  | 揅 | 130              |   |                   |   |     | 揅 | 707              |
|   |                  | 揅 | 152              |   |                   |   |     | 揅 | 779              |
|   |                  | 揅 | 168              |   |                   |   |     |   |                  |

|   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |    |
|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|----|
| 擇 | 832 | 攪 | 433 | 敝 | 653 | 敲 | 403 | 64 |
| 擔 | 853 | 攪 | 900 | 敝 | 206 | 敲 | 428 | 手  |
| 擔 | 842 | 攪 | 462 | 敝 | 302 | 鼓 | 409 | 65 |
| 攢 | 843 | 攪 | 591 | 敝 | 320 | 敷 | 244 | 支  |
| 攢 | 848 | 攪 | 637 | 敝 | 332 | 敷 | 441 | 66 |
| 攢 | 920 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 549 | 敷 | 744 | 文  |
| 攢 | 44  | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 618 | 敷 | 803 | 67 |
| 攢 | 104 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 624 | 敷 | 878 | 文  |
| 攢 | 125 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 646 | 敷 | 937 | 67 |
| 攢 | 129 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 736 | 敷 | —   | 文  |
| 攢 | 274 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 926 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 370 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 762 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 462 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 160 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 608 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 316 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 661 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 420 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 890 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 655 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 917 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 740 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 19  | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 909 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 348 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 329 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 397 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | 803 | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 461 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | —   | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 510 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | —   | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 517 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | —   | 敷 | —   |    |
| 攢 | 542 | 攪 | —   | 敝 | —   | 敷 | —   |    |

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |
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| 67 | 文 | 68 | 斗 | 69 | 斤 | 70 | 方 | 71 | 无 | 72 | 日 | 73 | 斌 | 74 | 斑 | 75 | 斐 | 76 | 編 | 77 | 爛 | 78 | 斗 | 79 | 竿 | 80 | 料 | 81 | 料 | 82 | 料 | 83 | 斜 | 84 | 斜 | 85 | 斜 | 86 | 竿 | 87 | 斟 | 88 | 斟 | 89 | 幹 | 90 | 幹 | 91 | 斜 | 92 | 斜 | 93 | 斜 | 94 | 斜 | 95 | 斜 | 96 | 斜 | 97 | 斜 | 98 | 斜 | 99 | 斜 | 100 | 斜 | 101 | 斜 | 102 | 斜 | 103 | 斜 | 104 | 斜 | 105 | 斜 | 106 | 斜 | 107 | 斜 | 108 | 斜 | 109 | 斜 | 110 | 斜 | 111 | 斜 | 112 | 斜 | 113 | 斜 | 114 | 斜 | 115 | 斜 | 116 | 斜 | 117 | 斜 | 118 | 斜 | 119 | 斜 | 120 | 斜 | 121 | 斜 | 122 | 斜 | 123 | 斜 | 124 | 斜 | 125 | 斜 | 126 | 斜 | 127 | 斜 | 128 | 斜 | 129 | 斜 | 130 | 斜 | 131 | 斜 | 132 | 斜 | 133 | 斜 | 134 | 斜 | 135 | 斜 | 136 | 斜 | 137 | 斜 | 138 | 斜 | 139 | 斜 | 140 | 斜 | 141 | 斜 | 142 | 斜 | 143 | 斜 | 144 | 斜 | 145 | 斜 | 146 | 斜 | 147 | 斜 | 148 | 斜 | 149 | 斜 | 150 | 斜 | 151 | 斜 | 152 | 斜 | 153 | 斜 | 154 | 斜 | 155 | 斜 | 156 | 斜 | 157 | 斜 | 158 | 斜 | 159 | 斜 | 160 | 斜 | 161 | 斜 | 162 | 斜 | 163 | 斜 | 164 | 斜 | 165 | 斜 | 166 | 斜 | 167 | 斜 | 168 | 斜 | 169 | 斜 | 170 | 斜 | 171 | 斜 | 172 | 斜 | 173 | 斜 | 174 | 斜 | 175 | 斜 | 176 | 斜 | 177 | 斜 | 178 | 斜 | 179 | 斜 | 180 | 斜 | 181 | 斜 | 182 | 斜 | 183 | 斜 | 184 | 斜 | 185 | 斜 | 186 | 斜 | 187 | 斜 | 188 | 斜 | 189 | 斜 | 190 | 斜 | 191 | 斜 | 192 | 斜 | 193 | 斜 | 194 | 斜 | 195 | 斜 | 196 | 斜 | 197 | 斜 | 198 | 斜 | 199 | 斜 | 200 | 斜 | 201 | 斜 | 202 | 斜 | 203 | 斜 | 204 | 斜 | 205 | 斜 | 206 | 斜 | 207 | 斜 | 208 | 斜 | 209 | 斜 | 210 | 斜 | 211 | 斜 | 212 | 斜 | 213 | 斜 | 214 | 斜 | 215 | 斜 | 216 | 斜 | 217 | 斜 | 218 | 斜 | 219 | 斜 | 220 | 斜 | 221 | 斜 | 222 | 斜 | 223 | 斜 | 224 | 斜 | 225 | 斜 | 226 | 斜 | 227 | 斜 | 228 | 斜 | 229 | 斜 | 230 | 斜 | 231 | 斜 | 232 | 斜 | 233 | 斜 | 234 | 斜 | 235 | 斜 | 236 | 斜 | 237 | 斜 | 238 | 斜 | 239 | 斜 | 240 | 斜 | 241 | 斜 | 242 | 斜 | 243 | 斜 | 244 | 斜 | 245 | 斜 | 246 | 斜 | 247 | 斜 | 248 | 斜 | 249 | 斜 | 250 | 斜 | 251 | 斜 | 252 | 斜 | 253 | 斜 | 254 | 斜 | 255 | 斜 | 256 | 斜 | 257 | 斜 | 258 | 斜 | 259 | 斜 | 260 | 斜 | 261 | 斜 | 262 | 斜 | 263 | 斜 | 264 | 斜 | 265 | 斜 | 266 | 斜 | 267 | 斜 | 268 | 斜 | 269 | 斜 | 270 | 斜 | 271 | 斜 | 272 | 斜 | 273 | 斜 | 274 | 斜 | 275 | 斜 | 276 | 斜 | 277 | 斜 | 278 | 斜 | 279 | 斜 | 280 | 斜 | 281 | 斜 | 282 | 斜 | 283 | 斜 | 284 | 斜 | 285 | 斜 | 286 | 斜 | 287 | 斜 | 288 | 斜 | 289 | 斜 | 290 | 斜 | 291 | 斜 | 292 | 斜 | 293 | 斜 | 294 | 斜 | 295 | 斜 | 296 | 斜 | 297 | 斜 | 298 | 斜 | 299 | 斜 | 300 | 斜 | 301 | 斜 | 302 | 斜 | 303 | 斜 | 304 | 斜 | 305 | 斜 | 306 | 斜 | 307 | 斜 | 308 | 斜 | 309 | 斜 | 310 | 斜 | 311 | 斜 | 312 | 斜 | 313 | 斜 | 314 | 斜 | 315 | 斜 | 316 | 斜 | 317 | 斜 | 318 | 斜 | 319 | 斜 | 320 | 斜 | 321 | 斜 | 322 | 斜 | 323 | 斜 | 324 | 斜 | 325 | 斜 | 326 | 斜 | 327 | 斜 | 328 | 斜 | 329 | 斜 | 330 | 斜 | 331 | 斜 | 332 | 斜 | 333 | 斜 | 334 | 斜 | 335 | 斜 | 336 | 斜 | 337 | 斜 | 338 | 斜 | 339 | 斜 | 340 | 斜 | 341 | 斜 | 342 | 斜 | 343 | 斜 | 344 | 斜 | 345 | 斜 | 346 | 斜 | 347 | 斜 | 348 | 斜 | 349 | 斜 | 350 | 斜 | 351 | 斜 | 352 | 斜 | 353 | 斜 | 354 | 斜 | 355 | 斜 | 356 | 斜 | 357 | 斜 | 358 | 斜 | 359 | 斜 | 360 | 斜 |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|



|   |     |   |   |      |   |     |   |      |   |      |    |
|---|-----|---|---|------|---|-----|---|------|---|------|----|
| 晏 | 10  | 6 | 碎 | 103  | 暢 | 941 | 曙 | 1000 | 曼 | 531  | 72 |
| 晉 | 49  |   | 景 | 358  | 暝 | 530 | 矇 | 561  | 會 | 8    | 日  |
| 𠂔 | 298 |   | 暑 | 395  | 暫 | 550 | 曙 | 817  | 會 | 45   | 73 |
| 𠂔 | 228 |   | 𠂔 | 502  | 𠂔 | 11  | 𠂔 | 452  | 會 | 50   | 日  |
| 𠂔 | 735 |   | 普 | 726  | 嘆 | 202 | 𠂔 | 687  | 最 | 103  | 74 |
| 𠂔 | 765 |   | 𠂔 | 749  | 暮 | 565 | 𠂔 | 728  | 替 | 915  | 月  |
| 𠂔 | 875 |   | 𠂔 | 850  | 𠂔 | 566 | 𠂔 | 520  | 會 | 9    |    |
| 𠂔 | 791 |   | 智 | 10   | 𠂔 | 584 | 𠂔 | 590  | 𠂔 | 10   |    |
| 𠂔 | 72  |   | 暗 | 1007 | 暴 | 680 | 𠂔 | 735  | 𠂔 | 348  |    |
| 𠂔 | 72  |   | 𠂔 | 192  | 暴 | 687 | 𠂔 | —    | — | —    |    |
| 𠂔 | 215 |   | 𠂔 | 199  | 𠂔 | 774 | — | —    | 月 | (74) |    |
| 𠂔 | 221 |   | 𠂔 | 228  | 𠂔 | 12  | 日 | (73) | 月 | 630  |    |
| 𠂔 | 272 |   | 𠂔 | 269  | 𠂔 | 224 | 日 | 974  | 有 | 2    |    |
| 𠂔 | 566 |   | 𠂔 | 423  | 𠂔 | 993 | 日 | 933  | 有 | 296  |    |
| 𠂔 | 975 |   | 𠂔 | 519  | 𠂔 | 234 | 曲 | 420  | 有 | 633  |    |
| 𠂔 | 628 |   | 𠂔 | 590  | 𠂔 | 466 | 𠂔 | 449  | 服 | 4    |    |
| 𠂔 | 692 |   | 𠂔 | 590  | 𠂔 | 491 | 𠂔 | 1001 | 朋 | 251  |    |
| 𠂔 | 791 |   | 𠂔 | 590  | 𠂔 | 779 | 更 | 310  | 朋 | 661  |    |
| 𠂔 | 875 |   | 𠂔 | 699  | 𠂔 | 929 | 更 | 314  | 朔 | 6    |    |
| 𠂔 | 467 | 8 | 𠂔 | 986  | 𠂔 | 911 | 更 | 327  | 朕 | 743  |    |
| 𠂔 | 85  |   | 𠂔 | 1008 | 𠂔 | 5   | 𠂔 | 199  | 朗 | 857  |    |
| 𠂔 | 88  |   | 𠂔 | 771  | 𠂔 | 13  | 𠂔 | 109  | 朗 | 7    |    |
| 𠂔 | 741 |   | 𠂔 | 817  | 𠂔 | 5   | 書 | 109  | 望 | 989  |    |
|   |     |   | 𠂔 | 369  | 𠂔 | 14  | 曹 | 100  | 期 | 8    |    |
|   |     |   | 𠂔 | 258  | 𠂔 | 14  | 曹 | 100  |   | 337  |    |

74  
月  
75  
木

|   |      |   |      |   |     |   |      |   |     |
|---|------|---|------|---|-----|---|------|---|-----|
| 基 | 337  | 杌 | 983  | 枝 | 68  | 析 | 749  | 柑 | 244 |
| 朝 | 874  | 柚 | 282  | 枝 | 598 | 松 | 825  | 枹 | 244 |
| 朝 | 875  | 杙 | 287  | 枕 | 75  | 東 | 858  | 枹 | 704 |
| 腴 | 857  | 材 | 24   | 杲 | 85  | 杪 | 909  | 架 | 301 |
| 朦 | 14   | 材 | 1011 | 枣 | 369 | 科 | 545  | 柑 | 314 |
| 朧 | 561  | 杈 | 122  | 杼 | 99  | 枳 | 859  | 枸 | 332 |
|   | 16   | 束 | 141  | 炖 | 949 | 栳 | 282  | 枷 | 343 |
|   | 520  | 束 | 808  | 杭 | 174 | 柔 | 296  | 枯 | 375 |
|   |      | 杓 | 1014 | 粉 | 241 | 桺 | 8    | 枒 | 375 |
| 木 | (75) | 村 | 158  | 枋 | 253 | 祖 | 15   | 枒 | 388 |
| 木 | 535  | 杏 | 159  | 果 | 275 | 柵 | 30   | 枒 | 419 |
| 未 | 559  | 杆 | 170  | 林 | 688 | 柵 | 128  | 枒 | 415 |
| 未 | 180  | 杞 | 314  | 杳 | 395 | 柱 | 57   | 柯 | 435 |
| 末 | 566  | 杲 | 339  | 枚 | 396 | 枳 | 930  | 柳 | 502 |
| 本 | 562  | 杠 | 599  | 枳 | 494 | 枳 | 58   | 某 | 557 |
| 本 | 698  | 李 | 373  | 枳 | 545 | 枳 | 61   | 柰 | 570 |
| 朮 | 819  | 杉 | 478  | 枳 | 558 | 查 | 1011 | 柰 | 579 |
| 朮 | 29   | 枳 | 739  | 枳 | 572 | 柞 | 15   | 染 | 582 |
| 朮 | 2    | 杖 | 831  | 枳 | 587 | 柞 | 64   | 柏 | 644 |
| 朮 | 940  | 杜 | 889  | 枳 | 605 | 柞 | 104  | 柏 | 647 |
| 朴 | 705  | 杖 | 941  | 枳 | 642 | 柴 | 123  | 柄 | 650 |
| 机 | 338  | 朽 | 1014 | 枳 | 650 | 柴 | 136  | 枰 | 661 |
| 朱 | 88   | 杰 | 954  | 枳 | 660 | 枳 | 137  | 枰 | 675 |
| 朽 | 230  | 枉 | 349  | 枳 | 664 | 枳 | 188  | 枰 | 731 |
|   |      | 枉 | 984  | 枳 | 691 | 枳 | 224  | 枰 | 773 |

|   |            |   |             |   |     |   |            |   |     |         |
|---|------------|---|-------------|---|-----|---|------------|---|-----|---------|
| 枳 | 864        | 桂 | 346<br>1012 | 桃 | 945 | 梟 | 224        | 榧 | 53  | 75<br>木 |
| 枕 | 892        | 桀 | 349         | 窕 |     | 栢 | 691        | 椒 | 80  |         |
| 枕 | 913        | 根 | 373<br>385  | 桅 | 961 | 粗 | 695        | 棗 | 99  |         |
| 拆 | 925        | 拱 | 383         | 梭 | 32  | 梁 | 729        | 棲 | 124 |         |
| 束 | 316        | 拱 | 386         | 梔 | 68  | 桔 | 372        | 椽 | 127 |         |
| 移 | 284        | 枕 | 400         | 税 | 91  | 梢 | 741        | 涵 | 203 |         |
| 柄 | 282        | 柏 | 419<br>420  | 梓 | 113 | 梳 | 746        | 芬 | 254 |         |
| 桉 |            | 烤 | 436         | 械 | 195 | 梭 | 804        | 棘 | 325 |         |
| 案 | 11         | 榷 | 451         | 桴 | 244 | 條 | 860        | 棋 | 340 |         |
| 桁 | 11         | 栗 | 470         | 桷 | 322 | 梯 | 917        | 基 |     |         |
| 桁 | 14         | 栗 | 491         | 桷 | 328 | 桢 | 905        | 据 | 379 |         |
| 桁 | 206        | 榧 | 484         | 棣 | 366 | 挺 | 939        | 棍 | 375 |         |
| 桁 | 211        | 榧 | 647         | 裡 | 480 | 桶 | 929<br>952 | 棺 | 390 |         |
| 桁 | 241        | 栢 | 749         | 柳 | 991 | 夢 | 556        | 椁 | 397 |         |
| 栽 | 21         | 栢 | 809         | 梨 | 480 | 梭 | 978        | 棄 | 415 |         |
| 栖 | 124        | 桑 | 822         | 梁 | 500 | 椅 | 283        | 槩 | 424 |         |
| 欒 | 149        | 栢 | 845<br>949  | 榧 | 513 | 棧 | 34         | 棣 | 456 |         |
| 校 | 206        | 栢 | 852         | 梅 | 266 | 碗 | 976        | 槩 | 455 |         |
| 校 | 320        | 栢 | 894         | 梧 | 558 | 棹 | 36         | 梨 | 480 |         |
| 核 | 240        | 栢 | 910         | 栢 | 623 | 棹 | 894        | 棱 | 495 |         |
| 棚 | 250        | 栢 | 930         | 栢 | 673 | 桴 | 47         | 棉 | 544 |         |
| 桓 | 268        | 栢 | 7           | 栢 | 683 | 棕 | 52         | 排 | 643 |         |
| 格 | 304<br>309 |   |             |   | 720 |   | 116        |   | 646 |         |
| 桔 | 325        |   |             |   |     |   |            |   |     |         |
| 枅 | 346        |   |             |   |     |   |            |   |     |         |





|   |                       |   |                   |   |                   |   |                   |   |                   |    |
|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|----|
| 橄 | 316                   | 檣 | 161               | 櫟 | <sup>15</sup> 491 | 欠 | (76)              | 歌 | 368               | 75 |
| 櫚 | 315                   | 檣 | 180               | 櫟 | 72                | 欠 | 427               | 歐 | <sup>11</sup> 187 | 木  |
| 橘 | 325                   | 檣 | 302               | 櫟 | 369               | 欠 | <sup>2</sup> 141  | 歎 | 922               | 76 |
| 機 | 338                   | 檣 | 356               | 櫟 | 516               | 欠 | <sup>4</sup> 259  | 歎 | <sup>12</sup> 249 | 欠  |
| 橋 | <sup>354</sup><br>359 | 檢 | 350               | 櫟 | 514               | 欣 | <sup>6</sup> 389  | 歎 | <sup>18</sup> 208 | 止  |
| 樟 | 369                   | 檣 | 361               | 櫟 | 908               | 歎 | 404               | 歎 | 142               |    |
| 橄 | 450                   | 檣 | 398               | 櫟 | <sup>16</sup> 475 | 歎 | 407               | 歎 | <sup>14</sup> 960 |    |
| 橄 | 451                   | 檣 | 429               | 櫟 | 521               | 歎 | <sup>5</sup> 5    | 歎 | 604               |    |
| 楫 | 509                   | 櫟 | 431               | 櫟 | 515               | 歎 | <sup>6</sup> 6    | 歎 | <sup>15</sup> 121 |    |
| 楫 | 575                   | 櫟 | 778               | 櫟 | 675               | 歎 | 636               | 歎 | 158               |    |
| 橐 | 704                   | 櫟 | 844               | 櫟 | 491               | 歎 | 963               | 歎 | <sup>18</sup> 263 |    |
| 橐 | 705                   | 櫟 | 923               | 櫟 | 129               | 歎 | 214               | 歎 |                   |    |
| 模 | 705                   | 櫟 | 898               | 櫟 | 462               | 歎 | 446               | 歎 |                   |    |
| 樹 | 761                   | 櫟 | 938               | 櫟 | <sup>17</sup> 464 | 歎 | <sup>8</sup> 410  | 止 | (77)              |    |
| 櫟 | 770                   | 櫟 | 970               | 櫟 | 464               | 歎 | 446               | 止 | 60                |    |
| 櫟 | 812                   | 櫟 | <sup>14</sup> 371 | 櫟 | 494               | 歎 | 430               | 止 | <sup>1</sup> 48   |    |
| 櫟 | 868                   | 櫟 | 411               | 櫟 | 183               | 歎 | 420               | 正 | 66                |    |
| 櫟 | 920                   | 櫟 | 561               | 櫟 | <sup>18</sup> 402 | 歎 | 420               | 正 | 67                |    |
| 櫟 | 911                   | 櫟 | 673               | 櫟 | <sup>19</sup> 507 | 歎 | <sup>9</sup> 225  | 正 | 84                |    |
| 櫟 | 915                   | 櫟 | 834               | 櫟 | 522               | 歎 | 227               | 此 | <sup>2</sup> 172  |    |
| 橐 | 925                   | 櫟 | 837               | 櫟 | 641               | 歎 | 130               | 步 | <sup>3</sup> 693  |    |
| 櫟 | <sup>13</sup> 120     | 櫟 | 36                | 櫟 | <sup>22</sup> 637 | 歎 | <sup>10</sup> 425 | 武 | <sup>4</sup> 956  |    |

|      |         |       |         |         |        |
|------|---------|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| 77 止 | 歪 974   | 殍 717 | 段 849   | 比 (81)  | 擎 160  |
| 78 歹 | 婦 394   | 殍 33  | 殷 968   | 比 } 656 | 璽 } 18 |
| 歹    | 歲 273   | 殖 784 | 殺 } 734 | 比 } 663 | 璽 } 74 |
| 歹    | 827     | 殍 326 | 殺 } 737 | 彪 655   | ——     |
| 79 歹 | 歲 827   | 殍 966 | 殼 404   | 毗 665   | 氏 (83) |
| 歹    | 歷 491   | 殍 336 | 殼 413   | 毳 34    | 氏 746  |
| 80 母 | 歸 394   | 殍 797 | 殼 602   | ——      | 氏 863  |
| 81 比 | ——      | 殍 841 | 殿 837   | 毛 (82)  | 氏 551  |
| 82 毛 | 歹 (78)  | 殍 284 | 毀 269   | 毛 553   | 氓 530  |
| 83 氏 | 歹 } 833 | 殍 361 | 毅 612   | 毳 74    | ——     |
| 84 气 | 歹 } 833 | 殍 487 | 毳 187   | 毳 777   | 气 (84) |
| 85 水 | 死 765   | 殍 661 | ——      | 毳 235   | 气 414  |
| 水    | 死 817   | 殍 908 | 母 (80)  | 毳 366   | 气 253  |
| 水    | 死 559   | 殍 262 | 母 956   | 毳 121   | 气 289  |
| 水    | 死 999   | 殍 152 | 母 552   | 毳 922   | 气 414  |
| 水    | 死 836   | 殍 465 | 母 557   | 毳 200   | 气 965  |
| 水    | 死 1004  | 殍 86  | 每 564   | 毳 363   | ——     |
| 水    | 死 818   | 殍 822 | 毒 854   | 毳 734   | 水 (85) |
| 水    | 死 818   | 殍 822 | 毒 907   | 毳 590   | 水 120  |
| 水    | 死 822   | 殍 822 | 毓 964   | 毳 590   | 水 120  |



85  
水  
水  
水

|   |     |   |     |   |      |   |      |   |      |
|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|------|---|------|
| 氷 | 673 | 汗 | 632 | 沃 | 14   | 洩 | 173  | 沽 | 376  |
| 永 | 291 | 汚 | 954 | 止 | 981  | 涿 | 731  | 泣 | 415  |
| 汜 | 266 | 汙 |     | 冲 | 61   | 洞 | 185  | 勑 | 470  |
| 汊 | 27  | 汨 | 548 | 汾 | 175  | 滋 | 210  | 泪 | 510  |
| 汔 | 41  | 洙 | 234 | 汪 | 253  | 浹 | 223  | 混 | 548  |
| 求 | 365 | 沈 | 790 | 沔 | 984  | 洑 | 238  | 沫 | 562  |
| 汀 | 938 | 沈 | 929 | 洑 | 963  | 沱 | 286  | 沫 | 566  |
| 汎 | 266 | 沈 | 940 | 洑 | 1001 | 泰 | 891  | 河 | 634  |
| 汧 | 122 | 汰 | 918 | 洑 | 1004 | 治 | 918  | 泥 | 569  |
| 汨 | 158 | 沌 | 903 | 法 | 262  | 泗 | 851  | 泥 |      |
| 汞 | 255 | 沓 | 840 | 泛 | 266  | 泗 | 802  | 汭 | 946  |
| 池 | 867 | 沔 | 139 | 況 | 277  | 派 | 759  | 汭 | 803  |
| 汎 | 753 | 沔 | 787 | 況 | 278  | 泮 | 724  | 泖 | 960  |
| 汕 | 741 | 沛 | 728 | 泄 | 284  | 沿 | 725  | 泖 | 1006 |
| 洑 | 729 | 沙 | 729 | 泄 | 773  | 沿 | 1007 | 泖 | 282  |
| 洑 | 784 | 汴 | 733 | 泄 | 10   | 泊 | 681  | 泖 | 980  |
| 求 | 724 | 汴 | 670 | 泄 | 314  | 泊 | 704  | 泖 | 282  |
| 江 | 331 | 汶 | 639 | 沼 | 54   | 波 | 705  | 泖 | 280  |
| 汗 | 373 | 沂 | 340 | 注 | 55   | 泌 | 719  | 泖 | 76   |
| 汧 | 318 | 決 | 360 | 沛 | 61   | 沸 | 655  | 泖 | 85   |
| 汧 | 339 | 汚 | 544 | 汴 | 66   | 汴 | 655  | 泖 | 96   |
| 汝 | 593 | 沐 | 559 | 沽 | 73   | 油 | 675  | 泖 | 97   |
|   |     | 沒 | 559 | 沮 | 108  |   | 297  |   |      |
|   |     | 汲 | 605 | 泉 | 96   |   |      |   |      |

水  
シ  
米

|   |     |   |      |   |     |   |      |   |     |
|---|-----|---|------|---|-----|---|------|---|-----|
| 湍 | 208 | 洽 | 199  | 沔 | 427 | 混 | 242  | 淋 | 495 |
| 洄 | 251 | 狹 | 30   | 浪 | 467 | 淮 | 262  | 淚 | 510 |
| 洪 | 256 | 浴 | 963  | 洩 | 469 | 涯 | 599  | 淪 | 520 |
| 洶 | 259 | 浸 | 50   | 洩 | 564 | 添 | 935  | 淥 | 518 |
| 洙 | 949 | 涎 | 1009 | 湍 | 969 | 洩 | 871  | 淖 | 574 |
| 洒 | 731 | 涎 | 71   | 湍 | 582 | 洶 | 891  | 淖 | 602 |
| 洵 | 822 | 淅 | 107  | 海 | 190 | 淳 | 824  | 湍 | 177 |
| 洩 | 773 | 淅 | 142  | 海 | 194 | 湍 | 825  | 洶 | 184 |
| 派 | 724 | 泥 | 182  | 湍 | 276 | 得 | 836  | 風 | 256 |
| 洗 | 730 | 泥 | 237  | 淨 | 51  | 淵 | 1004 | 湍 | 980 |
| 澤 | 322 | 浩 | 905  | 淨 | 67  | 淑 | 763  | 湍 | 278 |
| 活 | 389 | 涂 | 915  | 滓 | 102 | 淑 | 957  | 湍 | 288 |
| 活 | 974 | 涕 | 761  | 液 | 286 | 淡 | 845  | 湍 | 646 |
| 洸 | 400 | 洩 | 976  | 淫 | 293 | 涿 | 847  | 湍 | 266 |
| 洎 | 406 | 浣 | 726  | 溜 | 112 | 淦 | 790  | 湍 | 996 |
| 汧 | 426 | 浦 | 462  | 淙 | 115 | 淦 | 749  | 湍 | 14  |
| 流 | 466 | 涉 | 775  | 淒 | 124 | 淦 | 380  | 湍 | 163 |
| 洛 | 512 | 消 | 780  | 淺 | 152 | 淦 | 712  | 湍 | 15  |
| 洹 | 988 | 浮 | 697  | 淹 | 994 | 淦 | 340  | 湍 | 190 |
| 洞 | 832 | 浮 | 709  | 清 | 154 | 淦 | 412  | 湍 | 73  |
| 洞 | 903 | 湍 | 721  | 深 | 154 | 淦 | 500  | 湍 | 960 |
| 洞 | 910 | 湍 | 673  | 涵 | 203 | 淦 | 495  | 湍 | 114 |
| 漥 | 954 | 涓 | 356  | 減 | 208 |   |      |   |     |
|   |     | 涓 | 362  |   |     |   |      |   |     |

85  
水 彳 水

|   |            |   |            |   |            |   |     |   |                   |
|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|-----|---|-------------------|
| 渦 | 981        | 溫 | 965        | 滌 | 878        | 漸 | 78  | 澆 | 671<br>677        |
| 測 | 128        | 渴 | 409        | 溯 | 803        | 漳 | 92  | 滌 | 297               |
| 湊 | 129        | 涪 | 415        | 涇 | 747        | 漿 | 93  | 漑 | 406               |
| 澹 | 209        | 湄 | 539        | 洩 | 756        | 漕 | 100 | 漏 | 459<br>466<br>467 |
| 湖 | 246<br>957 | 涵 | 544        | 溥 | 726        | 漆 | 137 | 漏 |                   |
| 渾 | 256        | 渺 | 546        | 滂 | 684        | 漑 | 167 | 漓 | 482               |
| 恬 | 936        | 渭 | 636        | 滂 | 319<br>331 | 漢 | 201 | 漣 | 486               |
| 湛 | 842<br>938 | 湯 | 947        | 溝 | 319<br>331 | 澍 | 245 | 漾 | 1010              |
| 漑 |            | 滑 | 263<br>372 | 溶 | 971        | 漳 | 248 | 瀧 | 518               |
| 潑 | 869        | 潯 | 963        | 滾 | 383        | 潔 | 920 | 漫 | 531               |
| 潑 | 987        | 潯 | 22<br>833  | 溪 | 403        | 漪 | 281 | 潏 | 533               |
| 潯 | 881        | 滓 | 761        | 溜 | 465<br>475 | 滴 | 853 | 滿 | 530<br>563        |
| 渡 | 889        | 澍 | 47         | 漂 | 470        | 漲 | 885 | 滿 |                   |
| 湜 | 784        | 澍 | 112<br>114 | 微 | 539        | 滾 | 383 | 漠 | 555               |
| 湘 | 797        | 滋 | 116        | 滅 | 543        | 滑 | 824 | 漁 | 625               |
| 滑 | 815        | 準 | 943        | 溟 | 550        | 涵 | 504 | 漣 | 954               |
| 須 | 816        | 涓 | 170        | 溺 | 585        | 滯 | 851 | 漚 | 186               |
| 渤 | 729        | 滄 | 182        | 源 | 631        | 漩 | 800 | 潭 | 922               |
| 淌 | 497        | 溢 | 242        | 滕 | 856        | 滲 | 752 | 潼 | 911               |
| 游 | 297        | 瀾 | 906        | 漑 | 36         | 激 | 736 | 澀 | 736               |
| 渚 | 306        | 瀾 | 873        | 漬 | 55         | 漂 | 716 | 澈 | 934               |
| 減 | 328        |   |            | 演 | 996        | 漂 | 717 | 潘 | 702               |
| 港 | 331        |   |            |   |            |   |     |   |                   |





86  
火

|   |     |   |      |    |      |
|---|-----|---|------|----|------|
| 8 |     | 7 |      | 10 |      |
| 灸 | 364 | 烽 | 253  | 熏  | 22   |
| 灸 | 367 | 煮 | 258  | 煇  | 166  |
| 災 | 21  | 煙 | 270  | 煇  | 220  |
| 靈 | 496 | 烹 | 708  | 熙  | 215  |
| 吐 | 36  | 煇 | 721  | 熊  | 259  |
| 灼 | 158 | 焉 | 1004 | 熏  | 258  |
| 灼 | 884 | 焉 | 1008 | 焚  | 294  |
| 炆 | 648 | 粹 | 62   | 熄  | 747  |
| 炙 | 64  | 粹 | 102  | 煽  | 776  |
| 炒 | 122 | 焦 | 79   | 煽  | 777  |
| 炊 | 178 | 然 | 1008 | 煽  | 1013 |
| 炕 | 414 | 炊 | 194  | 煨  | 965  |
| 炉 | 515 | 焚 | 257  | 槽  | 35   |
| 炖 | 903 | 焰 | 997  | 燂  | 202  |
| 炎 | 997 | 焜 | 438  | 燂  | 285  |
| 為 | 962 | 焜 | 696  | 燂  | 785  |
| 炸 | 16  | 煬 | 747  | 燂  | 296  |
| 焰 | 80  | 煬 | 909  | 燂  | 417  |
| 炯 | 328 | 無 | 553  | 熬  | 619  |
| 炬 | 334 | 煎 | 956  | 熬  | 635  |
| 炯 | 435 | 煬 | 74   | 熬  | 637  |
| 炯 | 633 | 照 | 1008 | 燂  | 328  |
|   |     | 煮 | 80   | 熟  | 821  |
|   |     | 煮 | 113  |    |      |

|    |   |   |      |   |     |   |      |   |      |   |      |
|----|---|---|------|---|-----|---|------|---|------|---|------|
| 86 | 火 | 熱 | 993  | 燠 | 189 | 爨 | 25   | 爨 | (89) | 牖 | 11   |
| 87 | 爪 | 燠 | 12   | 燠 | 270 | 燠 | 29   | 爨 | 602  | 牖 | 296  |
| 88 | 父 | 燠 | 79   | 燠 | 295 | 燠 | 637  | 爨 | 5    | 牖 | 170  |
| 89 | 爨 | 燠 | 997  | 燠 | 992 | 燠 | —    | 爨 | 7    | 牖 | 15   |
| 90 | 爨 | 燠 | 148  | 燠 | 774 | 燠 | (87) | 爨 | 9    | 牙 | (92) |
| 91 | 片 | 燠 | 208  | 燠 | 805 | 燠 | 35   | 爨 | 10   | 牙 | 596  |
| 92 | 牙 | 燠 | 215  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 119  | 爨 | —    | 牛 | (93) |
| 93 | 牛 | 燠 | 264  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 4    | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 617  |
|    |   | 燠 | 1008 | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 31   | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 623  |
|    |   | 燠 | 489  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 46   | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 2    |
|    |   | 燠 | 496  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 642  | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 674  |
|    |   | 燠 | 791  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 5    | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 538  |
|    |   | 燠 | 780  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 7    | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 8    |
|    |   | 燠 | 854  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 987  | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 185  |
|    |   | 燠 | 871  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 391  | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 537  |
|    |   | 燠 | 879  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 636  | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 558  |
|    |   | 燠 | 922  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 962  | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 506  |
|    |   | 燠 | 909  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 14   | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 4    |
|    |   | 燠 | 996  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | 91   | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 560  |
|    |   | 燠 | 993  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | —    | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 963  |
|    |   | 燠 | 13   | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | —    | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 5    |
|    |   | 燠 | 58   | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | —    | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 76   |
|    |   | 燠 | 90   | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | —    | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 377  |
|    |   | 燠 | 132  | 燠 | 808 | 燠 | —    | 爨 | —    | 牛 | 751  |



|   |                   |        |   |                  |   |                   |        |                   |      |
|---|-------------------|--------|---|------------------|---|-------------------|--------|-------------------|------|
| 牴 | 863               | 犬 (94) | 狷 | 362              | 猩 | 787               | 獐      | 399               | 93 牛 |
| 𤝵 | 40 <sup>6</sup>   | 犬      | 狸 | 480              | 猪 | 906               | 獨      | 907               | 牛    |
| 特 | 854               | 犬      | 狼 | 513              | 𤝵 | 987               | 環      | 362               | 94 犬 |
| 𤝵 | 372 <sup>7</sup>  | 犯      | 𤝵 | 656              | 猥 | 980               | 獲      | 208 <sup>14</sup> | 犬    |
| 𤝵 | 416               | 狀      | 狽 | 696              | 狒 | 263 <sup>10</sup> | 獾      | 258               | 犬    |
| 牽 | 416               | 狂      | 𤝵 | 732              | 猓 | 1000              | 獾      | 777               | 95 玄 |
| 牽 | 418               | 扭      | 𤝵 | 103 <sup>8</sup> | 猓 | 504               | 獾      | 461 <sup>15</sup> | 玄    |
| 犁 | 454               | 狄      | 狽 | 126              | 獄 | 626               | 獸      | 757               | 96 玉 |
| 牯 | 623               | 狢      | 猜 | 159              | 獄 | 629               | 獾      | 932 <sup>16</sup> | 王    |
| 犀 | 730               | 狎      | 猗 | 280              | 猓 | 599               | 獾      | 230               |      |
| 猗 | 280 <sup>8</sup>  | 狎      | 猗 | 633              | 猓 | 883               | 猓      | 539 <sup>17</sup> |      |
| 猗 | 824               | 狎      | 猛 | 529              | 猓 | 810               | 猓      | 222 <sup>20</sup> |      |
| 犂 | 454 <sup>9</sup>  | 狗      | 猓 | 536              | 猓 | 733               | 猓      |                   |      |
| 犂 | 364               | 猓      | 猓 | 597              | 猓 | 814               | 猓      |                   |      |
| 犂 | 436 <sup>10</sup> | 猓      | 猓 | 671              | 猓 | 987               | 猓      |                   |      |
| 犂 | 467               | 猓      | 猓 | 213 <sup>9</sup> | 猓 | 93 <sup>11</sup>  | 玄 (95) |                   |      |
| 犂 | 308               | 猓      | 猓 | 321              | 猓 | 619               | 玄      | 222 <sup>6</sup>  |      |
| 犂 | 173 <sup>11</sup> | 猓      | 猓 | 230              | 猓 | 585               | 率      | 517               |      |
| 犂 | 908 <sup>15</sup> | 猓      | 猓 | 300              | 猓 | 489 <sup>12</sup> | 率      | 742               |      |
| 犂 | 802 <sup>16</sup> | 猓      | 猓 | 298              | 猓 | 988               | 率      |                   |      |
| 犂 | 216               | 猓      | 猓 | 298              | 猓 | 656               | 玉 (96) |                   |      |
|   |                   | 猓      | 猓 | 525              | 猓 | 450               | 玉      | 626               |      |
|   |                   | 猓      | 猓 | 546              | 猓 | 195 <sup>13</sup> | 玉      | 629               |      |
|   |                   | 猓      | 猓 | 600              | 猓 |                   |        |                   |      |
|   |                   | 猓      | 猓 | 636              | 猓 |                   |        |                   |      |

|              |   |     |   |     |    |     |   |      |   |     |
|--------------|---|-----|---|-----|----|-----|---|------|---|-----|
| 96<br>玉<br>王 | 王 | 1   | 珠 | 6   | 琚  |     | 瑄 |      | 璇 |     |
|              | 王 | 988 | 珩 | 88  | 琯  | 379 | 琕 | 811  | 璿 | 800 |
|              |   | 989 | 珩 | 211 | 琯  | 391 | 琕 | 829  | 璿 | 167 |
|              | 玎 | 2   | 珣 | 229 | 琴  | 431 | 璩 | 887  | 璘 | 12  |
|              | 玎 | 879 | 玳 | 320 | 琳  | 494 | 璩 | 958  | 璘 | 494 |
|              | 玎 | 8   | 玳 | 344 | 琬  | 976 | 璩 | 50   | 璘 | 505 |
|              | 玎 | 313 | 琅 | 627 | 琵琶 | 664 | 璩 | 165  | 璘 | 705 |
|              | 玎 | 4   | 班 | 649 | 琵琶 | 642 | 璩 | 170  | 璘 | 338 |
|              | 玎 | 365 | 班 | 689 | 琫  | 722 | 璩 | 294  | 璘 | 988 |
|              | 玎 | 244 | 珮 | 696 | 琫  | 874 | 璩 | 371  | 璘 | 13  |
|              | 玎 | 307 | 珮 | 822 | 琫  | 938 | 璩 | 525  | 璘 | 132 |
|              | 玎 | 360 | 珮 | 822 | 琫  | 938 | 璩 | 525  | 璘 | 166 |
|              | 玎 | 559 | 球 | 7   | 琫  | 847 | 璩 | 513  | 璘 | 380 |
|              | 玎 | 628 | 球 | 366 | 琫  | 847 | 璩 | 513  | 璘 | 707 |
|              | 玎 | 977 | 球 | 479 | 琫  | 961 | 璩 | 805  | 璘 | 803 |
|              | 玎 | 5   | 琉 | 503 | 琫  | 961 | 璩 | 805  | 璘 | 898 |
|              | 玎 | 299 | 琉 | 513 | 琫  | 289 | 璩 | 872  | 璘 | 14  |
|              | 玎 | 435 | 琉 | 223 | 琫  | 989 | 璩 | 1000 | 璘 | 446 |
|              | 玎 | 494 | 琉 | 757 | 琫  | 192 | 璩 | 92   | 璘 | 800 |
|              | 玎 | 551 | 琉 | 991 | 琫  | 247 | 璩 | 175  | 璘 | 731 |
|              | 玎 | 677 | 琉 | 32  | 琫  | 554 | 璩 | 366  | 璘 | 746 |
|              | 玎 | 700 | 琉 | 995 | 琫  | 630 | 璩 | 482  | 璘 | 15  |
|              | 玎 | 739 | 琉 | 46  | 琫  | 588 | 璩 | 485  | 璘 | 359 |
|              | 玎 | 841 | 琉 | 115 | 琫  | 978 | 璩 | 563  | 璘 | 16  |
|              | 玎 | 835 | 琉 | 245 | 琫  | 736 | 璩 | 619  | 璘 | 521 |
|              | 玎 | 872 | 琉 | 342 | 琫  | 807 | 璩 | 619  | 璘 | 475 |
|              | 玎 | 880 | 琉 | 342 | 琫  | 807 | 璩 | 619  | 璘 | 513 |

|                   |     |                    |     |                    |     |                  |     |                  |     |     |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|------------------|-----|------------------|-----|-----|
| 瓔 <sup>17</sup>   | 289 | 甃 <sup>29</sup>    | 29  | 牲 <sup>5</sup>     | 751 | 男 <sup>2</sup>   | 572 | 畔 <sup>725</sup> | 725 | 96  |
| 瓚 <sup>19</sup>   | 120 | 甌 <sup>11</sup>    | 94  | 產 <sup>6</sup>     | 739 | 甸 <sup>873</sup> | 873 | 畦 <sup>6</sup>   | 219 | 玉   |
| 瓜 <sup>(97)</sup> |     | 甌 <sup>186</sup>   | 186 | 產 <sup>7</sup>     | 751 | 町 <sup>939</sup> | 939 | 畝 <sup>417</sup> | 417 | 王   |
| 瓜 <sup>386</sup>  | 386 | 甌 <sup>853</sup>   | 853 | 甥 <sup>751</sup>   | 751 | 畀 <sup>656</sup> | 656 | 畧 <sup>499</sup> | 499 | 瓜   |
| 畦 <sup>722</sup>  | 722 | 甌 <sup>956</sup>   | 956 | 甦 <sup>813</sup>   | 813 | 眈 <sup>530</sup> | 530 | 畱 <sup>503</sup> | 503 | 98  |
| 畦 <sup>869</sup>  | 869 | 甌 <sup>28</sup>    | 28  | 用 <sup>(101)</sup> |     | 畱 <sup>111</sup> | 111 | 畢 <sup>658</sup> | 658 | 瓦   |
| 瓠 <sup>246</sup>  | 246 | 甌 <sup>812</sup>   | 812 | 用 <sup>190</sup>   | 190 | 畀 <sup>973</sup> | 973 | 畷 <sup>107</sup> | 107 | 99  |
| 瓠 <sup>685</sup>  | 685 | 甌 <sup>4</sup>     | 4   | 角 <sup>511</sup>   | 511 | 畀 <sup>327</sup> | 327 | 畷 <sup>181</sup> | 181 | 甘   |
| 瓢 <sup>717</sup>  | 717 | 甌 <sup>672</sup>   | 672 | 甫 <sup>246</sup>   | 246 | 畀 <sup>970</sup> | 970 | 畷 <sup>209</sup> | 209 | 100 |
| 瓣 <sup>648</sup>  | 648 | 甌 <sup>289</sup>   | 289 | 甬 <sup>969</sup>   | 969 | 畀 <sup>417</sup> | 417 | 畷 <sup>260</sup> | 260 | 生   |
| 瓢 <sup>591</sup>  | 591 | 甘 <sup>(99)</sup>  |     | 甬 <sup>577</sup>   | 577 | 畀 <sup>538</sup> | 538 | 畷 <sup>973</sup> | 973 | 101 |
| 瓦 <sup>(98)</sup> |     | 甘 <sup>314</sup>   | 314 | 甬 <sup>585</sup>   | 585 | 畀 <sup>635</sup> | 635 | 番 <sup>264</sup> | 264 | 用   |
| 瓦 <sup>627</sup>  | 627 | 甘 <sup>754</sup>   | 754 | 田 <sup>(102)</sup> |     | 畀 <sup>873</sup> | 873 | 畷 <sup>503</sup> | 503 | 102 |
| 瓠 <sup>493</sup>  | 493 | 甘 <sup>870</sup>   | 870 | 田 <sup>139</sup>   | 139 | 畀 <sup>308</sup> | 308 | 畷 <sup>959</sup> | 959 | 田   |
| 瓶 <sup>676</sup>  | 676 | 甘 <sup>799</sup>   | 799 | 田 <sup>872</sup>   | 872 | 畀 <sup>42</sup>  | 42  | 畷 <sup>342</sup> | 342 |     |
| 甄 <sup>289</sup>  | 289 | 生 <sup>(100)</sup> |     | 田 <sup>298</sup>   | 298 | 畀 <sup>86</sup>  | 86  | 畷 <sup>848</sup> | 848 |     |
|                   |     | 生 <sup>131</sup>   | 131 | 由 <sup>311</sup>   | 311 | 畀 <sup>213</sup> | 213 | 畷 <sup>898</sup> | 898 |     |
|                   |     | 生 <sup>739</sup>   | 739 | 申 <sup>789</sup>   | 789 | 畀 <sup>466</sup> | 466 | 畷 <sup>914</sup> | 914 |     |
|                   |     | 生 <sup>750</sup>   | 750 |                    |     | 畀 <sup>503</sup> | 503 | 畷 <sup>952</sup> | 952 |     |
|                   |     |                    |     |                    |     | 畀 <sup>538</sup> | 538 | 畷 <sup>338</sup> | 338 |     |
|                   |     |                    |     |                    |     | 畀 <sup>558</sup> | 558 | 畷 <sup>362</sup> | 362 |     |
|                   |     |                    |     |                    |     | 畀 <sup>684</sup> | 684 |                  |     |     |
|                   |     |                    |     |                    |     | 畀 <sup>698</sup> | 698 |                  |     |     |



|     |   |       |   |     |   |   |      |   |   |      |   |     |
|-----|---|-------|---|-----|---|---|------|---|---|------|---|-----|
| 102 | 疇 | 942   | 疫 | 285 | 4 | 痊 | 177  | 6 | 瘁 | 102  | 瘡 | 906 |
| 田   | 豐 | 17    | 疣 | 299 |   | 痠 | 364  |   | 痼 | 143  | 瘰 | 958 |
| 103 | 豐 | 869   | 疥 | 303 |   | 痼 | 250  |   | 痼 | 367  | 瘰 | 10  |
| 疋   | 豐 | 920   | 痂 | 308 |   | 痕 | 242  |   | 瘰 | 392  | 瘰 | 43  |
| 104 | 疋 | (103) | 疤 | 640 |   | 癢 | 282  |   | 瘰 | 494  | 瘰 | 122 |
| 疋   | 疋 | 707   | 痧 | 729 |   | 癢 | 508  |   | 瘰 | 525  | 瘰 | 165 |
| 疏   | 疏 | 732   | 疾 | 928 | 5 | 痔 | 852  |   | 瘰 | 562  | 瘰 | 123 |
| 疏   | 疏 | 746   | 症 | 49  |   | 痒 | 799  |   | 瘰 | 632  | 瘰 | 170 |
| 疎   | 疎 | 813   | 疾 | 82  |   | 痒 | 1005 |   | 瘰 | 654  | 瘰 | 180 |
| 疎   | 疎 | 813   | 疹 | 87  |   | 痼 | 952  |   | 瘰 | 923  | 瘰 | 370 |
| 疎   | 疎 | 813   | 疹 | 537 |   | 痼 | 39   | 7 | 瘰 | 979  | 瘰 | 504 |
| 疑   | 疑 | 609   | 疽 | 110 |   | 癢 | 212  |   | 瘰 | 965  | 瘰 | 617 |
| 疑   | 疑 | 926   | 痂 | 111 |   | 癢 | 244  |   | 瘰 | 118  | 瘰 | 649 |
| 疋   | 疋 | (104) | 痂 | 315 |   | 癢 | 469  |   | 瘰 | 1007 | 瘰 | 736 |
| 疋   | 疋 | 880   | 痂 | 342 |   | 癢 | 566  |   | 瘰 | 460  | 瘰 | 870 |
| 疋   | 疋 | 353   | 痂 | 441 |   | 癢 | 710  |   | 瘰 | 191  | 瘰 | 965 |
| 疋   | 疋 | 364   | 痂 | 633 |   | 癢 | 810  |   | 瘰 | 213  | 瘰 | 11  |
| 疋   | 疋 | 231   | 痂 | 651 |   | 癢 | 833  |   | 瘰 | 252  | 瘰 | 95  |
| 疋   | 疋 | 419   | 痂 | 662 |   | 癢 | 847  |   | 瘰 | 289  | 瘰 | 70  |
| 疋   | 疋 | 741   | 痂 | 655 |   | 癢 | 933  |   | 瘰 | 390  | 瘰 | 459 |
| 疋   | 疋 |       | 痂 | 681 |   | 癢 | 947  |   | 瘰 | 715  | 瘰 | 498 |
| 疋   | 疋 |       | 痂 | 711 |   | 癢 | 1    | 8 | 瘰 | 752  | 瘰 | 555 |
| 疋   | 疋 |       | 痂 | 856 |   | 癢 | 185  |   | 瘰 |      | 瘰 | 742 |
| 疋   | 疋 |       | 痂 | 892 |   | 癢 |      |   | 瘰 |      | 瘰 | 942 |
| 疋   | 疋 |       | 痂 | 16  |   | 癢 |      |   | 瘰 |      | 瘰 |     |

|   |    |      |   |     |   |    |     |   |       |      |   |    |     |     |
|---|----|------|---|-----|---|----|-----|---|-------|------|---|----|-----|-----|
| 癩 | 12 | 198  | 嬰 | 289 | 舄 | 4  | 394 | 敲 | 11    | 15   | 盛 | 7  | 754 | 104 |
| 癩 |    |      | 癭 |     | 皆 |    | 305 | 敲 | 18    | 872  | 盛 |    | 791 | 105 |
| 癩 |    | 317  | 癭 | 614 | 皇 |    | 278 |   |       |      | 盜 | 8  | 894 | 106 |
| 癩 |    | 490  | 癭 | 970 | 皎 | 6  | 352 | 皿 | (108) |      | 盟 |    | 536 | 107 |
| 癩 |    | 506  | 癭 |     | 皓 | 7  | 236 | 皿 |       | 548  | 蓋 | 9  | 32  | 108 |
| 癩 |    | 522  | 癭 | 968 | 皜 | 10 | 369 | 皿 |       | 981  | 盡 |    | 51  | 109 |
| 癩 |    | 842  | 癭 | 921 | 皜 | 12 | 236 | 皿 |       | 175  | 監 | 10 | 315 | 目   |
| 癩 | 13 | 303  | 癭 | 870 | 皜 | 13 | 677 | 皿 |       | 293  | 監 |    | 317 | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 173  | 癭 |     | 皜 | 18 | 352 | 皿 |       | 691  | 盤 | 11 | 349 | 目   |
| 癩 |    | 399  | 癭 |     | 皜 | 18 | 91  | 皿 |       | 698  | 盤 |    | 690 | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 455  | 癭 |     | 皜 |    |     | 皿 |       | 182  | 藍 |    | 377 | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 707  | 癭 |     | 癸 | 4  | 371 | 皿 |       | 991  | 藍 |    | 446 | 皿   |
| 癩 | 14 | 143  | 癭 |     | 癸 | 7  | 854 | 皿 |       | 194  | 盧 |    | 515 | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 72   | 癭 |     | 癸 |    | 262 | 皿 |       | 272  | 盧 |    | 553 | 皿   |
| 癩 | 15 | 880  | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       | 199  | 盧 |    | 850 | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 1005 | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       | 976  | 盧 |    | 925 | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 801  | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       | 1006 | 盧 |    | 377 | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 1005 | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       |      | 鑿 |    | 455 | 皿   |
| 癩 | 16 | 458  | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       |      |   |    |     | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 471  | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       |      |   |    |     | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 492  | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       |      |   |    |     | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 274  | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       |      |   |    |     | 皿   |
| 癩 | 17 | 147  | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       |      |   |    |     | 皿   |
| 癩 |    | 776  | 癭 |     | 癸 |    |     | 皿 |       |      |   |    |     | 皿   |

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| 直 | 877 <sup>8</sup> | 眚 | 131              | 眈 | 72               | 睇 | 769              | 睏 | 411 |
| 眚 |                  | 眚 | 752              | 睛 | 83               | 睇 | 829              | 瞥 | 714 |
| 眚 | 249              | 眚 | 746              | 眚 | 102              | 睇 | 904              | 瞬 | 823 |
| 眚 | 530              | 眚 | 6                | 眚 | 112              | 睇 | 1001             | 瞬 | 18  |
| 眚 | 258 <sup>4</sup> | 眚 | 58               | 眚 | 127              | 睇 | 83               | 瞬 | 6   |
| 眚 | 539              | 眚 | 229              | 眚 | 193              | 睇 | 550              | 瞬 | 29  |
| 眚 | 544              | 眚 | 352              | 眚 | 597              | 睇 | 756              | 瞬 | 73  |
| 眚 | 411              | 眚 | 401              | 眚 | 598              | 睇 | 198              | 瞬 | 380 |
| 眚 | 546              | 眚 | 600              | 眚 | 401              | 睇 | 96 <sup>11</sup> | 瞬 | 378 |
| 眚 | 554              | 眚 | 451              | 眚 | 408              | 睇 | 284              | 瞬 | 14  |
| 眚 | 740              | 眚 | 530              | 眚 | 458              | 睇 | 563              | 瞬 | 561 |
| 眚 | 752              | 眚 | 538              | 眚 | 519              | 睇 | 002              | 瞬 | 15  |
| 眚 | 789              | 眚 | 937              | 眚 | 560              | 睇 | 576              | 瞬 | 432 |
| 眚 | 797              | 眚 | 984              | 眚 | 643              | 睇 | 81 <sup>12</sup> | 瞬 | 19  |
| 眚 | 798              | 眚 | 107 <sup>7</sup> | 眚 | 656              | 睇 | 856              | 瞬 | 143 |
| 眚 | 810              | 眚 | 214              | 眚 | 699              | 睇 | 201              | 瞬 | 21  |
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| 眚 | 899              | 眚 | 302              | 眚 | 359              | 睇 | 274              | 瞬 | —   |
| 眚 | 725              | 眚 | 91               | 眚 | 807              | 睇 | 488              | 瞬 | 532 |
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| 眚 | 56 <sup>5</sup>  | 眚 | 804              | 眚 | 599              | 睇 | 812              | 瞬 | 7   |
| 眚 | 83               | 眚 | 830              | 眚 | 175 <sup>9</sup> | 睇 |                  | 瞬 | 743 |
| 眚 | 223              | 眚 | 976              | 眚 | 529              | 睇 |                  | 瞬 | 177 |
| 眚 | 226              | 眚 | 46 <sup>8</sup>  | 眚 |                  | 睇 |                  | 瞬 |     |
| 眚 | 545              | 眚 |                  | 眚 |                  | 睇 |                  | 瞬 |     |
| 眚 | 551              | 眚 |                  | 眚 |                  | 睇 |                  | 瞬 |     |
| 眚 | 652              | 眚 |                  | 眚 |                  | 睇 |                  | 瞬 |     |



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| 矢 <sup>(111)</sup> |     | 砌 | 149 | 研 | 613 | 碇 | 855 | 礮 | 872 | 111 矢 |
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| 矮                  | 353 | 砮 | 900 | 礮 | 168 | 礮 | 165 | 礮 | 562 |       |
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| 結 | 600 | 種 | 59  | 稂 | 681  | 究 | 333  | 窗 | 170  | 115 |
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| 稂 | 458 | 稂 | 852 | 稂 | 162  | 窰 | 488  | 窰 | 423  |     |
| 稂 | 495 | 稂 | 43  | 稂 | —    | 窰 | 999  | 窰 | 477  |     |
| 稂 | 519 | 稂 | 966 | 稂 | —    | 窰 | 668  | 窰 | 806  |     |
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| 稂 | 492 | 稂 | 519 | 稂 | —    | 窰 | 972  | 窰 | 428  |     |
| 稂 | 674 | 稂 | 560 | 稂 | —    | 窰 | 170  | 窰 | 463  |     |
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| 穴   | 竈 | 36    | 競  | 330   | 笳 | 343 | 答 | 839  | 簞 |
| 117 | 竈 | 100   | —— | ——    | 笳 | 491 | 等 | 855  | 箕 |
| 立   | 竈 | 519   | —— | ——    | 笳 | 571 | 筒 | 881  | 箇 |
| 118 | 竈 | 17    | 竹  | (118) | 笳 | 698 | 筑 | 858  | 箇 |
| 竹   | 竈 | 149   | 竹  |       | 笳 | 751 | 筑 | 910  | 管 |
| 必   | 竈 | ——    | 竹  |       | 笳 | 760 | 筑 | 862  | 管 |
|     | 立 | (117) | 竹  | 862   | 笳 | 830 | 筑 | 7    | 箱 |
|     | 立 | 490   | 竹  | 471   | 笳 | 843 | 筑 | 513  | 箱 |
|     | 站 | 34    | 竹  | 862   | 笳 | 878 | 筑 | 516  | 箱 |
|     | 站 | 1011  | 竹  | 862   | 笳 | 878 | 筑 | 641  | 箱 |
|     | 站 | 5     | 竹  | 313   | 笳 | 125 | 筑 | 910  | 箱 |
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|     | 站 | 329   | 竹  | 153   | 笳 | 263 | 筑 | 756  | 箱 |
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|     | 站 | 823   | 竹  | 657   | 笳 | 444 | 筑 | 30   | 箱 |
|     | 站 | 761   | 竹  | 822   | 笳 | 451 | 筑 | 46   | 箱 |
|     | 站 | 349   | 竹  | 20    | 笳 | 506 | 筑 | 72   | 箱 |
|     | 站 | 913   | 竹  | 332   | 笳 | 657 | 筑 | 151  | 箱 |
|     | 站 |       | 竹  | 144   | 笳 | 822 | 筑 | 164  | 箱 |
|     | 站 |       | 竹  | 248   | 笳 |     | 筑 |      | 箱 |

|   |     |   |                   |   |                   |   |                   |   |                  |     |
|---|-----|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|------------------|-----|
| 篇 | 715 | 簪 | 131               | 簾 | 380               | 簪 | 925               | 粕 | 720              | 118 |
| 箱 | 797 | 簾 | 518               | 簾 | 449               | 簪 | 518               | 粥 | 57 <sup>6</sup>  | 竹   |
| 箸 | 861 | 簾 | 658               | 簾 | 486               | 簪 | 151 <sup>17</sup> | 粧 | 105              | 竹   |
| 筵 | 862 | 簾 | 543               | 簾 | 679               | 簪 | 1002              | 染 | 111              | 119 |
| 筵 | 887 | 簾 | 674               | 簾 | 688               | 簪 | 380               | 粟 | 157              | 米   |
| 筵 | 10  | 簾 | 723               | 簾 | 727               | 簪 | 380               | 粵 | 763              |     |
| 筵 | 140 | 簾 | 809               | 簾 | 481               | 簪 | 667 <sup>15</sup> | 粵 | 983              |     |
| 筵 | 897 | 簾 | 826               | 簾 | 778               | 簪 | 667 <sup>19</sup> | 粵 | 420              |     |
| 筵 | 143 | 簾 | 859               | 簾 | 794               | 簪 | 482               | 粵 | 496              |     |
| 筵 | 176 | 簾 | 878               | 簾 | 82 <sup>14</sup>  | 簪 | 507               | 粵 | 730              |     |
| 筵 | 177 | 簾 | 878               | 簾 | 581               | 簪 | 614 <sup>20</sup> | 粵 | 182 <sup>7</sup> |     |
| 筵 | 332 | 簾 | 31 <sup>12</sup>  | 簾 | 463               | 簪 | 614 <sup>26</sup> | 粵 | 314              |     |
| 筵 | 368 | 簾 | 988               | 簾 | 942               | 簪 | 1002              | 粵 | 500              |     |
| 筵 | 906 | 簾 | 245               | 簾 | 878               | 簪 | —                 | 粵 | 500              |     |
| 筵 | 656 | 簾 | 315               | 簾 | 264 <sup>15</sup> | 簪 | 米 (119)           | 粵 | 20 <sup>8</sup>  |     |
| 筵 | 711 | 簾 | 932               | 簾 | 457               | 簪 | 米                 | 粵 | 107              |     |
| 筵 | 782 | 簾 | 505               | 簾 | 476               | 簪 | 米                 | 粵 | 67               |     |
| 筵 | 814 | 簾 | 780               | 簾 | 882               | 簪 | 538               | 粵 | 83               |     |
| 筵 | 917 | 簾 | 822               | 簾 | 78 <sup>16</sup>  | 簪 | 粉                 | 粵 | 124              |     |
| 筵 | 867 | 簾 | 842               | 簾 | 457               | 簪 | 粉                 | 粵 | 396              |     |
| 筵 | 11  | 簾 | 854               | 簾 | 474               | 簪 | 粉                 | 粵 | 496              |     |
| 筵 | 27  | 簾 | 872               | 簾 | 521               | 簪 | 粉                 | 粵 | 646              |     |
| 筵 | 115 | 簾 | 151 <sup>13</sup> | 簾 | 515               | 簪 | 粉                 | 粵 | 807              |     |
| 筵 | 395 | 簾 |                   | 簾 |                   | 簪 | 粉                 | 粵 | 20 <sup>9</sup>  |     |
| 筵 | 409 | 簾 |                   | 簾 |                   | 簪 | 粉                 | 粵 | 107              |     |
| 筵 | 475 | 簾 |                   | 簾 |                   | 簪 | 粉                 | 粵 |                  |     |

|                      |   |                   |   |                   |   |                 |   |                 |   |      |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|------|
| 119<br>米<br>120<br>糸 | 糊 | 247               | 糴 | 865               | 紡 | 277             | 紂 | 201             | 經 | 869  |
|                      | 糴 | 378               | 糴 | 878               | 紂 | 723             | 紂 |                 | 細 | 289  |
|                      | 糴 | 815               | 糴 | <sup>19</sup> 937 | 紂 | 294             | 紂 | 223             | 絨 | 970  |
|                      | 糴 | <sup>10</sup> 140 | 糸 | (120)             | 紂 | 365             | 紂 | 238             | 絨 | 801  |
|                      | 糴 | 140               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 860             | 紂 | 238             | 絨 | 358  |
|                      | 糖 | 947               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 571             | 紂 | 238             | 絨 | 309  |
|                      | 穀 | 372               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 605             | 紂 | 328             | 絨 | 347  |
|                      | 糕 | 368               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 587             | 紂 | 437             | 絨 | 1012 |
|                      | 糴 | 766               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 588             | 紂 | 946             | 絨 | 322  |
|                      | 糴 | <sup>11</sup> 35  | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 968             | 紂 | 950             | 絨 | 325  |
|                      | 糴 | 93                | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 639             | 紂 | 441             | 絨 | 347  |
|                      | 糴 | 166               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 967             | 紂 | 510             | 絨 | 508  |
|                      | 糴 | 241               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 709             | 紂 | 523             | 絨 | 511  |
|                      | 糴 | 684               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 729             | 紂 | 691             | 絨 | 724  |
|                      | 糴 | 439               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 803             | 紂 | 731             | 絨 | 760  |
|                      | 糴 | 483               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 824             | 紂 | 771             | 絨 | 1011 |
|                      | 糴 | 540               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 950             | 紂 | 773             | 絨 | 765  |
|                      | 糴 | <sup>12</sup> 500 | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 843             | 紂 | 783             | 絨 | 773  |
|                      | 糴 | 148               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 875             | 紂 | 789             | 絨 | 944  |
|                      | 糴 | 741               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | <sup>5</sup> 29 | 紂 | 839             | 絨 | 178  |
|                      | 糴 | <sup>14</sup> 17  | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 69              | 紂 | 888             | 絨 | 915  |
|                      | 糴 | 589               | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 87              | 紂 | 892             | 絨 | 215  |
|                      | 糴 | <sup>15</sup> 455 | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 109             | 紂 | <sup>6</sup> 91 | 絨 | 976  |
|                      | 糴 | <sup>16</sup> 17  | 糸 |                   | 紂 | 118             | 紂 | 952             | 絨 | 238  |
|                      | 糴 |                   | 糸 |                   | 紂 |                 | 紂 | 229             | 絨 | 366  |



|   |      |   |     |   |      |   |      |   |     |          |
|---|------|---|-----|---|------|---|------|---|-----|----------|
| 鄒 | 683  | 綰 | 392 | 絨 | 202  | 縐 | 50   | 縐 | 483 | 120<br>糸 |
| 縵 | 698  | 綰 | 977 | 緯 | 237  | 縐 | 896  | 縐 | 517 |          |
| 縵 | 329  | 綰 | 401 | 緯 | 269  | 縐 | 87   | 縐 | 517 |          |
| 縵 | 330  | 綰 | 424 | 緯 | 309  | 縐 | 177  | 縐 | 540 |          |
| 縵 | 363  | 綰 | 424 | 緯 | 487  | 縐 | 944  | 縐 | 477 |          |
| 經 | 344  | 綰 | 495 | 緯 | 965  | 縐 | 283  | 縐 | 546 |          |
| 經 | 356  | 綰 | 498 | 緯 | 966  | 縐 | 294  | 縐 | 659 |          |
| 綌 | 415  | 綰 | 518 | 緯 | 544  | 縐 | 310  | 縐 | 688 |          |
| 綌 | 692  | 綰 | 503 | 緯 | 544  | 縐 | 350  | 縐 | 723 |          |
| 綌 | 757  | 綰 | 520 | 緯 | 551  | 縐 | 369  | 縐 | 716 |          |
| 綌 | 765  | 綰 | 527 | 緯 | 669  | 縐 | 695  | 縐 | 743 |          |
| 綌 | 781  | 綰 | 540 | 緯 | 715  | 縐 | 964  | 縐 | 930 |          |
| 綌 | 443  | 綰 | 548 | 緯 | 762  | 縐 | 743  | 縐 | 804 |          |
| 綌 | 1013 | 綰 | 544 | 緯 | 769  | 縐 | 807  | 縐 | 81  |          |
| 綌 | 53   | 綰 | 659 | 緯 | 797  | 縐 | 21   | 縐 | 47  |          |
| 綌 | 111  | 綰 | 710 | 緯 | 815  | 縐 | 44   | 縐 | 79  |          |
| 綌 | 122  | 綰 | 978 | 緯 | 830  | 縐 | 43   | 縐 | 119 |          |
| 綌 | 124  | 綰 | 758 | 緯 | 849  | 縐 | 116  | 縐 | 219 |          |
| 綌 | 127  | 綰 | 769 | 緯 | 850  | 縐 | 59   | 縐 | 265 |          |
| 綌 | 158  | 綰 | 792 | 緯 | 1009 | 縐 | 116  | 縐 | 964 |          |
| 綌 | 337  | 綰 | 857 | 緯 | 1010 | 縐 | 169  | 縐 | 273 |          |
| 綌 | 358  | 綰 | 888 | 緯 | 1010 | 縐 | 267  | 縐 | 489 |          |
| 綌 | 374  | 綰 | 892 | 緯 | 10   | 縐 | 298  | 縐 | 578 |          |
| 綌 | 383  | 綰 | 41  | 緯 | 28   | 縐 | 1000 | 縐 | 757 |          |
| 綌 | 985  | 綰 |     | 緯 |      | 縐 |      | 縐 |     |          |

|     |   |                   |   |                   |   |                   |   |                   |   |                   |
|-----|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 120 | 緝 | 779               | 續 | 451               | 缺 | 426               | 鼠 | 376               | 羅 | 506               |
| 系   | 緝 | <sup>18</sup> 19  | 纍 | 517               | 缺 | 450               | 鼠 | <sup>6</sup> 387  | 熊 | 712               |
| 121 | 緝 | 19                | 續 | 820               | 餅 | <sup>6</sup> 676  | 胃 | <sup>7</sup> 362  | 羈 | <sup>17</sup> 345 |
| 缶   | 繳 | 157               | 類 | 509               | 磬 | <sup>10</sup> 289 | 胃 | <sup>8</sup> 103  | 羈 | <sup>19</sup> 345 |
| 122 | 繳 | 353               | 類 | 510               | 磬 | <sup>11</sup> 216 | 非 | 103               | 羈 | 345               |
| 网   | 繫 | 219               | 纁 | <sup>16</sup> 515 | 鏞 | 216               | 戠 | 548               |   |                   |
| 四   | 繪 | 273               | 纁 | <sup>17</sup> 126 | 磬 | 417               | 戠 | 752               | 羊 | (123)             |
| 元   | 繹 | 287               | 纁 | 127               | 磬 | <sup>12</sup> 105 | 霍 | 831               | 羊 | 1006              |
| 123 | 繹 | 350               | 纖 | 152               | 罇 | <sup>14</sup> 289 | 單 | 846               | 羊 | <sup>2</sup> 361  |
| 羊   | 繹 | 486               | 纓 | 289               | 罇 | <sup>15</sup> 509 | 單 | 850               | 羌 | <sup>3</sup> 364  |
|     | 繩 | 792               | 纒 | <sup>19</sup> 119 | 罇 | <sup>18</sup> 393 | 罰 | 268               | 姜 | 364               |
|     | 綖 | 807               | 纒 | 907               | 罇 | 393               | 愚 | 814               | 姜 | 539               |
|     | 纁 | <sup>14</sup> 259 | 纒 | 731               |   |                   | 署 | 817               | 美 | <sup>4</sup> 377  |
|     | 纁 | 426               | 纒 | 771               | 网 | (122)             | 留 | <sup>10</sup> 503 | 羈 | 640               |
|     | 纁 | 346               | 纒 | <sup>20</sup> 462 | 网 | <sup>3</sup> 200  | 罵 | 525               | 羈 | 361               |
|     | 辯 | 670               | 纒 |                   | 罕 | 985               | 罷 | 642               | 羈 | 368               |
|     | 續 | 673               |   |                   | 罕 | 985               | 罷 | 711               | 羈 | <sup>5</sup> 497  |
|     | 纁 | 815               | 缶 | (121)             | 罇 | <sup>4</sup> 709  | 懼 | <sup>11</sup> 482 | 羈 | 781               |
|     | 纂 | 120               | 缶 | 709               | 罇 | <sup>5</sup> 63   | 置 | <sup>12</sup> 176 | 羈 | 801               |
|     | 纁 | <sup>15</sup> 347 | 缶 | <sup>3</sup> 767  | 罇 | 373               | 置 | 911               | 羈 | 864               |
|     | 纁 | 535               | 缶 | 372               | 罇 | 373               | 罇 | 347               | 羈 | 892               |
|     | 纁 | 873               | 缶 |                   | 罇 | 376               | 罇 | <sup>13</sup> 362 | 羈 | 950               |

|   |                   |   |                   |   |                   |   |                   |   |                   |     |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|-----|
| 美 | 779 <sup>6</sup>  | 翎 | 493               | 翼 | 285               | 要 | 825 <sup>8</sup>  | 耶 | 991 <sup>8</sup>  | 123 |
| 群 | 383 <sup>7</sup>  | 翊 | 285               | 翽 | 620               | 耐 | 570               | 耿 | 328 <sup>4</sup>  | 羊   |
| 羣 |                   | 習 | 785               | 翹 | 615               | 崇 | 94                | 耻 | 931               | 124 |
| 義 | 611               | 翕 | 208 <sup>6</sup>  | 翾 | 982 <sup>18</sup> |   |                   | 明 | 841               | 羽   |
| 羨 | 779               | 翔 | 799               | 翮 | 892 <sup>14</sup> | 末 | (127)             | 眈 | 841               | 125 |
| 控 | 433 <sup>8</sup>  | 脩 | 781               | 翮 | 1000              | 耒 | 511 <sup>8</sup>  | 聃 | 841 <sup>5</sup>  | 老   |
| 羹 | 327 <sup>11</sup> | 翠 | 168 <sup>6</sup>  |   |                   | 耒 | 113 <sup>8</sup>  | 聃 | 489               | 而   |
| 義 | 216               | 翡 | 237               | 老 | (125)             | 耒 | 327 <sup>4</sup>  | 聃 | 493               | 127 |
| 羸 | 517 <sup>13</sup> | 翳 | 737               | 老 | 466               | 耒 | 968               | 聃 | 389 <sup>6</sup>  | 耒   |
| 羶 | 775               | 翳 | 878 <sup>9</sup>  | 老 | 505               | 耒 | 642               | 聃 | 753 <sup>7</sup>  | 128 |
|   |                   | 翳 | 47 <sup>75</sup>  | 老 | 436               | 耒 | 235 <sup>5</sup>  | 聃 | 770               | 耳   |
| 羽 | (124)             | 翳 | 113               | 考 | 64 <sup>4</sup>   | 耒 | 761 <sup>9</sup>  | 聖 | 708               |     |
| 羽 | 958 <sup>8</sup>  | 翳 | 269               | 考 | 341               | 耒 | 606 <sup>10</sup> | 聘 | 56 <sup>8</sup>   |     |
| 翠 | 612 <sup>4</sup>  | 翳 | 623               | 耆 | 554 <sup>2</sup>  | 耒 | 571 <sup>15</sup> | 聚 | 175               |     |
| 翹 | 148               | 翳 | 715 <sup>10</sup> | 耆 | 332 <sup>6</sup>  | 耒 | 295               | 聰 | 968               |     |
| 羣 | 168               | 翳 | 204               | 耆 | 869               |   |                   | 聞 | 309 <sup>11</sup> |     |
| 翕 | 965               | 翳 | 240               | 耆 |                   | 耳 | (128)             | 聃 | 175               |     |
| 狝 | 176               | 翳 | 309               | 耆 |                   | 耳 | 604               | 聃 | 486               |     |
| 翳 | 285 <sup>5</sup>  | 翳 | 284 <sup>11</sup> | 耆 |                   | 耳 | 608               | 聃 | 769               |     |
|   |                   | 翳 | 265 <sup>12</sup> | 耆 |                   | 耳 |                   | 聃 | 789               |     |
|   |                   | 翳 |                   | 耆 |                   | 耳 |                   | 聃 | 923               |     |
|   |                   | 翳 |                   | 耆 |                   | 耳 |                   | 聃 | 41 <sup>12</sup>  |     |





|   |            |   |            |   |                  |    |            |    |            |     |
|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------------|----|------------|----|------------|-----|
| 腴 | 871        | 脊 | 516        | 膳 | 779              | 齋  | 522        | 致  | 850        | 130 |
| 腠 | 885        | 朮 | 576        | 躁 | 18<br>166<br>804 | —— | ——         | 臺  | 7<br>834   | 肉   |
| 脰 | 292        | 膊 | 653        | 馨 | 902              | 臣  | (131)      | 臺  | 8<br>834   | 月   |
| 腓 | 29         | 膊 | 684        | 臆 | 179              | 臣  | 793        | 臻  | 10<br>47   | 131 |
| 腓 | 900        | 臍 | 664        | 臆 | 842              | 卧  | 2<br>629   | —— | ——         | 臣   |
| 腹 | 239<br>682 | 膀 | 685        | 臆 | 969              | 臥  | 629        | 白  | (134)      | 132 |
| 腰 | 998        | 膂 | 100        | 膂 | 289              | 臧  | 8<br>105   | 白  | 419<br>434 | 自   |
| 膈 | 507        | 膂 | 902        | 膂 | 398              | 臨  | 11<br>497  | 白  | 2<br>960   | 133 |
| 股 | 953        | 膚 | 243        | 臉 | 485              | —— | ——         | 白  | 3<br>130   | 至   |
| 腓 | 558        | 膠 | 300<br>332 | 臆 | 486              | 自  | (132)      | 白  | 4<br>960   | 白   |
| 腓 | 961        | 膠 | 332        | 臆 | 578<br>594       | 自  | 40<br>56   | 白  | 5<br>999   |     |
| 腓 | 571        | 臍 | 400        | 臂 | 666              | 自  | 133<br>140 | 白  | 6<br>750   |     |
| 腓 | 588        | 臍 | 518        | 臂 | 14<br>18         | 自  | 613        | 白  | 7<br>333   |     |
| 腓 | 636        | 臍 | 555        | 臂 | 735              | 自  | 6<br>369   | 白  | 8<br>189   |     |
| 腓 | 733        | 臍 | 79         | 臂 | 675              | 自  | 10<br>613  | 白  | 9<br>958   |     |
| 腓 | 787        | 臍 | 489        | 臂 | 15<br>193        | 自  | 613        | 白  | 9<br>210   |     |
| 腓 | 886<br>902 | 臍 | 264        | 臂 | 31               | 自  | (133)      | 白  | 9<br>225   |     |
| 腓 | 10<br>309  | 臍 | 956        | 臂 | 461              | 自  | 39<br>320  | 白  | 9<br>225   |     |
| 腓 | 408        | 臍 | 284        | 臂 | 671              | 自  | ——         | 白  | 9<br>225   |     |
| 腓 | 368        | 臍 | 339        | 臂 | 16<br>515        | 自  | ——         | 白  | 9<br>225   |     |
| 腓 | 945        | 臍 | 575        | 臂 | 18<br>38         | 自  | ——         | 白  | 9<br>225   |     |
| 腓 | 489        | 臍 | 703        | 臂 | 38               | 自  | ——         | 白  | 9<br>225   |     |

[illegible]



|   |     |   |      |   |     |   |     |   |     |
|---|-----|---|------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| 苴 | 112 | 茛 | 491  | 苻 | 197 | 莖 | 169 | 莓 | 559 |
| 茁 | 121 | 苓 | 494  | 扶 | 251 | 莧 | 196 | 莓 | 564 |
| 蒻 | 238 | 茆 | 532  | 茴 | 251 | 莧 | 223 | 莫 | 555 |
| 苻 | 248 | 茅 | 532  | 荒 | 722 | 荷 | 235 | 葭 | 514 |
| 苑 | 985 | 茂 | 529  | 茸 | 276 | 荷 | 236 | 莪 | 618 |
| 范 | 268 | 茱 | 535  | 茵 | 971 | 莖 | 244 | 茶 | 906 |
| 苾 | 281 | 苗 | 563  | 苳 | 290 | 莖 | 717 | 莞 | 976 |
| 苾 | 315 | 苳 | 546  | 菱 | 305 | 莖 | 296 | 菴 | 6   |
| 苾 | 332 | 苳 | 560  | 菱 | 319 | 莖 | 693 | 菴 | 10  |
| 苞 | 652 | 茶 | 582  | 荊 | 359 | 莖 | 695 | 董 | 336 |
| 菱 | 649 | 苔 | 917  | 荀 | 825 | 莖 | 697 | 菴 | 21  |
| 菱 | 649 | 苔 | 932  | 茶 | 828 | 莖 | 741 | 菴 | 111 |
| 苳 | 655 | 若 | 1003 | 荅 | 839 | 莖 | 788 | 菁 | 84  |
| 苳 | 675 | 英 | 290  | 荔 | 482 | 莖 | 804 | 萃 | 102 |
| 苳 | 830 | 苻 | 76   | 荔 | 483 | 莖 | 826 | 菴 | 111 |
| 苳 | 831 | 茱 | 88   | 茗 | 549 | 莖 | 838 | 萋 | 124 |
| 苳 | 950 | 茨 | 111  | 茫 | 557 | 莖 | 847 | 茶 | 127 |
| 苳 | 860 | 茨 | 148  | 萋 | 916 | 莖 | 879 | 莖 | 140 |
| 苳 | 343 | 兹 | 114  | 荻 | 961 | 莖 | 348 | 莖 | 159 |
| 苳 | 359 | 策 | 128  | 荻 | 292 | 莖 | 416 | 莖 | 201 |
| 苳 | 995 | 策 | 148  | 莖 | 106 | 莖 | 469 | 莖 | 148 |
| 苳 | 435 | 茜 | 129  | 莖 | 125 | 莖 | 469 | 莖 | 259 |
| 苳 | 440 | 草 | 133  | 莖 | 145 | 莖 | 516 | 莖 | 260 |
|   |     | 草 | 166  |   |     |   |     | 莖 | 335 |
|   |     |   |      |   |     |   |     | 莖 | 685 |

140  
艸  
艸

|          |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |     |   |      |
|----------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|-----|---|------|
| 140<br>艸 | 葦 | 662  | 葦 | 556  | 蘆 | 910  | 蒼 | 170 | 葦 | 550  |
|          | 葦 | 675  | 葦 | 979  | 蘆 | 685  | 蒼 | 638 | 葦 | 11   |
|          | 葦 | 677  | 葦 | 922  | 蘆 | 693  | 蒼 | 193 | 葦 | 64   |
|          | 葦 | 680  | 葦 | 943  | 蘆 | 678  | 蒼 | 214 | 葦 | 95   |
|          | 葦 | 1014 | 葦 | 9    | 蘆 | 228  | 蒼 | 260 | 葦 | 115  |
|          | 葦 | 711  | 葦 | 10   | 蘆 | 731  | 蒼 | 807 | 葦 | 140  |
|          | 葦 | 719  | 葦 | 998  | 蘆 | 754  | 蒼 | 308 | 葦 | 185  |
|          | 葦 | 726  | 葦 | 21   | 蘆 | 850  | 蒼 | 685 | 葦 | 254  |
|          | 葦 | 723  | 葦 | 1002 | 蘆 | 342  | 蒼 | 693 | 葦 | 687  |
|          | 葦 | 763  | 葦 | 37   | 蘆 | 508  | 蒼 | 696 | 葦 | 951  |
|          | 葦 | 863  | 葦 | 603  | 蘆 | 511  | 蒼 | 744 | 葦 | 658  |
|          | 葦 | 836  | 葦 | 42   | 蘆 | 978  | 蒼 | 756 | 葦 | 694  |
|          | 葦 | 976  | 葦 | 91   | 蘆 | 586  | 蒼 | 765 | 葦 | 723  |
|          | 葦 | 892  | 葦 | 861  | 蘆 | 993  | 蒼 | 766 | 葦 | 731  |
|          | 葦 | 342  | 葦 | 140  | 蘆 | 961  | 蒼 | 804 | 葦 | 762  |
|          | 葦 | 375  | 葦 | 175  | 蘆 | 981  | 蒼 | 810 | 葦 | 809  |
|          | 葦 | 396  | 葦 | 640  | 蘆 | 979  | 蒼 | 350 | 葦 | 813  |
|          | 葦 | 391  | 葦 | 238  | 蘆 | 10   | 蒼 | 368 | 葦 | 825  |
|          | 葦 | 443  | 葦 | 247  | 蘆 | 47   | 蒼 | 380 | 葦 | 838  |
|          | 葦 | 458  | 葦 | 254  | 蘆 | 971  | 蒼 | 964 | 葦 | 850  |
|          | 葦 | 463  | 葦 | 977  | 蘆 | 82   | 蒼 | 445 | 葦 | 882  |
|          | 葦 | 473  | 葦 | 254  | 蘆 | 1003 | 蒼 | 469 | 葦 | 362  |
|          | 葦 | 494  | 葦 | 300  | 蘆 | 84   | 蒼 | 498 | 葦 | 1005 |
|          | 葦 | 518  | 葦 | 312  | 蘆 | 129  | 蒼 | 530 |   |      |
|          | 葦 | 537  | 葦 |      | 蘆 | 157  | 蒼 | 561 |   |      |
|          | 葦 |      | 葦 |      | 蘆 | 784  | 蒼 |     |   |      |

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| 雙 | 475 | 蔽 | 654 | 藹 | 205 | 藻 | 717  | 蘋 | 676  |
| 雙 | 476 | 蕭 | 780 | 藹 | 368 | 莢 | 761  | 護 | 228  |
| 蓮 | 472 | 薊 | 812 | 薄 | 681 | 薯 | 818  | 蘇 | 813  |
| 蓼 | 488 | 莖 | 854 | 薩 | 682 | 薑 | 834  | 蘇 | 813  |
| 蓼 | 518 | 蕩 | 850 | 薛 | 738 | 薑 | 369  | 靳 | 342  |
| 蓼 | 517 | 蕩 | 978 | 薪 | 774 | 藍 | 463  | 愛 | 342  |
| 蓼 | 525 | 蕩 | 354 | 蓮 | 789 | 藐 | 546  | 賴 | 458  |
| 蓼 | 562 | 蕩 | 359 | 薊 | 840 | 藐 | 608  | 蘭 | 474  |
| 蓼 | 543 | 蕩 | 371 | 薊 | 346 | 藐 | 979  | 蘆 | 515  |
| 蔓 | 531 | 蕩 | 380 | 薊 | 183 | 藐 | 985  | 蘆 | 925  |
| 蔓 | 563 | 蕩 | 400 | 薊 | 361 | 藐 | 15   | 蘆 | 925  |
| 蕩 | 578 | 蕩 | 450 | 薊 | 399 | 藐 | 264  | 蘆 | 966  |
| 蕩 | 612 | 蕩 | 523 | 薊 | 982 | 藐 | 756  | 蘆 | 274  |
| 蕩 | 635 | 蕩 | 523 | 薊 | 449 | 藐 | 820  | 蘆 | 274  |
| 蕩 | 982 | 蕩 | 621 | 薊 | 524 | 藐 | 850  | 蘆 | 17   |
| 蕩 | 909 | 蕩 | 615 | 薊 | 540 | 藐 | 882  | 蘆 | 267  |
| 蕩 | 679 | 蕩 | 956 | 薊 | 933 | 藐 | 454  | 蘆 | 298  |
| 蕩 | 127 | 蕩 | 983 | 薊 | 14  | 藐 | 523  | 蘆 | 1000 |
| 蕩 | 19  | 蕩 | 983 | 薊 | 18  | 藐 | 603  | 蘆 | 776  |
| 蕩 | 79  | 蕩 | 76  | 薊 | 38  | 藐 | 612  | 蘆 | 380  |
| 蕩 | 134 | 蕩 | 161 | 薊 | 107 | 藐 | 1002 | 蘆 | 464  |
| 蕩 | 219 | 蕩 | 906 | 薊 | 51  | 藐 | 5    | 蘆 | 573  |
| 蕩 | 257 | 蕩 | 179 | 薊 | 65  | 藐 | 16   | 蘆 | 488  |
| 蕩 | 264 | 蕩 | 189 | 薊 | 82  | 藐 | 5    | 蘆 | 521  |
| 蕩 |     | 蕩 | 190 | 薊 | 258 | 藐 | 166  | 蘆 | 613  |
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| 140 | 藹 | 259 | 𧈧 | 602 | 蚊 | 255  | 𧈧 | 16  | 𧈧 | 709  |
| 141 | 艸 | 19  | 𧈧 | 9   | 蚊 | 967  | 𧈧 | 914 | 𧈧 | 790  |
| 141 | 艸 | 33  | 𧈧 | 10  | 𧈧 | 297  | 𧈧 | 995 | 𧈧 | 722  |
| 141 | 艸 | 507 | 𧈧 | 35  | 𧈧 | 307  | 𧈧 | 434 | 𧈧 | 780  |
| 142 | 艸 | 541 | 𧈧 | 11  | 𧈧 | 382  | 𧈧 | 42  | 𧈧 | 827  |
| 142 | 艸 | 21  | 𧈧 | 447 | 𧈧 | 665  | 𧈧 | 870 | 𧈧 | 868  |
| 142 | 艸 | 615 | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 705  | 𧈧 | 142 | 𧈧 | 874  |
| 142 | 艸 | 517 | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 859  | 𧈧 | 312 | 𧈧 | 820  |
| 142 | 艸 | 24  | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 34   | 𧈧 | 319 | 𧈧 | 882  |
| 142 | 艸 | 374 | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 139  | 𧈧 | 389 | 𧈧 | 906  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 995  | 𧈧 | 444 | 𧈧 | 970  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 1001 | 𧈧 | 949 | 𧈧 | 970  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 292  | 𧈧 | 972 | 𧈧 | 123  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 54   | 𧈧 | 145 | 𧈧 | 396  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 55   | 𧈧 | 221 | 𧈧 | 154  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 109  | 𧈧 | 489 | 𧈧 | 548  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 200  | 𧈧 | 312 | 𧈧 | 287  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 223  | 𧈧 | 361 | 𧈧 | 1001 |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 283  | 𧈧 | 480 | 𧈧 | 341  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 772  | 𧈧 | 514 | 𧈧 | 421  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 376  | 𧈧 | 548 | 𧈧 | 520  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 467  | 𧈧 | 619 | 𧈧 | 529  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 843  | 𧈧 | 623 | 𧈧 | 536  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 494  | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 548  |
| 142 | 艸 | —   | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | 864  | 𧈧 | —   | 𧈧 | —    |

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| 蜈 | 583 | 蝨 | 736 | 蟠 | 100 | 蟛 | 703 | 蟻 | 18  | 142<br>虫 |
| 蟬 | 702 | 蜈 | 829 | 蝨 | 118 | 蟬 | 778 | 蟻 | 150 |          |
| 蜚 | 710 | 蝶 | 870 | 蝨 | 399 | 蟻 | 779 | 蟻 | 233 |          |
| 蟻 | 361 | 蝨 | 749 | 蟻 | 477 | 蟻 | 780 | 蟻 | 537 |          |
| 蜥 | 749 | 蝨 | 961 | 蟻 | 483 | 蟻 | 792 | 蟻 | 561 |          |
| 蜥 | 829 | 蝨 | 981 | 蟻 | 509 | 蟻 | 929 | 蟻 | 235 |          |
| 蜥 | 874 | 蝨 | 10  | 蟻 | 526 | 蟻 | 952 | 蟻 | 961 |          |
| 蜥 | 901 | 蝨 | 34  | 蟻 | 533 | 蟻 | 506 | 蟻 | 15  |          |
| 蜥 | 930 | 蝨 | 901 | 蟻 | 619 | 蟻 | 13  | 蟻 | 454 |          |
| 蜥 | 9   | 蝨 | 87  | 蟻 | 716 | 蟻 | 45  | 蟻 | 455 |          |
| 蜥 | 45  | 蝨 | 142 | 蟻 | 743 | 蟻 | 820 | 蟻 | 868 |          |
| 蜥 | 75  | 蝨 | 294 | 蟻 | 749 | 蟻 | 127 | 蟻 | 461 |          |
| 蜥 | 995 | 蝨 | 525 | 蟻 | 829 | 蟻 | 193 | 蟻 | 543 |          |
| 蜥 | 191 | 蝨 | 550 | 蟻 | 879 | 蟻 | 227 | 蟻 | 878 |          |
| 蜥 | 200 | 蝨 | 631 | 蟻 | 749 | 蟻 | 229 | 蟻 | 175 |          |
| 蜥 | 239 | 蝨 | 649 | 蟻 | 902 | 蟻 | 927 | 蟻 | 16  |          |
| 蜥 | 239 | 蝨 | 685 | 蟻 | 12  | 蟻 | 361 | 蟻 | 889 |          |
| 蜥 | 246 | 蝨 | 814 | 蟻 | 220 | 蟻 | 498 | 蟻 | 905 |          |
| 蜥 | 279 | 蝨 | 834 | 蟻 | 264 | 蟻 | 509 | 蟻 | 635 |          |
| 蜥 | 297 | 蝨 | 856 | 蟻 | 338 | 蟻 | 611 | 蟻 | 17  |          |
| 蜥 | 297 | 蝨 | 972 | 蟻 | 354 | 蟻 | 778 | 蟻 | 150 |          |
| 蜥 | 530 | 蝨 | 11  | 蟻 | 450 | 蟻 | 792 | 蟻 | 361 |          |
| 蜥 | 533 | 蝨 | 93  | 蟻 | 556 | 蟻 | 14  | 蟻 | 377 |          |
| 蜥 | 636 | 蝨 |     | 蟻 |     | 蟻 | 673 | 蟻 | 722 |          |
| 蜥 | 668 | 蝨 |     | 蟻 |     | 蟻 |     | 蟻 | 18  |          |
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| 襦 | 964                      | 褶 | 899                      | 要 | <sup>3</sup> 998  | 觀 | 904                       | 狐 | 375              | 示   |
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| 襠 | 864                      | 襖 | 975                      | 覆 | 701               | 觀 | 324                       | 解 | 306              | 147 |
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| 襠 | 434                      | 襖 | 208                      | 見 | 351               | 覺 | 879                       | 解 |                  |     |
| 襠 | 477                      | 襖 | 348                      | 觀 | <sup>2</sup> 390  | 覺 | <sup>18</sup> 390         | 解 |                  |     |
| 襠 | 478                      | 襖 | 460                      | 觀 | 393               | 覺 | 393                       | 解 |                  |     |
| 襠 | 483                      | 襖 | 653                      | 覓 | <sup>4</sup> 548  | 覺 |                           | 解 |                  |     |
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| 襠 | 796                      | 襖 | 129                      | 規 | <sup>7</sup> 429  | 角 | <sup>2</sup> 385          | 解 |                  |     |
| 襠 | <sup>12</sup> 325        | 襖 | <sup>18</sup> 72         | 現 |                   | 角 |                           | 解 |                  |     |
| 襠 | 351                      | 襖 |                          |   |                   | 角 |                           | 解 |                  |     |
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| 誰 | 819 | 誦 | 572  | 誦 | 777 | 譟 | 80  | 護 | 233  |          |
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| 調 | 860 | 諤 | 603  | 謗 | 900 | 譟 | 120 | 譽 | 189  |          |
| 調 | 876 | 諤 | 614  | 謗 | 944 | 譟 | 184 | 譽 | 961  |          |
| 諄 | 909 | 諤 | 636  | 謗 | 963 | 譟 | 220 | 譟 | 608  |          |
| 詔 | 935 | 諤 | 745  | 謗 | 11  | 譟 | 215 | 譟 | 235  |          |
| 諛 | 914 | 諤 | 818  | 謗 | 26  | 譟 | 261 | 譟 | 15   |          |
| 諛 | 9   | 諤 | 829  | 謗 | 48  | 譟 | 274 | 譟 | 26   |          |
| 諛 | 110 | 諤 | 938  | 謗 | 100 | 譟 | 338 | 譟 | 48   |          |
| 諸 | 110 | 諤 | 869  | 謗 | 125 | 譟 | 360 | 譟 | 478  |          |
| 諛 | 189 | 諤 | 961  | 謗 | 187 | 譟 | 574 | 譟 | 838  |          |
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| 諛 | 203 | 諤 | 53   | 謗 | 431 | 譟 | 18  | 譟 | 951  |          |
| 諛 | 228 | 諤 | 1000 | 謗 | 483 | 譟 | 72  | 譟 | 16   |          |
| 諛 | 228 | 諤 | 276  | 謗 | 531 | 譟 | 230 | 譟 | 802  |          |
| 諛 | 227 | 諤 | 368  | 謗 | 547 | 譟 | 270 | 譟 | 603  |          |
| 諛 | 237 | 諤 | 374  | 謗 | 565 | 譟 | 286 | 譟 | 17   |          |
| 諛 | 241 | 諤 | 433  | 謗 | 797 | 譟 | 358 | 譟 | 996  |          |
| 諛 | 243 | 諤 | 426  | 謗 | 12  | 譟 | 611 | 譟 | 129  |          |
| 諛 | 270 | 諤 | 534  | 謗 | 27  | 譟 | 710 | 譟 | 132  |          |
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| 149 | 讀     | 19    | 豐 | 11  | 𧈧  | 13    | 貝 | (154) | 貴 | 370 |
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| 150 | 讞     | 900   | 𧈧 | 997 | 豸  | (153) | 負 | 233   | 買 | 526 |
| 谷   | 230   | 21    | 豸 | 997 | 豸  | 25    | 貞 | 880   | 貳 | 575 |
| 151 | 讞     | 29    | 豸 | ——  | 豸  | 3     | 財 | 24    | 賁 | 657 |
| 豆   | 908   | (152) | 豸 | 144 | 豸  | 25    | 賁 | 284   | 賁 | 655 |
| 152 | ——    | 谷     | 豸 | 902 | 豸  | 128   | 賁 | 374   | 賁 | 698 |
| 豸   | 371   | 谷     | 豸 | 948 | 豸  | 651   | 賁 | 26    | 賁 | 668 |
| 153 | 422   | 谷     | 豸 | 640 | 豸  | 201   | 賁 | 4     | 賁 | 772 |
| 豸   | 389   | 谷     | 豸 | 902 | 豸  | 710   | 賁 | 266   | 賁 | 835 |
| 154 | 403   | 谷     | 豸 | 162 | 豸  | 875   | 賁 | 271   | 賁 | 883 |
| 貝   | ——    | 豆     | 豸 | 269 | 豸  | 230   | 賁 | 392   | 賁 | 950 |
|     | (151) | 豆     | 豸 | 349 | 豸  | 240   | 賁 | 676   | 賁 | 919 |
|     | 838   | 豸     | 豸 | 214 | 豸  | 535   | 賁 | 920   | 賁 | 24  |
|     | 847   | 豸     | 豸 | 235 | 豸  | 535   | 賁 | 44    | 賁 | 165 |
|     | 405   | 豸     | 豸 | 188 | 豸  | 480   | 賁 | 138   | 賁 | 110 |
|     | 421   | 豸     | 豸 | 300 | 豸  | 533   | 賁 | 110   | 賁 | 980 |
|     | 428   | 豸     | 豸 | 673 | 豸  | 525   | 賁 | 218   | 賁 | 105 |
|     | 373   | 豸     | 豸 | 476 | 豸  | 546   | 賁 | 236   | 賁 | 306 |
|     | 773   | 豸     | 豸 | 116 | 豸  | 664   | 賁 | 277   | 賁 | 505 |
|     | 254   | 豸     | 豸 |     | 豸  | 535   | 賁 | 282   | 賁 | 86  |
|     | 761   | 豸     | 豸 |     | 豸  | 265   | 賁 | 301   | 賁 | 366 |
|     | 425   | 豸     | 豸 |     | 豸  |       | 賁 | 377   | 賁 |     |
|     | 761   | 豸     | 豸 |     | 豸  |       | 賁 |       | 賁 |     |

|   |     |   |     |   |       |   |     |   |     |     |
|---|-----|---|-----|---|-------|---|-----|---|-----|-----|
| 賓 | 673 | 賻 | 231 | 赤 | (155) | 趁 | 928 | 跂 | 424 | 154 |
| 賔 |     | 賻 |     | 赤 | 187   | 趁 | 6   | 跂 | 630 | 貝   |
| 賒 | 766 | 賻 | 310 | 赤 | 146   | 趁 | 209 | 跂 | 642 | 155 |
| 賒 |     | 賻 | 827 | 赦 | 767   | 趁 | 172 | 跂 | 44  | 赤   |
| 質 | 39  | 賻 | 754 | 赧 | 572   | 趁 | 937 | 跂 | 244 | 156 |
| 質 | 43  | 賻 | 33  | 赧 | 196   | 趁 | 316 | 跂 | 334 | 走   |
| 賙 | 97  | 賻 | 39  | 赧 | 64    | 趁 | 877 | 跂 | 335 | 157 |
| 賙 | 222 | 賻 | 120 | 赧 | 938   | 趣 | 141 | 跂 | 343 | 足   |
| 賙 | 231 | 賻 | 928 | 赧 |       | 趣 | 172 | 跂 | 449 |     |
| 賙 | 327 | 賻 | 121 | 赧 |       | 趣 | 172 | 跂 | 494 |     |
| 賙 | 459 | 賻 | 28  | 走 | (156) | 趣 | 172 | 跂 | 645 |     |
| 賙 | 526 | 賻 | 32  | 走 | 35    | 趣 | 140 | 跂 | 712 |     |
| 賙 | 686 | 賻 | 18  | 走 | 53    | 趣 | 429 | 跂 | 713 |     |
| 賙 | 885 | 賻 | 294 | 走 | 231   | 趣 | 119 | 跂 | 719 |     |
| 賙 | 759 | 賻 | 780 | 赴 | 365   | 趣 |     | 跂 | 648 |     |
| 賙 | 798 | 賻 | 105 | 赴 | 316   | 趣 |     | 跂 | 689 |     |
| 賙 | 78  | 賻 | 51  | 赴 | 421   | 趣 |     | 跂 | 689 |     |
| 賙 | 770 | 賻 | 222 | 赴 | 111   | 趣 |     | 跂 | 870 |     |
| 賙 | 458 | 賻 | 657 | 赴 | 983   | 趣 |     | 跂 | 934 |     |
| 賙 | 759 | 賻 | 820 | 赴 | 372   | 趣 |     | 跂 | 704 |     |
| 賙 | 904 | 賻 | 601 | 赴 | 172   | 趣 |     | 跂 | 739 |     |
| 賙 | 18  | 賻 | 374 | 赴 | 152   | 趣 |     | 跂 | 841 |     |
| 賙 | 26  | 賻 |     | 赴 |       | 趣 |     | 跂 | 892 |     |
|   |     | 賻 |     | 赴 |       | 趣 |     | 跂 | 937 |     |
|   |     | 賻 |     | 赴 |       | 趣 |     | 跂 | 44  |     |
|   |     | 賻 |     | 赴 |       | 趣 |     | 跂 | 65  |     |
|   |     | 賻 |     | 赴 |       | 趣 |     | 跂 | 145 |     |
|   |     | 賻 |     | 赴 |       | 趣 |     | 跂 | 177 |     |

157  
足  
158  
身

|   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |         |
|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|---------|
| 踏 | 326 | 蹀 | 388 | 蹊 | 219 | 蹲 | 105 | 躡 | 1004    |
| 跬 | 345 | 蹀 | 402 | 蹊 | 363 | 蹲 | 162 | 躡 | 15      |
| 跬 | 425 | 蹀 | 421 | 蹊 | 685 | 蹴 | 143 | 躡 | 39      |
| 跪 | 371 | 蹀 | 449 | 蹊 | 691 | 蹙 | 151 | 躡 | 461     |
| 跟 | 385 | 蹀 | 570 | 蹊 | 691 | 蹙 | 775 | 躡 | 873     |
| 跨 | 422 | 蹀 | 763 | 蹊 | 871 | 蹙 | 265 | 躡 | 878     |
| 跨 | 445 | 蹀 | 840 | 蹊 | 894 | 蹙 | 354 | 躡 | 878     |
| 路 | 504 | 蹀 | 848 | 蹊 | 11  | 蹙 | 360 | 躡 | 492     |
| 路 | 883 | 蹀 | 927 | 蹊 | 15  | 蹙 | 428 | 躡 | 16      |
| 跣 | 777 | 蹀 | 932 | 蹊 | 35  | 蹙 | 399 | 躡 | 474     |
| 跣 | 7   | 蹀 | 932 | 蹊 | 44  | 蹙 | 450 | 躡 | 17      |
| 跣 | 330 | 蹀 | 118 | 蹊 | 115 | 蹙 | 428 | 躡 | 464     |
| 跣 | 324 | 蹀 | 296 | 蹊 | 143 | 蹙 | 448 | 躡 | 18      |
| 踊 | 970 | 蹀 | 379 | 蹊 | 159 | 蹙 | 667 | 躡 | 581     |
| 踊 | 398 | 蹀 | 829 | 蹊 | 488 | 蹙 | 687 | 躡 | 20      |
| 跟 | 501 | 蹀 | 870 | 蹊 | 563 | 蹙 | 837 | 躡 | 433     |
| 跣 | 726 | 蹀 | 970 | 蹊 | 658 | 蹙 | 828 | 躡 | —       |
| 跣 | 813 | 蹀 | 953 | 蹊 | 731 | 蹙 | 907 | 躡 | 身 (158) |
| 跣 | 8   | 蹀 | 961 | 蹊 | 853 | 蹙 | 18  | 躡 | 786     |
| 跣 | 44  | 蹀 | 44  | 蹊 | 44  | 蹙 | 142 | 躡 | 1014    |
| 跣 | 749 | 蹀 | 159 | 蹊 | 743 | 蹙 | 806 | 躡 | 3       |
| 跣 | 75  | 蹀 | 165 | 蹊 | 743 | 蹙 | 707 | 躡 | 4       |
| 踪 | 115 | 蹀 | 165 | 蹊 | 743 | 蹙 | 907 | 躡 | 665     |
| 踞 | 334 | 蹀 | 165 | 蹊 | 12  | 蹙 | 950 | 躡 | 841     |
|   |     | 蹀 | 165 | 蹊 | 28  | 蹙 | 943 | 躡 | 883     |
|   |     | 蹀 | 165 | 蹊 | 28  | 蹙 | 18  | 躡 | 665     |
|   |     | 蹀 | 165 | 蹊 | 28  | 蹙 | 18  | 躡 | 514     |



|   |       |   |      |   |     |   |     |     |       |     |     |
|---|-------|---|------|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| 𨋖 | 8     | 軻 | 435  | 輟 | 122 | 輅 | 11  | 辟   | 707   | 158 |     |
| 軀 | 3     | 軻 | 436  | 輝 | 269 | 輅 | 332 | 712 | 身     | 159 |     |
| 軀 | 11    | 輦 | 695  | 輦 | 281 | 輅 | 518 | 737 | 車     | 160 |     |
| 軀 | 441   | 輦 | 783  | 輦 | 485 | 輅 | 884 | 818 | 辛     | 160 |     |
| 軀 | —     | 輦 | 1000 | 輦 | 497 | 輅 | 36  | 辣   | 7     | 辰   | 161 |
| 車 | (159) | 輦 | 870  | 輦 | 502 | 輅 | 12  | 辣   | 462   | 辰   | 161 |
| 車 | 145   | 載 | 269  | 輦 | 520 | 輅 | 264 | 辨   | 9     | 辰   | 162 |
| 車 | 379   | 載 | 23   | 輦 | 597 | 輅 | 354 | 辨   | 648   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 1     | 載 | 39   | 輦 | 695 | 輅 | 497 | 辭   | 12    | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 8     | 輦 | 97   | 輦 | 870 | 輅 | 870 | 辭   | 818   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 182   | 輦 | 283  | 輦 | 9   | 輅 | 13  | 辯   | 14    | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 2     | 輦 | 320  | 輦 | 29  | 輅 | 411 | 辯   | 670   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 395   | 輦 | 322  | 輦 | 42  | 輅 | 312 | 辰   | (161) | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 382   | 輦 | 505  | 輦 | 238 | 輅 | 14  | 辰   | 790   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 186   | 輦 | 749  | 輦 | 299 | 輅 | 15  | 辰   | 3     | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 228   | 輦 | 232  | 輦 | 586 | 輅 | 15  | 辰   | 964   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 983   | 輦 | 431  | 輦 | 794 | 輅 | 15  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 4     | 輦 | 870  | 輦 | 816 | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 3     | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 6     | 輦 | 975  | 輦 | 200 | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 6     | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 571   | 輦 | 35   | 輦 | 372 | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 586   | 輦 | 985  | 輦 | 872 | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 5     | 輦 | 97   | 輦 | 960 | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 61    | 輦 | 111  | 輦 | 988 | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 86    | 輦 | —    | 輦 | —   | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 86    | 輦 | —    | 輦 | —   | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 125   | 輦 | —    | 輦 | —   | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 908   | 輦 | —    | 輦 | —   | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 342   | 輦 | —    | 輦 | —   | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |
| 軋 | 864   | 輦 | —    | 輦 | —   | 輅 | 16  | 辰   | 594   | 辰   | 162 |

162  
走之

|   |                   |   |                  |   |                 |   |                   |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 迅 | 753               | 逖 | 892              | 廷 | 403             | 遐 | 191               | 遺 | 426               |
| 迂 | 955               | 退 | <sup>6</sup> 946 | 連 | 473<br>485      | 遑 | 278               | 遛 | 504               |
| 迳 | 909               | 追 | 914              | 逋 | 693             | 遊 | 297               | 遜 | 744               |
| 通 | 29                | 逃 | 892              | 逐 | 908             | 逾 | 298               | 遡 | 803               |
| 返 | 265               | 送 | 732              | 通 | 929<br>951      | 過 | } 396             | 遞 | 831               |
| 近 | 336               | 送 | 812              | 逝 | 773             | 過 |                   | 逦 | 840               |
| 迂 | 597               | 逆 | 615              | 道 | 781             | 遇 | 607<br>706        | 逦 | } 1000            |
| 迂 | 969               | 迷 | 541              | 速 | 808             | 運 | 638               | 逦 |                   |
| 迂 | 622               | 迹 | 44<br>65         | 通 | 831             | 逼 | 658<br>700<br>701 | 遮 | <sup>11</sup> 63  |
| 迎 | 606               | 迴 | 250              | 逗 | 838             | 遍 | 716               | 遭 | 98                |
| 迎 | 610               | 逅 | 198              | 遯 | 878             | 遄 | 800               | 遨 | 619               |
| 迨 | 16                | 适 | 389              | 進 | <sup>8</sup> 48 | 遂 | 807               | 適 | 750               |
| 迴 | 210               | 透 | 919<br>923       | 透 | 978             | 達 | } 840             | 遨 | 809               |
| 迤 | 283               | 途 | 905              | 週 | 96              | 達 |                   | 遯 | 849               |
| 迦 | 343               | 途 | 115              | 逸 | 286             | 遁 | 849               | 遲 | 865               |
| 迫 | 658<br>700<br>701 | 逞 | 939              | 達 | 342             | 邊 | 849               | 遷 | <sup>12</sup> 151 |
| 迢 | 783               | 造 | 101              | 道 | 392             | 道 | 893               | 通 | 964               |
| 述 | 820               | 造 | 167              | 迸 | 660             | 逾 | 961               | 遵 | 104               |
| 迫 | 835               | 這 | 69               | 逵 | 985<br>990      | 違 | 962               | 遼 | 489               |
| 迭 | 870               | 逢 | 257<br>723       | 逮 | 835             | 遠 | <sup>10</sup> 280 | 逦 | 496               |
| 迪 | 878               | 逦 | 329              | 遏 | <sup>9</sup> 7  | 遠 | 985               | 遺 | 541               |
|   |                   | 逮 | 366              |   |                 | 邁 | 310               | 遼 | 573               |

|   |                   |   |                  |   |                   |   |                   |   |     |     |
|---|-------------------|---|------------------|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|-----|-----|
| 選 | 829               | 邕 | 968              | 郢 | 939               | 鄱 | 677               | 酖 | 938 | 162 |
| 選 | 811               | 邕 | 557              | 郡 | 375               | 鄱 | 897               | 酖 | 892 | 163 |
| 還 | <sup>18</sup> 211 | 邢 | <sup>4</sup> 226 | 郤 | 432               | 鄆 | 842               | 酢 | 104 | 邑   |
| 還 | 266               | 那 | 568              | 却 | 413               | 鄭 | 845               | 酣 | 200 | 卩   |
| 還 | 800               | 那 | 588              | 郛 | 513               | 鄴 | <sup>18</sup> 613 | 酤 | 376 | 164 |
| 還 | 857               | 那 | 650              | 郛 | 591               | 鄴 | <sup>14</sup> 53  | 酤 | 813 | 酉   |
| 還 | 74                | 邦 | 673              | 郭 | 791               | 鄆 | <sup>19</sup> 254 | 酤 | 258 |     |
| 還 | 333               | 郛 | 767              | 郭 | 397               | 鄆 | <sup>19</sup> 492 | 酤 | 511 |     |
| 還 | 196               | 邢 | 991              | 部 | 694               | 酖 | <sup>9</sup> 492  | 酤 | 549 |     |
| 還 | 528               | 邯 | <sup>5</sup> 200 | 郵 | 298               | 酖 | —                 | 酖 | 802 |     |
| 還 | 998               | 邕 | 433              | 都 | 904               | 酖 | —                 | 酖 | 802 |     |
| 還 | 666               | 邕 | 674              | 郛 | 539               | 酖 | (164)             | 酖 | 802 |     |
| 還 | <sup>14</sup> 281 | 邕 | 697              | 郛 | 1004              | 酖 | —                 | 酖 | 802 |     |
| 還 | 546               | 邕 | 783              | 郛 | 603               | 酖 | 296               | 酖 | 810 |     |
| 還 | <sup>15</sup> 667 | 邕 | 863              | 郛 | 639               | 酖 | <sup>3</sup> 881  | 酖 | 906 |     |
| 還 | 1014              | 邕 | 917              | 郛 | <sup>10</sup> 53  | 酖 | 298               | 酖 | 510 |     |
| 還 | <sup>19</sup> 508 | 邕 | 39               | 郛 | 227               | 酖 | <sup>3</sup> 728  | 酖 | 940 |     |
| 還 | —                 | 邕 | 949              | 郛 | 955               | 酖 | 91                | 酖 | 372 |     |
| 還 | (163)             | 邕 | 189              | 郛 | <sup>11</sup> 93  | 酖 | 861               | 酖 | 320 |     |
| 還 | 183               | 邕 | 319              | 郛 | 972               | 酖 | 97                | 酖 | 32  |     |
| 還 | <sup>3</sup> 444  | 邕 | 825              | 郛 | 711               | 酖 | <sup>4</sup> 553  | 酖 | 102 |     |
| 還 | —                 | 邕 | 243              | 郛 | <sup>12</sup> 497 | 酖 | 213               | 酖 | 164 |     |
| 還 | —                 | 邕 | —                | 郛 | —                 | 酖 | 258               | 酖 | 518 |     |
| 還 | —                 | 邕 | —                | 郛 | —                 | 酖 | —                 | 酖 | 892 |     |



|     |   |     |   |      |   |       |   |     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|-------|---|-----|---|-----|
| 164 | 醇 | 824 | 醴 | 454  | 野 | 990   | 鈍 | 685 | 鉗 | 422 |
| 酉   | 醢 | 777 | 醢 | 14   | 量 | 501   | 鈍 | 899 | 鉗 | 427 |
| 165 | 醢 | 994 | 醢 | 17   | 量 | 501   | 鈔 | 903 | 鉗 | 432 |
| 采   | 醢 | 9   | 醢 | 497  | 釐 | 483   | 鈔 | 123 | 鉗 | 422 |
| 166 | 醢 | 818 | 醢 | 1010 |   |       | 鈔 | 132 | 鈴 | 492 |
| 里   | 醢 | 922 | 醢 | 540  |   |       | 鈔 | 132 | 鈴 | 494 |
| 167 | 醢 | 132 | 醢 | 214  | 金 | (167) | 鈔 | 247 | 鈴 | 494 |
| 金   | 醢 | 787 | 醢 | 18   | 金 | (167) | 鈔 | 319 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 932 | 醢 | 19   | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 331 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 246 | 醢 | 20   | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 357 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 16  | 醢 | 615  | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 385 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 828 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 427 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 164 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 605 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 194 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 640 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 638 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 11  | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 95  | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 281 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 566 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 483 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 507 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 12  | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 345 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 81  | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 721 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 18  | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |
|     | 醢 | 594 | 醢 |      | 金 | 357   | 鈔 | 641 | 鈴 | 494 |

|   |            |   |     |   |           |   |           |   |           |
|---|------------|---|-----|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| 銳 | 1001       | 錐 | 38  | 整 | 153       | 鎧 | 406       | 鑄 | 12<br>574 |
| 銬 | 559        | 錐 | 178 | 鋤 |           | 鎚 | 950       | 鑄 | 757       |
| 鋸 | 624        | 錚 | 46  | 鍬 | 213       | 鎚 | 11<br>412 | 鑄 | 792       |
| 鋪 | 726        | 錢 | 78  | 鍬 | 310       | 鎚 | 902       | 鑄 | 34        |
| 鋪 | 727        | 鎢 | 111 | 鍬 | 364       | 鎚 | 800       | 鑄 | 79        |
| 銹 | 757        | 錯 | 133 | 鍋 | 396       | 鎚 | 555       | 鐘 | 117       |
| 銷 | 781        | 錯 | 165 | 鍍 | 447       | 鎚 | 620       | 鑄 | 361       |
| 鐸 | 12<br>204  | 鋼 | 167 | 鍊 | 487       | 鏢 | 620       | 鏢 | 363       |
| 銑 | 38         | 錫 | 323 | 鋤 | 930       | 鏢 | 716       | 鏢 | 338       |
| 銑 | 152        | 錫 | 334 | 鋤 | 10<br>654 | 鏢 | 147       | 鏢 | 837       |
| 銑 | 167        | 錫 | 358 | 鎔 | 971       | 鏢 | 740       | 鏢 | 13<br>948 |
| 銑 | 221        | 錫 | 367 | 鎔 | 1007      | 鏢 | 926       | 鏢 | 806       |
| 銑 | 253        | 錫 | 424 | 鎔 | 666       | 鏢 | 853       | 鏢 | 898       |
| 銑 | 348        | 錫 | 498 | 鎔 | 690       | 鏢 | 34        | 鏢 | 898       |
| 銑 | 991        | 錫 | 510 | 鎔 | 737       | 鏢 | 115       | 鏢 | 74        |
| 銑 | 366        | 錫 | 950 | 鎔 | 805       | 鏢 | 137       | 鏢 | 334       |
| 銑 | 396        | 錫 | 953 | 鎔 | 840       | 鏢 | 159       | 鏢 | 447       |
| 銑 | 513        | 錫 | 538 | 鎔 | 855       | 鏢 | 329       | 鏢 | 486       |
| 銑 | 8          | 錫 | 787 | 鎔 | 114       | 鏢 | 344       | 鏢 | 934       |
| 銑 | 546        | 錫 | 889 | 鎔 | 159       | 鏢 | 416       | 鏢 | 939       |
| 銑 | 748        | 錫 | 47  | 鎔 | 182       | 鏢 | 423       | 鏢 | 993       |
| 銑 | 857<br>867 | 錫 | 117 | 鎔 | 236       | 鏢 | 486       | 鏢 | 14<br>768 |
| 銑 | 892        | 錫 | 130 | 鎔 |           | 鏢 | 563       | 鏢 |           |

|     |   |      |   |       |   |      |   |     |   |       |
|-----|---|------|---|-------|---|------|---|-----|---|-------|
| 167 | 鑄 | 89   | 長 | (168) | 聞 | 31   | 闕 | 451 | 聞 | 274   |
| 金   | 鑊 | 275  | 長 | 885   | 聞 | 655  | 闕 | 904 | 關 | 598   |
| 168 | 鑑 | 317  | 長 | 886   | 聞 | 574  | 聞 | 10  | 關 | 18    |
| 長   | 鑒 |      | 長 | 902   | 聞 | 666  | 聞 | 962 | 關 | 672   |
| 169 | 鑄 | 15   | — | —     | 聞 | 713  | 聞 | 290 | 關 | 447   |
| 門   | 鑄 | 456  | 門 | (169) | 聞 | 195  | 聞 | 416 | 關 | 920   |
| 170 | 鑄 | 477  | 門 | 567   | 聞 | 263  | 聞 | 445 | — | —     |
| 阜   | 鑄 | 671  | 門 | 134   | 聞 | 345  | 聞 | 463 | 阜 | (170) |
| 下   | 鑄 | 43   | 門 | 375   | 聞 | 370  | 聞 | 134 | 阜 | 702   |
|     | 鑄 | 158  | 門 | 776   | 聞 | 391  | 聞 | 135 | 阜 |       |
|     | 鑄 | 401  | 門 | 201   | 聞 | 745  | 聞 | 199 | 阡 | 8     |
|     | 鑄 | 515  | 門 | 667   | 聞 | 443  | 聞 | 406 | 阡 | 150   |
|     | 鑄 | 104  | 門 | 185   | 聞 | 513  | 聞 | 450 | 阡 | 970   |
|     | 鑄 | 138  | 門 | 202   | 聞 | 516  | 聞 | 613 | 阡 | 6     |
|     | 鑄 | 796  | 門 | 315   | 聞 | 1003 | 聞 | 873 | 阡 | 985   |
|     | 鑄 | 1002 | 門 | 317   | 聞 | 551  | 聞 | 391 | 阡 | 60    |
|     | 鑄 | 348  | 門 | 202   | 聞 | 8    | 聞 | 391 | 阡 | 242   |
|     | 鑄 | 581  | 門 | 315   | 聞 | 994  | 聞 | 400 | 阡 | 279   |
|     | 鑄 | 507  | 門 | 317   | 聞 | 159  | 聞 | 423 | 阡 | 658   |
|     | 鑄 | 522  | 門 | 211   | 聞 | 276  | 聞 | 201 | 阡 | 755   |
|     | 鑄 | 104  | 門 | 405   | 聞 | 548  | 聞 | 411 | 阿 | 1     |
|     | 鑄 | 106  | 門 | 447   | 聞 | 614  | 聞 | 152 | 阿 | 8     |
|     | 鑄 | 119  | 門 | 549   | 聞 |      | 聞 | 208 | 阿 | 281   |
|     | 鑄 | 433  | 門 | 591   | 聞 |      | 聞 |     | 阿 | 633   |
|     | 鑄 |      | 門 |       | 聞 |      | 聞 |     | 阡 | 90    |



|   |     |   |      |   |       |    |       |    |     |     |
|---|-----|---|------|---|-------|----|-------|----|-----|-----|
| 阻 | 108 | 陬 | 58   | 陰 | 599   | 隸  | 486   | 雖  | 178 | 170 |
| 附 | 283 | 陷 | 204  | 隕 | 966   | —— | ——    | 雜  | 80  | 卑   |
| 陂 | 719 | 陰 | 184  | 隔 | 304   | 隹  | (172) | 雞  | 109 | 𠂔   |
| 陂 | 719 | 陸 | 471  | 隔 | 308   | 隹  | 178   | 雞  | 345 | 隸   |
| 貼 | 872 | 陵 | 519  | 隙 | 315   | 隹  | 66    | 雙  | 755 | 172 |
| 陀 | 892 | 陣 | 495  | 隙 | 416   | 隻  | 572   | 雞  | 968 | 隹   |
| 限 | 6   | 陣 | 663  | 隱 | 416   | 雀  | 65    | 離  | 482 | 173 |
| 降 | 242 | 陪 | 686  | 障 | 970   | 雀  | 157   | 離  | 483 | 雨   |
| 降 | 322 | 陞 | 819  | 際 | 95    | 集  | 82    | 難  | 572 | 𠂔   |
| 咳 | 306 | 陳 | 857  | 際 | 69    | 集  | 259   | 難  | 573 |     |
| 陋 | 460 | 陳 | 882  | 隣 | 497   | 雄  | 304   | —— | ——  |     |
| 陋 | 647 | 陶 | 893  | 隕 | 895   | 雄  | 596   | 雨  | 958 |     |
| 陞 | 107 | 陞 | 290  | 險 | 222   | 雁  | 601   | 雨  | 795 |     |
| 除 | 907 | 陰 | 290  | 隨 | 819   | 雁  | 367   | 雪  | 960 |     |
| 陞 | 226 | 階 | 305  | 隕 | 634   | 雁  | 107   | 雪  | 256 |     |
| 陞 | 927 | 階 | 345  | 隧 | 896   | 雋  | 852   | 雲  | 254 |     |
| 陞 | 656 | 隄 | 980  | 隕 | 748   | 雋  | 144   | 雲  | 721 |     |
| 院 | 997 | 隆 | 521  | 隕 | 18    | 雋  | 968   | 雲  | 495 |     |
| 陞 | 788 | 陽 | 1008 | 隕 | 970   | 雌  | 512   | 雷  | 458 |     |
| 陣 | 857 | 隅 | 625  | 隕 | 519   | 雌  | 859   | 雷  | 509 |     |
| 陡 | 860 | 隄 | 819  | 隕 | ——    | 隸  | 874   | —— | ——  |     |
| 陞 | 776 | 隊 | 896  | 隕 | (171) | 隸  | 835   | —— | ——  |     |
|   |     | 隄 | 278  | 隕 | ——    |    |       | —— | ——  |     |
|   |     | 隄 | 931  | 隕 | ——    |    |       | —— | ——  |     |



|   |       |   |            |   |                    |   |            |   |       |   |     |
|---|-------|---|------------|---|--------------------|---|------------|---|-------|---|-----|
| 幹 | 199   | 韻 | 639        | 頓 | 848<br>901         | 頭 | 924<br>930 | 顛 | 77    | 韋 | 178 |
| 𦵏 | 941   | 韶 | 782        | 頰 | 242                | 顙 | 292        | 顯 | 221   | 韋 | 179 |
| 韓 | 203   | 韻 | 639        | 頰 | 340                | 顙 | 120        | 顙 | 675   | 韭 | 180 |
| 𦵏 | 870   | 響 | 228        | 頰 | 190                | 顙 | 449        | 顙 | 516   | 音 | 181 |
| 𦵏 | 978   |   |            | 頰 | 481<br>493<br>1013 | 顙 | 855        | 顙 | 402   | 頁 | 182 |
| 𦵏 | 849   |   |            | 頰 | 719<br>727         | 顙 | 102        |   |       | 風 |     |
| 𦵏 | 967   | 頁 | (181)      | 頰 | 725                | 顙 | 200        | 風 | (182) |   |     |
| 𦵏 | 332   | 頁 | 221        | 頰 | 901                | 顙 | 510        | 風 | 252   |   |     |
| 𦵏 | 944   | 頂 | 881<br>939 | 頰 | 8                  | 顙 | 601        | 風 | 247   |   |     |
| 𦵏 | 658   | 頰 | 366        | 頰 | 194                | 顙 | 609        | 颯 | 738   |   |     |
| 𦵏 | 978   | 頰 | 430<br>431 | 頰 | 283                | 顙 | 627        | 颯 | 335   |   |     |
| 𦵏 | 908   | 頰 | 812        | 頰 | 429                | 顙 | 733        | 颯 | 679   |   |     |
|   |       | 順 | 816        | 頰 | 754                | 顙 | 830        | 颯 | 335   |   |     |
| 韭 | (179) | 須 | 206        | 頰 | 937                | 顙 | 221        | 颯 | 679   |   |     |
| 韭 | 365   | 項 | 188        | 頰 | 204                | 顙 | 510        | 颯 | 815   |   |     |
| 韭 | 365   | 預 | 335        | 頰 | 330                | 顙 | 632        | 颯 | 1007  |   |     |
|   |       | 頰 | 628        | 頰 | 349<br>1012        | 顙 | 812        | 颯 | 755   |   |     |
| 音 | (180) | 頰 | 649        | 頰 | 675                | 顙 | 870        | 颯 | 1000  |   |     |
| 音 | 288   | 頰 | 764        | 頰 | 895                | 顙 | 143        | 颯 | 804   |   |     |
|   |       | 頰 |            | 頰 | 939                | 顙 | 236        | 颯 | 716   |   |     |
|   |       |   |            |   |                    |   | 367        |   |       |   |     |



|     |   |       |   |      |   |     |   |     |   |       |
|-----|---|-------|---|------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-------|
| 183 | 飮 | 504   | 飮 | 698  | 餒 | 590 | 饅 | 993 | 饗 | 944   |
| 飛   | 飮 | 943   | 飮 | 926  | 餓 | 620 | 饅 | 902 | 饗 | 14    |
| 184 | 飮 | —     | 飮 | 909  | 餓 | 697 | 饅 | 947 | 饗 | 17    |
| 食   | 飛 | (183) | 飮 | 283  | 餓 | 808 | 饅 | 67  | 饗 | 561   |
| 185 | 飛 | 216   | 飮 | 640  | 餓 | 75  | 饅 | 336 | 饗 | 997   |
| 首   | 飛 | —     | 飮 | 651  | 餓 | 12  | 饅 | 552 | 饗 | 17    |
| 186 | 飛 | —     | 飮 | 760  | 餓 | 204 | 饅 | 563 | 饗 | 34    |
| 香   | 飛 | —     | 飮 | 749  | 餓 | 392 | 饅 | 801 | 饗 | —     |
| 187 | 飛 | —     | 飮 | 749  | 餓 | 979 | 饅 | 902 | 饗 | (185) |
| 馬   | 食 | (184) | 飮 | 870  | 餓 | 602 | 饅 | 120 | 首 | 757   |
|     | 食 | 760   | 飮 | 935  | 餓 | 844 | 饅 | 148 | 首 | 801   |
|     | 食 | 769   | 飮 | 111  | 餓 | 213 | 饅 | 171 | 首 | 2     |
|     | 食 | 784   | 飮 | 229  | 餓 | 934 | 饅 | 284 | 首 | 8     |
|     | 飮 | 760   | 飮 | 665  | 餓 | 247 | 饅 | 337 | 首 | 342   |
|     | 飮 | 337   | 飮 | 674  | 餓 | 257 | 饅 | 371 | 首 | 309   |
|     | 飮 | 394   | 飮 | 353  | 餓 | 254 | 饅 | 583 | 首 | —     |
|     | 飮 | 176   | 飮 | 1005 | 餓 | 591 | 饅 | 615 | 首 | (186) |
|     | 飮 | 135   | 飮 | 1010 | 餓 | 595 | 饅 | 741 | 首 | 227   |
|     | 飮 | 925   | 飮 | 575  | 餓 | 111 | 饅 | 779 | 首 | 8     |
|     | 飮 | 176   | 飮 | 107  | 餓 | 368 | 饅 | 969 | 首 | 9     |
|     | 飮 | 811   | 飮 | 693  | 餓 | 371 | 饅 | 74  | 首 | 239   |
|     | 飮 | 213   | 飮 | 176  | 餓 | 414 | 饅 | 204 | 首 | 11    |
|     | 飮 | 578   | 飮 | 749  | 餓 | 477 | 饅 | 229 | 首 | 225   |
|     | 飮 | 265   | 飮 | 959  | 餓 | —   | 饅 | 254 | 首 | —     |
|     | 飮 | 698   | 飮 | —    | 餓 | —   | 饅 | —   | 首 | (187) |
|     | 飮 | 291   | 飮 | —    | 餓 | —   | 饅 | —   | 首 | 馬     |
|     | 飮 | 291   | 飮 | —    | 餓 | —   | 饅 | —   | 首 | 馬     |
|     | 飮 | 291   | 飮 | —    | 餓 | —   | 饅 | —   | 首 | 524   |

|   |     |   |            |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |            |   |     |   |     |   |            |   |    |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |            |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
|---|-----|---|------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|------------|---|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| 馭 | 607 | 馮 | 256<br>676 | 馳 | 865 | 馴 | 824 | 馱 | 891 | 駟 | 287<br>992 | 駟 | 469 | 駟 | 621 | 駟 | 653<br>705 | 駐 | 55 | 駟 | 225 | 駟 | 234 | 駟 | 301 | 駟 | 441 | 駟 | 592 | 駟 | 655 | 駟 | 710 | 駟 | 734<br>817 | 駟 | 759 | 駟 | 891 | 駟 | 917 |   |     |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 287        | 馮 | 469 | 馮 | 621 | 馮 | 653        | 馮 | 55 | 馮 | 225 | 馮 | 234 | 馮 | 301 | 馮 | 441 | 馮 | 592 | 馮 | 655 | 馮 | 710 | 馮 | 734        | 馮 | 817 | 馮 | 759 | 馮 | 891 | 馮 | 917 |
| 馮 | 256 | 馮 | 676        | 馮 | 865 | 馮 | 824 |   |     |   |            |   |     |   |     |   |            |   |    |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |            |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |

|     |   |       |   |       |   |       |   |       |   |     |
|-----|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---|-----|
| 190 | 影 | (190) | 鬚 | 9     | 鬮 | 10    | 魂 | 4     | 魴 | 4   |
| 191 | 影 | 671   | 鬚 | 246   | 鬮 | 838   | 冤 | 257   | 魴 | 279 |
| 192 | 門 | 8     | 鬚 | 734   | 鬮 | 412   | 魁 | 448   | 魴 | 87  |
| 193 | 鬚 | 439   | 鬚 | 87    | 鬮 | 14    | 魁 | 5     | 魴 | 967 |
| 194 | 鬚 | 277   | 鬚 | 341   | 鬮 | 17    | 魁 | 528   | 魴 | 205 |
| 195 | 鬚 | 553   | 鬚 | 723   | 鬮 | 412   | 魁 | 566   | 魴 | 307 |
|     | 鬚 | 922   | 鬚 | 47    | 鬮 | —     | 魁 | 649   | 魴 | 302 |
|     | 鬚 | 111   | 鬚 | 816   | 鬮 | (192) | 魁 | 700   | 魴 | 469 |
|     | 鬚 | 238   | 鬚 | 447   | 鬮 | 941   | 魁 | 8     | 魴 | 514 |
|     | 鬚 | 583   | 鬚 | 661   | 鬮 | 637   | 魁 | 500   | 魴 | 200 |
|     | 鬚 | 783   | 鬚 | 461   | 鬮 | —     | 魁 | 895   | 魴 | 936 |
|     | 鬚 | 428   | 鬚 | 472   | 鬮 | (193) | 魁 | 620   | 魴 | 234 |
|     | 鬚 | 995   | 鬚 | 796   | 鬮 | 308   | 魁 | 985   | 魴 | 298 |
|     | 鬚 | 263   | 鬚 | —     | 鬮 | 309   | 魴 | 483   | 魴 | 932 |
|     | 鬚 | 274   | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | 794   | 魴 | 553   | 魴 | 436 |
|     | 鬚 | 399   | 鬚 | (191) | 鬮 | 8     | 魴 | 12    | 魴 | 19  |
|     | 鬚 | 661   | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | 9     | 魴 | 342   | 魴 | 582 |
|     | 鬚 | 723   | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | 116   | 魴 | 32    | 魴 | 652 |
|     | 鬚 | 933   | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | 12    | 魴 | 996   | 魴 | 704 |
|     | 鬚 | 402   | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | 965   | 魴 | —     | 魴 | 893 |
|     | 鬚 | 52    | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | —     | 魴 | (195) | 魴 | 914 |
|     | 鬚 | 116   | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | 鬼     | 魴 | 624   | 魴 | 6   |
|     | 鬚 | 755   | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | 鬼     | 魴 | 3     | 魴 | 150 |
|     | 鬚 | 821   | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | 鬼     | 魴 | 212   | 魴 | 776 |
|     | 鬚 |       | 鬚 | 門     | 鬮 | 鬼     | 魴 |       | 魴 | 283 |



|   |     |   |     |   |     |   |       |   |     |     |
|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-------|---|-----|-----|
| 鮪 | 980 | 鰵 | 163 | 鰲 | 619 | 鳥 | (196) | 鴉 | 224 | 195 |
| 鮫 | 319 | 鰵 | 174 | 鰻 | 860 | 鳥 | 54    | 鴉 | 376 | 魚   |
| 鯪 | 830 | 鰻 | 995 | 鰻 | 106 | 鳥 | 578   | 鴉 | 312 | 196 |
| 鯛 | 910 | 鰻 | 191 | 鰻 | 398 | 鳥 | 182   | 鴉 | 389 | 鳥   |
| 鮓 | 201 | 鰻 | 279 | 鰻 | 497 | 鳥 | 434   | 鴉 | 185 |     |
| 鯉 | 329 | 鰻 | 298 | 鰻 | 667 | 鳥 | 247   | 鴉 | 230 |     |
| 鯉 | 383 | 鰻 | 316 | 鰻 | 779 | 鳥 | 242   | 鴉 | 256 |     |
| 鯉 | 479 | 鰻 | 668 | 鰻 | 792 | 鳥 | 764   | 鴉 | 916 |     |
| 鮪 | 693 | 鰻 | 734 | 鰻 | 792 | 鳥 | 551   | 鴉 | 360 |     |
| 鯊 | 733 | 鰻 | 805 | 鰻 | 792 | 鳥 | 1004  | 鴉 | 964 |     |
| 鰻 | 53  | 鰻 | 42  | 鰻 | 74  | 鳥 | 1     | 鴉 | 362 |     |
| 鰻 | 159 | 鰻 | 350 | 鰻 | 166 | 鳥 | 360   | 鴉 | 372 |     |
| 鰻 | 439 | 鰻 | 890 | 鰻 | 205 | 鳥 | 360   | 鴉 | 610 |     |
| 鰻 | 347 | 鰻 | 62  | 鰻 | 398 | 鳥 | 601   | 鴉 | 619 |     |
| 鰻 | 356 | 鰻 | 766 | 鰻 | 45  | 鳥 | 678   | 鴉 | 829 |     |
| 鰻 | 497 | 鰻 | 804 | 鰻 | 761 | 鳥 | 938   | 鴉 | 906 |     |
| 鰻 | 537 | 鰻 | 965 | 鰻 | 799 | 鳥 | 494   | 鴉 | 956 |     |
| 鰻 | 597 | 鰻 | 94  | 鰻 | 19  | 鳥 | 984   | 鴉 | 951 |     |
| 鰻 | 798 | 鰻 | 486 | 鰻 | 461 | 鳥 | 381   | 鴉 | 1   |     |
| 鰻 | 42  | 鰻 | 549 | 鰻 | 516 | 鳥 | 1004  | 鴉 | 9   |     |
| 鰻 | 45  | 鰻 | 563 | 鰻 | 603 | 鳥 | 7     | 鴉 | 984 |     |
|   |     | 鰻 | 717 | 鰻 |     | 鳥 | 144   | 鴉 | 157 |     |

|     |    |     |    |      |    |     |    |           |    |           |
|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|-----|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| 196 | 鷓鴣 | 327 | 鷓鴣 | 345  | 鷓鴣 | 489 | 鹼  | 18<br>349 | 麥  | 11<br>93  |
| 鳥   | 鷓鴣 | 341 | 鷓鴣 | 350  | 鷓鴣 | 607 | 鹽  | 778       | 麟  | 12<br>497 |
| 197 | 鷓鴣 | 439 | 鷓鴣 | 504  | 鷓鴣 | 964 | —— | ——        | 麤  | 17<br>497 |
| 鹵   | 鷓鴣 | 600 | 鷓鴣 | 615  | 鷓鴣 | 74  | 鹿  | (198)     | 麤  | 28<br>171 |
| 198 | 鷓鴣 | 603 | 鷓鴣 | 1000 | 鷓鴣 | 239 | 鹿  | 472       | —— | ——        |
| 鹿   | 鷓鴣 | 662 | 鷓鴣 | 40   | 鷓鴣 | 621 | 鹿  | 518       | 麥  | (199)     |
| 199 | 鷓鴣 | 824 | 鷓鴣 | 65   | 鷓鴣 | 960 | 鹿  | 295       | 麥  | 527       |
| 麥   | 鷓鴣 | 874 | 鷓鴣 | 84   | 鷓鴣 | 523 | 鹿  | 339       | 麥  | 535       |
| 200 | 鷓鴣 | 163 | 鷓鴣 | 115  | 鷓鴣 | 516 | 鹿  | 671       | 麤  | 243       |
| 麻   | 鷓鴣 | 199 | 鷓鴣 | 187  | 鷓鴣 | 183 | 鹿  | 114       | 麤  | 726       |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 246 | 鷓鴣 | 281  | 鷓鴣 | 393 | 鹿  | 541       | 麤  | 545       |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 559 | 鷓鴣 | 619  | 鷓鴣 | 381 | 鹿  | 624       | 麤  | 538       |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 603 | 鷓鴣 | 999  | 鷓鴣 | 454 | 鹿  | 341       | 麤  | 243       |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 11  | 鷓鴣 | 927  | 鷓鴣 | 523 | 鹿  | 443       | 麤  | 835       |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 43  | 鷓鴣 | 9    | 鷓鴣 | ——  | 鹿  | 597       | 麤  | 420       |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 114 | 鷓鴣 | 55   | 鷓鴣 | 鹵   | 鹼  | 518       | 麤  | 545       |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 172 | 鷓鴣 | 80   | 鷓鴣 | 鹵   | 鹼  | 455       | —— | ——        |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 171 | 鷓鴣 | 202  | 鷓鴣 | 鹵   | 鹼  | 541       | 麻  | (200)     |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 183 | 鷓鴣 | 291  | 鷓鴣 | 鹵   | 鹼  | 300       | 麻  | 525       |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 183 | 鷓鴣 | 352  | 鷓鴣 | 鹵   | 鹼  | 768       | 麻  | 562       |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 289 | 鷓鴣 | 505  | 鷓鴣 | 鹵   | 鹼  | ——        | 麻  | 8<br>552  |
|     | 鷓鴣 | 322 | 鷓鴣 | ——   | 鷓鴣 | 鹵   | 鹼  | ——        | —— | ——        |

[illegible]





The following corrections can be readily made by the student in the body of the dictionary with a Chinese pencil.

# 1. In the Chinese and English text.

—:o:—

| Page | 45,  | 2d  | col. | 11th | line | for euphonic prefix         | read | word                                        |
|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------|
| „    | 106, | 1st | „    | 35th | „    | „ eel.                      | „    | eel?                                        |
| „    | 112, | 2d  | „    | 8th  | „    | „ 21st                      | „    | 20th                                        |
| „    | 131, | 1st | „    | 7th  | „    | „ <i>i</i>                  | „    | <i>i</i>                                    |
| „    | 138, | 1st | „    | 15th | „    | „ <i>niǎk</i> <sub>2</sub>  | „    | <i>niǎk</i> <sub>2</sub>                    |
| „    | 140, | 1st | „    | 20th | „    | „ <i>saung</i> <sup>1</sup> | „    | <i>saung</i> <sup>1</sup>                   |
| „    | „    | „   | „    | 37th | „    | strike out the word         |      | <i>'hang</i>                                |
| „    | 189, | 2d  | „    | 14th | „    | „ <i>ěw</i> <sup>2</sup>    | read | <i>ěw</i> <sup>2</sup>                      |
| „    | 207, | 1st | „    | 31st | „    | „ <i>hěw</i> <sup>2</sup>   | „    | <i>hěw</i> <sup>2</sup>                     |
| „    | 236, | 2d  | „    | 25th | „    | „ first                     | „    | second                                      |
| „    | 250, | 2d  | „    | 19th | „    | „ (that)                    | „    | (this)                                      |
| „    | 258, | 1st | „    | 19th | „    | „ holes about               | „    | holes; it is<br>about                       |
| „    | 267, | 2d  | „    | 23d  | „    | „ <i>hwang</i>              | „    | <i>hwang</i>                                |
| „    | 322, | 2d  | „    | 26th | „    | „ third                     | „    | fourth                                      |
| „    | 336, | 1st | „    |      | „    | 董 and 瑾                     | „    | 董 and 瑾                                     |
| „    | 337, | 1st | „    | 1st  | „    | „ <i>ch'ěw</i> <sup>2</sup> | „    | <i>ch'ěw</i> <sup>2</sup>                   |
| „    | 344, | 2d  | „    | 2d   | „    | „ <i>p'ah</i> <sub>2</sub>  | „    | <i>pah</i> <sub>2</sub>                     |
| „    | 363, | 1st | „    | 17th | „    | „ 61st                      | „    | 39th                                        |
| „    | 369, | 1st | „    | 20th | „    | „ Song dynasty              | „    | emperor<br><i>Song</i> <sup>2</sup> or Shun |
| „    | 381, | 1st | „    | 3d   | „    | „ <i>pek</i> <sub>2</sub>   | read | <i>paik</i> <sub>2</sub>                    |
| „    | 383, | 2d  | „    |      | „    | 裙                           | „    | 裙                                           |
| „    | 394, | 1st | „    | 4th  | „    | „ <i>t'ong kwi</i>          | „    | <i>kwi t'ong</i>                            |
| „    | 411, | 2d  | „    |      | „    | 瞰                           | „    | 瞰                                           |
| „    | 470, | 1st | „    |      | „    | 漂                           | „    | 漂                                           |
| „    | 497, | 2d  | „    | 1st  | „    | „ <i>pwong</i>              | „    | <i>pwong</i>                                |
| „    | 528, | 1st | „    | 36th | „    | after q. v. : insert        |      | COM.,                                       |
| „    | 564, | 2d  | „    | 41st | „    | „ <i>mwo</i>                | „    | <i>mwo</i>                                  |
| „    | 660, | 1st | „    | 28th | „    | „ <i>'tong</i> <sub>2</sub> | „    | <i>'tong</i> <sub>2</sub>                   |
| „    | 726, | 2d  | „    | 24th | „    | after one : insert          |      | COM.,                                       |
| „    | 730, | 2d  | „    | 39th | „    | „ out; „                    |      | COM.,                                       |

|                                              |        |                                           |               |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Page 731, 1st col. the character             | 徒      | in some of the copies erroneously printed | 徒             |
| „ 749, 2d „                                  | for 晰  | read                                      | 晰             |
| „ 805, 2d „                                  | „ 鮪    | „                                         | 鮪             |
| „ 848, 1st „                                 | „ 勁    | „                                         | 勁             |
| „ 859, 2d „ 14th line „                      | ‘ching | „                                         | ‘ching        |
| „ 937, 2d „ 36th „ „                         | hwok,  | „                                         | hwok,         |
| „ 992, (caption) change the 2d               | YÄK    | to                                        | YÄNG          |
| „ 1012, 1st col. 30th line for <i>kash</i> , |        | read                                      | <i>kaik</i> , |

## 2. In the Chinese phrases at foot of page.

| Page | 45,  | No. | 17,                   | for | 會                                         | read | 曾 |
|------|------|-----|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------|------|---|
| „    | 92,  | „   | 16,                   | „   | 漳                                         | „    | 璋 |
| „    | „    | „   | 22,                   | „   | 溥                                         | „    | 浦 |
| „    | 123, | „   | 11,                   | „   | 斥                                         | „    | 叱 |
| „    | 144, | „   | 3,                    | „   | 岷                                         | „    | 岷 |
| „    | 169, | „   | 1,                    | „   | 鎮                                         | „    | 瑣 |
| „    | 227, | „   | 12,                   | „   | 榑                                         | „    | 櫟 |
| „    | 228, | „   | 4,                    | „   | 寒                                         | „    | 寒 |
| „    | 283, | „   | 11,                   | „   | 貽                                         | „    | 飴 |
| „    | 307, | „   | 14,                   | „   | 隣                                         | „    | 隣 |
| „    | 324, | „   | 5,                    | „   | 譽                                         | „    | 覩 |
| „    | 335, | „   | 8,                    | „   | 竹                                         | „    | 築 |
| „    | 424, | „   | 2,                    | „   | 直                                         | „    | 迪 |
| „    | 454, | „   | 9,                    | „   | 沛                                         | „    | 配 |
| „    | 470, | „   | 6,                    | „   | 災                                         | „    | 齊 |
| „    | 528, | „   | 15, the character     | 論   | in some of the copies erroneously printed |      | 浪 |
| „    | 581, | „   | 14, strike out the 2d |     |                                           |      | 廿 |
| „    | 609, | „   | 8, for                | 凝   | read                                      |      | 疑 |
| „    | 715, | „   | 5, „                  | 席   | „                                         |      | 什 |



|             |      |     |     |     |   |      |   |
|-------------|------|-----|-----|-----|---|------|---|
| <i>Page</i> | 736, | for | 20, | for | 嗽 | read | 漱 |
| "           | "    | "   | 21, | "   | 嗽 | "    | 漱 |
| "           | 750, | "   | 5,  | "   | 末 | "    | 末 |
| "           | 766, | "   | 6,  | "   | 賑 | "    | 賑 |
| "           | 771, | "   | 1,  | "   | 須 | "    | 須 |
| "           | 791, | "   | 2,  | "   | 成 | "    | 成 |
| "           | 802, | "   | 20, | "   | 鎖 | "    | 鎖 |
| "           | 803, | "   | 16, | "   | 撲 | "    | 撲 |
| "           | 892, | "   | 16, | "   | 醜 | "    | 醜 |

## 3. In the Index of Characters.

|             |       |          |              |     |                        |     |
|-------------|-------|----------|--------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| <i>Page</i> | 1018, | 1st col. | under        | 181 | insert                 | 795 |
| "           | "     | 1st      | " insert     | 与   | 958 [under 3 strokes]  |     |
| "           | 1019, | 1st      | " "          | 575 | "                      | 465 |
| "           | 1038, | 2d       | " insert     | 驅   | 418 [under 11 strokes] |     |
| "           | 1043, | 5th      | " under      | 571 | insert                 | 573 |
| "           | 1056, | 5th      | " for        | 852 | read                   | 825 |
| "           | 1066, | 3d       | " strike out | 裕   | 312                    |     |

## 4. In the Introduction.

*Page* xviii, last col. 15th line from the top of the Table, for  
*p'ong* read *p'wong*.

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